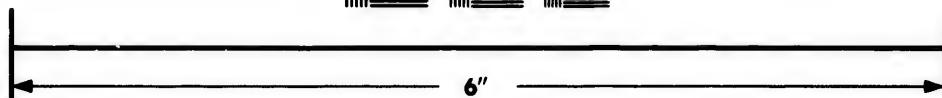
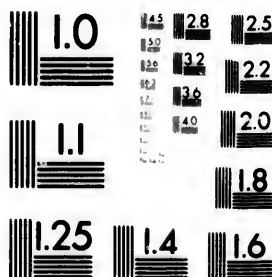


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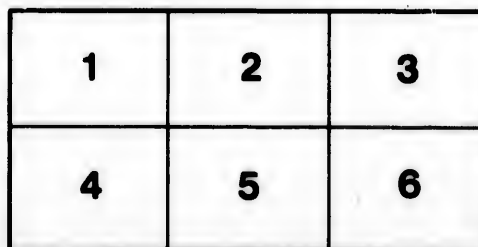
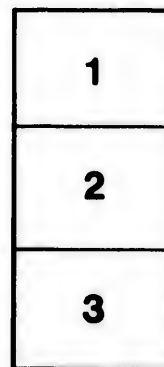
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Portrait of a Soldier in the 1st Regt. U.S. Cavalry

Looney

THE CANADIAN
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES VOLUME.

New York and Toronto:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
H. C. COOPER, JR., & CO., PROPRIETORS.
1881.

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H. C. COOPER, JR. & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PREFACE.

ENCOURAGED by their success in producing the Ontario volume of the CANADIAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, and the universal favor with which it was received by the public, the publishers have been led to issue the volume which they here present, comprising the biographies of the eminent and self-made men of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

In publishing this volume, the constant endeavor has been to produce a work in every respect worthy of the name it bears. And inasmuch as the value of a work of this character depends upon a faithful adherence to facts and accuracy of statement, the publishers have employed every means in their power to secure these essentials, aiming faithfully to represent the various interests of these provinces. Here, in a condensed form, are to be found the leading events in the lives of the statesmen, preachers, lawyers, teachers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers and artisans, who have contributed so largely to the material wealth, and political and social development of the Dominion, and the influence of whose lives and works must serve as incentives to ambitious youth, and all who would emulate the example of those whom the country recognises and respects as her successful men and benefactors.

The data for the various sketches have been collected with the utmost care, and at great expense, by personally interviewing the parties whose biographies are given, or their intimate friends or relatives, and each sketch, having been submitted for correction and revision, has been published only upon approval.

The portraits, with which the work is illustrated, are fac-similes of approved photographs, wrought in the highest style known to the art of steel plate engraving.

While the publishers would not flatter themselves with the thought that the work is faultless, yet, they are conscious of having performed their labors conscientiously, and believe it to be as nearly perfect as money, time and labor could make it.

Of the value of such a work, it is not necessary to speak at length. The desire to be remembered is native to the human heart, and an instinct that grows strong proportionately to one's consciousness that his achievements have enhanced the well-being or promoted the happiness of his fellow-men, closely allied to this is the desire to know those who have made life successful, and their lives sublime, and whose works illustrate the power and worth of sturdy manhood; and the publishers, in issuing this volume, do it with the assurance, both that they are engaged

PREFACE.

in a landable enterprise, and at the same time paying a merited tribute to the men, the history of whose achievements they have recorded.

While the work is invaluable to those whom it represents, how much more so must it be to their children and families, and the generations that follow. What legacy can a father leave that will be more highly prized, than the record of an honorable and successful life. These and kindred considerations give to the BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, an intrinsic worth.

With the conscious assurance of having done their best in the duties entrusted to them, and with a feeling of gratitude towards all who have aided them in bringing their work to a successful completion, the publishers present the result of their labors, asking the kind indulgence of a generous public.

THE CANADIAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES VOLUME.

MARQUIS OF LORNE, OTTAWA.

THE successor of so popular a Governor-General as Lord Dufferin had before him a difficult task, if he would occupy as high a place in the estimation of Canadians as did that distinguished Irish Peer. Under the circumstances, therefore, the appointment of one so closely allied to the Throne as the Marquis of Lorne was one of the wisest selections that Her Majesty could have made, especially in view of the fact that he would be accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. Endowed with excellent qualities of mind and heart, of varied and extensive knowledge, he will doubtless exercise a potent influence on the affairs of the Dominion, and, judging from the sentiment that already prevails, will be as much beloved as was his eminent predecessor. The present Governor-General is descended from one of the most illustrious and ancient families in Scottish history, the annals of whose ancestors are traced back until they become dim in the twilight of tradition. But since Gillespie Campbell, in the eleventh century, acquired by marriage the Lordship of Lochow, in Argyleshire, the records of the family may be plainly followed. From him descended Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, who became distinguished both in war and in peace, and who received the surname of "Mohr," or "Great." From him the chief of the house is to this day styled, in Gaelic, "MacCailean Mohr," or "The Great Colin." In 1280, he was knighted by Alexander III., and eleven years later he was slain in a contest with his powerful neighbor, the Lord of Lorne. This event occasioned bitter feud between the two families, which existed for many years, but was finally terminated romantically by the marriage of the first Earl of Argyle to the heiress of Lorne. For hundreds of years after this time the history of the family is inseparably inwoven with the history of Scotland. The first and also the last Marquis of Argyle was Gillespie Grumach, or Archibald the Grim, who was beheaded during the reign of Charles II. His son, taking part against the reigning Power, escaped to the Continent, but subsequently returned to Scotland to invade that Kingdom, simultaneously with the Duke of Monmouth's unlucky rising in the South. His small force was defeated while marching on Glasgow, and he was captured and

suffered the same fate as his father. The estates were confiscated, and the family seemed doomed to extinction; but the Revolution of 1688, brought it once more into prominence, and its representative was created the Duke of Argyle and Marquis of Lorne. The next successor to the titles played a very conspicuous part in the history of his time, and has been immortalized in verse by Pope, and in prose by Sir Walter Scott. The head of the family at the present time is the eighth Duke of Argyle, a celebrated statesman who has filled several important offices under different administrations, and who has achieved considerable reputation as a man of science and of letters. Upon the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in December, 1868, he became Secretary of State for India, and conducted its affairs with marked ability until the Liberal Government was deposed in February, 1874. General Grant has said that the Duke of Argyle inspired in him a higher respect than any other man in Europe. This, from the ex-President of the United States, whose discriminating sense and judgment in observing men is unsurpassed, and who has met nearly all the distinguished men in the world, is a rare compliment, but doubtless as deserving as true. In 1844, the Duke married Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Sutherland Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and late Mistress of the Royal Robes. By this union he has twelve children, the eldest of whom, the Right Hon. Sir John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K. T., G. C. M. G., Marquis of Lorne, and Governor-General of Canada, is the subject of this sketch. He was born at the Stafford House, St. James' Park, London, on the 6th day of August, 1845. He was early educated at Eton, and afterwards passed successively to the University of St. Andrews and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1866, he became connected with the military, by appointment as Captain of the London Scottish Volunteers, and in 1868 was commissioned Lieut-Colonel of the Argyle and Bute Volunteer Artillery Brigade. For literary and artistic pursuits the Marquis possesses much natural ability as well as a cultivated taste, the result of study, observation, and experience. His first published work was, "A Tour in the Tropics," the result of his observations during a trip through the West Indies, and the eastern part of North America, in 1866. Although the author was very young at this time, the appearance of this work displayed to the public the keen sense of observation and discriminating judgment which he inherits from his father. During this trip he made his first visit to Canada and conceived a very favorable impression of this country. His next publication was, "Guida and Lita, a Tale of the Rivseta," a meritorious poem which attracted much interest, not so much on account of its titled author, as because of the genuine worth and beauty of its composition. In 1877 appeared from his pen "The Book of Psalms, Literally Rendered in Verse," which is doubtless the best of his literary productions. It called forth considerable praise, and is really a work of great merit.

In 1868, he became a Member of the House of Commons, representing the constituency of Argyleshire, and was re-elected by acclamation in two subsequent General Elections, and continued in Parliament until his appointment to Canada. During part of the Duke of Argyle's

term of office in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, the Marquis acted as his private secretary, displaying much aptitude for affairs of State.

On the 21st of March, 1871, he was united in marriage to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Saxony, the sixth child and fourth daughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who was born on the 18th of March, 1848. Since her marriage brought her prominently before the public, she has been regarded with much affectionate interest by the people, and her personal qualities, independently of her high rank, are such as to have earned for her, love and respect. She is very accomplished in art and music, and has gladly taken her part in the duties of hospitality devolving on the Governor-General, since her advent to Canada.

Her marriage with the Marquis took place at Windsor, in St. George's Chapel, and was solemnized with imposing ceremonies. Soon after this event the Marquis of Lorne was mentioned in connection with the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and it was generally believed that he would be the successor of Sir John Young, but the appointment was finally given to Lord Dufferin. Upon the expiration of the latter's term of office, however, it was deemed expedient to offer the appointment to the Marquis for various reasons, and he and his Royal wife were received in the Dominion with great popular demonstrations of welcome. On the occasion of their visits to all the principal cities in Canada, during the summer of 1879, they were accorded a welcome which could scarcely be more enthusiastic, and all classes seemed to vie in doing honor to their Queen's representatives; and if their reception be any criterion of the success of the Marquis' administration, it will be unsurpassed in brilliancy by any preceding one.

SIR HUGH AND ANDREW ALLAN,

MONTREAL.

IN the Southern States of the American Union, Cotton is King: in more than one of the New England, Middle, and Western States, a Railway man is King; in the Dominion of Canada, a Steamboat man is King. Sir Hugh Allan is, we believe, the only ship-builder, ship-owner, and shipping merchant in America who has been Knighted; the Queen of England, in 1872, conferring the honor with her own hands. It is safe to say that it requires more brain-power to manage a net-work of railways, all belonging to one company, and three or four thousand miles long, or half a dozen lines of steamers, all under one general director, and trading with various parts of the globe, than it does to govern a Province or a Dominion. Modern enterprise, in the management of long and complicated railroad lines and of ocean steam navigation companies has frequently developed the best talent of a country, and shown that the greatest men of a nation are often found outside the political arena, and unconnected with the learned professions. Self-made men are usually the most conspicuous in the ranks of Nature's

noblemen; and, in the case of Sir Hugh Allan, this fact is amply corroborated. His is the most conspicuous, as it may be said to be the most successful life, in connection with maritime commerce, of all the men who have striven to make Canada and Canadian enterprise noted in the history of this great railway and steamboat age.

Sir Hugh was born at Salteoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 20th of September, 1810, his parents being Alexander and Jane (Crawford) Allan, and he the second of five sons. His father was a well-known ship-master and trader between the Clyde and Montreal, having command of ships for a period of thirty years. He was a very popular man and a great favorite with those who had occasion to cross the ocean. One of the brigs which Capt. Alexander Allan commanded more than fifty years ago was called the *Favorite*, and on that vessel Sir Hugh came to Montreal, sailing from Greenock on the 12th of April, 1826, his elder brother, James Allan, being the second in command. The subject of our sketch here found employment with William Kerr & Co., with whom he acquired a knowledge of business. He afterwards travelled for some time in the United States, spent a year in his native country, and returned to Montreal, in 1831, to make that city his home. For the next four years we find him in the employment of Messrs. J. Miller & Co., ship-builders and shippers, where, as a writer has expressed it, he found "ample scope for the display of his acquired knowledge," and gave such satisfaction to the firm that, at the end of the period, he became a member of it. On the demise of Mr. Miller, in 1838, the firm name was changed to Edmonstone & Allan, and in 1852 became that of the present well-known partnership of H. & A. Allan.

Among the few incidents in the life of Sir Hugh Allan was that of doing military duty for a few months in 1837-'38, as captain of a company of volunteers, a service, at that exciting period familiar to all readers of Canadian history, which may be recalled with reasonable pride.

With other enterprises besides shipping, Sir Hugh has been largely identified. Montreal claims him as her most notable and public-spirited citizen. He is president of the Canadian Navigation Company, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, the Lake Memphremagog Company, the Mulgrave Gold Mining Company, the Montreal Warehousing Company, the Montreal Cotton Company. He is also a Director of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and of several other business enterprises.

In 1844 Sir Hugh Allan married a daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Montreal, by whom he has twelve children.

His brother, Mr. Andrew Allan, the fourth son of Capt. A. Allan, above referred to, was born at Salteoats on the 1st of December, 1822. He was educated, like his elder brother, in the Old Country, and came to Canada in 1839. For several years he was connected with the firm of which his brother was a partner, and became a member of it in 1846. Mr. Andrew Allan is possessed of rare business qualifications, and is an energetic and efficient co-operator with

his brother in carrying forward their grand enterprises. He holds several important positions in the city of Montreal, being President of the Windsor Hotel Company, and also of the Montreal Lumber Company. He is also one of the Commissioners of the harbor of Montreal, and a director in several public companies.

In 1846 Mr. Andrew Allan also married a daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Montreal, by whom he has eight children.

To no citizens of the Dominion is Canada more indebted than to the brothers, Sir Hugh and Andrew Allan. No other men in Canada have done so much, in the last thirty years, to expedite the carrying of the mails between this country and Great Britain, and to extend the means of transportation of every kind. Nearly thirty years ago their attention as business men was directed to the flood of immigration setting in on the eastern shores of this Continent, nearly all of it destined for United States ports. It was then that the Allans conceived the idea of enlarging the facilities of transportation between Canada and Great Britain, and of themselves taking part in the carrying trade. In 1853, to fifteen vessels which they had afloat, they added two iron screw steamships, to trade between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal. A little later they added two others, and in 1857 they made arrangements to carry fortnightly mails between Liverpool and Quebec in the summer, and between Liverpool and Portland (Me.) in the winter. Subsequent to this the Canadian mail service was enlarged to a weekly line, which consists of as fine a fleet of steamships as is to be found in any waters. For many years back their carrying business of every kind has continued to expand, until at the time of our writing (the spring of 1881) the following steamships are plying in the Allan Line:—

Liverpool Mail Line:—"Parisian," "Polynesian," "Moravian," "Sarmatian," "Circassian," "Sardinian," "Peruvian."

Glasgow Line:—"Prussian," "Grecian," "Scandinavian," "Waldensian," "Buenos Ayrean," "Manitoban," "Phoenician," "Canadian."

St. John (N. F.), Halifax and Baltimore Line:—"Hibernian," "Caspian," "Nova Scotian."

Boston Line:—"Austrian," "Corinthian," and "Lucerne."

The aggregate tonnage of these twenty-one steamships is over 60,000 tons, to which is to be added some fourteen iron sailing ships, owned by the firm, having a gross tonnage of about 20,000 tons.

The Messrs. Allan have the credit of being the first to adopt the spar or flush deck on their steamers, and in doing this, writes the author of "Montreal, its History, with Biographical Sketches," "they were opposed strongly by the Board of Trade, who would not allow them any concession in the way of measurement for harbor dues, &c., and thus put them at the great disadvantage of placing superior ships at an extra cost upon the Transatlantic line of traffic, without the slightest recognition of the circumstances in their favor. But when the unfortunate *London* went down in the Bay of Biscay, the death-knell of the open deck system was tolled,

and the Board of Trade was literally 'pooped,' and it was compelled by the inexorable logic of facts to take cognizance of the value of the Messrs. Allans' improvement in making over the necessary concessions in the way of a reduction of measurement." We may here add that the absence of the spar deck on steamers in the Atlantic trade is now the rare exception to an almost invariable rule. The first "covered-in" vessel of the Allan line was the *Hibernian*, built in 1861, and now in the St. John, Halifax, and Baltimore line.

The offices of the firm of H. & A. Allan are at Montreal, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Boston.

HON. ALEXANDER CROSS, J.Q.B.,

MONTREAL.

JUDGE CROSS, of the Queen's Bench, though a native of Scotland, has been a resident of this province since five years of age, and Montreal has been the witness, almost exclusively of his honorable career. He is a son of Robert Cross, in his day a gentleman farmer and landed proprietor, and was born on the Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 22nd of March, 1821. The Cross family have lived for many generations in Old Monklands, and have long been among the well-to-do class in that part of "Auld Scotia." The mother of our subject was Janet Selkirk, who was from an adjoining parish.

Robert Cross died about a year after he had brought his family to Canada, and that sad event made it necessary for the family to retire to a farm on the Chateauguay river, the place being at the site of the battle of that name. Our subject, who was the youngest son, as he grew towards manhood, did not take to agricultural, so much as literary pursuits. In his desire for knowledge he was encouraged by his elder brother, who had been educated for the Scotch Bar, and who, while he lived, rendered Alexander valuable assistance in his mental training. At sixteen years of age (1837), he came to Montreal and was a pupil in Montreal college at the time the rebellion broke out, near the close of that year. The classes not progressing fast enough for his restless and ambitious spirit, he left the institution, and found more satisfactory training in private.

Mr. Cross studied law with John J. Day, of Montreal, enlisting also as a volunteer in Col. Maitland's battalion, and serving until the close of the rebellion, retiring with the rank of sergeant. When the rebels were defeated at Beauharnois, in 1838, he was one of the first to reach that village after the troops had entered it; and while a law student there he was chosen clerk of the first municipal council for the county of Beauharnois, then embracing three or four times its present area. So well did he discharge his duties at the first meeting of the council, that he was highly complimented for his abilities displayed, by such men as Lord Selkirk and Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who were guests at the seigniority house, tarrying there to observe the workings of the new institutions.



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Mr. Cross was called to the bar in 1844, and was in practice in Montreal more than thirty years, at first with Duncan Fisher, Q.C., now deceased, and later with Attorney-General (afterwards judge) James Smith.

During the long period that our subject was at the bar he had an extensive and remunerative practice, and on several occasions represented the crown while connected in business with the distinguished gentlemen mentioned above. He was created a Queen's counsel in 1864, during the administration of Lord Metcalfe. He made a brilliant success of his profession.

From a sketch of our subject found in the second volume of "Men of Progress," published in New York, we learn that he was present at the burning of the Parliament houses in 1849, "and assisted the late Sir Louis H. Lafontaine and some others of the notable politicians in making their escape from the burning buildings, escorting them unmolested through the turbulent crowd of rioters, among whom he could exercise a certain amount of influence."

Judge Cross received his appointment to the Queen's Bench on the 30th of August, 1877, and took his seat on the first of the following month, at a session of the court held in the city of Quebec. While in practice at the bar he held a foremost position among the legal fraternity, and on the Bench he is meeting the expectations of his warmest friends.

Judge Cross seems to have an aversion to public life. In his younger years, and even within a short space of time, he was offered political positions of honor, but declined to accept them. The last of these offers, we believe, was that of attorney-general in the De Boucherville Government. He declined the secretaryship of the codification commission, offered to him by the Liberals, while they were in power in 1863-'64. His leanings are to that class of politicians.

Judge Cross is a member of St. Andrew's, Presbyterian, church, and has held some official positions connected with that society. He is a man of good impulses, and generous to the poor.

In 1848, he married Julia, daughter of William Lunn, Esq., in his day a prominent citizen of Montreal, and they have six sons and one daughter living, and have buried two children.

In the sketch from which we have already quoted, we are told that Judge Cross has at sundry times "suggested and assisted in framing legislative measures of general utility, among which may be mentioned the first statute passed in Canada for the abolition of the usury laws. His ideas, as well on the subject of finance as on the theory of the popular principle in the election of representatives, are noted for the originality and depth of thought, and he is the inventor of a new and ingenious method of notation of numbers."

HON. THEODORE ROBITAILLE, QUEBEC.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, was born at Varennes, 29th Jan. 1835. His father, Louis Adolphe Robitaille, who was a notary, is a descendant from one of the oldest French families who have inhabited this country; his mother was a

Miss Monjean, his grandmother a Miss Brodeur. He who was to be, in the future, the representative of the British crown in his native province, was quite young when the insurrection of 1837 and 1838 broke out. Mr. Louis Adolphe Robitaille was then one of the most zealous amongst those who were called the patriots. He was even compromised and arrested in his own house, in his alarmed family's midst, during these troubles; he recovered his liberty only after the pacification of the province. The early years of the Hon. Theodore Robitaille were years of anxiety, and although then quite young he has kept these events in ineffaceable recollection. His family at all times have paid its debt to the country. One of his grand-uncles, the Rev. M. Robitaille, was a chaplain in the active militia during the war of 1812. Another of his grand-uncles, the Rev. M. Louis Brodeur, after having devoted several years of his life to the missions; became curé of St. Roch des Aulnets, and was one of the most generous protectors and benefactors of the seminary of Ste. Anne's in its infancy, which was established by the Rev. M. Painchaud. His honor made his classical studies at Ste. Thérèse, where he obtained brilliant successes. During a visit which he made to this institution a short time after his elevation to the post of lieutenant-governor, he received quite an ovation and the warmest reception of the directors and pupils proved to him how Ste. Thérèse is happy to count amongst its children the first dignitary of the province. After his classical studies, the Hon. Theodore Robitaille decided to embrace the medical profession; he commenced his professional studies at the Laval university, which at that time had just been founded, and terminated them at McGill college, Montreal, of which institution he is one of the graduates. In 1858 he went to practise as doctor at New Carlisle, in the county of Bonaventure, for which county he was subsequently elected in the year 1860 as member of parliament for the united provinces of Lower and Upper Canada; he represented this county constantly until his appointment as lieutenant-governor, in 1879.

In 1867, he married Marie Josephine Emma Quesnel, daughter of P. A. Quesnel, and granddaughter of the Hon. F. A. Quesnel, who played such a remarkable and prominent character in all the brilliant political fights of Canada.

In 1871 he was elected member of the House of Assembly, Quebec, continuing to represent the county in the parliament of the Dominion. He retained the local mandate until 1873, when he was obliged to resign on being called to form part of the Federal ministry, as receiver-general; he was accordingly sworn in as privy councillor on the 29th of January, 1873, and retained his portfolio in the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald until the following November, when he followed the fortunes of his chief, and resigned with his colleagues on the question of the Pacific railroad.

In 1878, when the Conservative party came back to power, with an immense majority, the Hon. Theodore Robitaille did not form part of the new cabinet, as he was reserved for a higher dignity. Accordingly, on the 25th of July, 1879, when the issue of the momentous drama which

is denominated the Letellier question, whom all will remember, brought a change of governors, the Hon. Theodore Robitaille became Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec on the following day. The circumstances were critical; never in the annals of the Dominion had a governor entered upon such responsible duties, under such troublesome auspices. The political passion had arrived on both sides to its highest pitch. The House of Assembly was in an extraordinary state of excitement, and the echo of its debates carried agitation and trouble to the most distant parts of the country. The political atmosphere was at its stormiest, when a few days after the nomination of the new lieutenant-governor, the Legislative Council had taken the attitude which is of world-wide notoriety. All the old parliamentary tacticians unanimously admitted that the position was excessively perilous; his honor the lieutenant-governor under any circumstances haply knew how to extricate himself from this embroglio, and his prudence and moderation contributed not a little to quiet the public excitement. When the Hon. Mr. Joly, at the end of the crisis resigned his portfolio, he (the lieutenant-governor), called the chief of the Opposition, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, to form a new administration, which since that time has directed the affairs of the Province of Quebec. His honor the lieutenant-governor enjoys the esteem of all, without distinction of nationality or religion; he is the fourth lieutenant-governor which Quebec has had since Confederation. He is only forty-six years of age, and perfectly fit and able to fulfil a long and useful career.

HON. FREDERICK W. TORRANCE, M.A., B.C.L.,
MONTREAL.

FREDERICK WILLIAM TORRANCE, a puisne judge of the superior court of Quebec, is a native of the city of Montreal, his birth being dated July 16, 1823. He is a son of John Torrance, formerly a merchant of Montreal, and Elizabeth Fisher, his wife, his father being of Scotch birth, and his mother of Scotch, Irish, and Moravian descent. He commenced his studies in the private schools of his native city, continued them at Nicolet college, P.Q., and at Edinburgh, Scotland, under private tutors, and finished them at the Edinburgh university, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1844, ranking second in proficiency in the classics and mathematics in the examinations for that degree. Prior to that date, in 1839-'40, he had attended courses of lectures at Paris, at the *Ecole de Medicine*, the *Sorbonne*, and the *College de France*.

Judge Torrance studied law with Duncan Fisher, Q.C., and Hon. James Smith, afterwards attorney-general for Lower Canada, and a judge of the superior court, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1848. He practised his profession in the courts of the Montreal district for twenty years; he was appointed Queen's counsel in 1867, and to his present position on

the bench on August 27, 1868. Judge Torrance was one of the founders of the *Lower Canada Jurist*, in 1857, and its managing editor during the first four years of its existence. Throughout his judicial career he has commanded the respect of the bar, and the public generally. He is noted for being very painstaking and careful, which many have thought indicated slowness, but in reality was dictated by a conscientious desire to do his duty. Whatever decision he would arrive at, no one ever suspected him of political leaning, or bias of any kind, however distasteful it might prove to the losing party. He is always respectful in his demeanor towards the members of the bar practising before him, yet invariably exacts from them the observance of proper decorum, and is ever mindful to maintain the dignity of the bench.

Judge Torrance was lecturer and professor of Roman law in McGill university from 1854 to 1870. From that institution he received the degree of B.C.L. in 1856, and of it he has held the office of a governor since 1870. In 1865, he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the St. Albans raid affair.

He has been an elder of the Crescent street Presbyterian Church since 1856, and is a man of solid Christian character. In 1875, he married Mrs. Laura Genevieve Pugh, *née* Hensley, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

QUEBEC.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of "Thornhill," two miles from the city of Quebec, is a son of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, of the famous old 99th regiment of foot (Prince of Wales' regiment), descended from the good old U. E. Loyalist stock, who, at the close of the American Revolution, abandoned everything for their loyalty to their sovereign. His mother was a daughter of Captain Saxton, of the Guards, who, having refused a generalship in the American army, was obliged to submit to the confiscation of a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, Captain Saxton was brother to Sir Charles Saxton, Bart., who acted as second to the Duke of Richmond (afterwards Governor-General of Canada), in his celebrated duel with one of the Princes Royal, son of George III. Colonel Campbell served with distinction during the last war on the frontier (1812-14), and was engaged in several actions on and near lake Champlain and at Niagara, at which latter place he was taken prisoner by an overwhelming force, under General Scott. Colonel Campbell always spoke in the highest terms of praise of the kindness which he experienced at the hands of his captors. After retiring from the army he resided at Quebec, and engaged largely in shipping, ship-building and the lumber-trade; and his wonderful expertness as a swimmer, enabled him, at various times, to save many human lives—more than a dozen in all. And here we may add that his son, the subject of this sketch, in early life, partook largely of his father's skill as a swimmer, having three times swam across the St.

Lawrence opposite Quebec, where the wideness of the river and the rapidity of the current make it an extraordinary feat.

Mr. Campbell received his literary and legal education in Quebec, being for many years the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Wilkie, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1847, practising steadily and successfully in Quebec until 1852, when his health failed, and he went to Australia. On arriving there he was appointed gold commissioner, police magistrate, and judge of the Ovens district. After about eighteen months' absence from Canada, he decided to return home, to the great regret of those among whom his duties had brought him. A testimonial of a valuable set of silver, &c., was presented to him; and his skilful and very satisfactory administration of justice during a time of great political excitement among the gold diggers, so pleased the government that he was offered a higher official office if he would remain and settle in that country; but home, his old Canadian home, with its mountains, broad rivers and snows had such attractions that he refused, and turned his back upon temptation, in a worldly point of view, very seductive to many people.

On returning to Quebec, Mr. Campbell resumed the practice of his profession with his old partner, Frederick Andrews, Q.C., and forthwith found himself in possession of a large and highly remunerative business. Subsequently our subject formed a partnership with William Kerr, Q.C., LL.D., then dean of the law faculty of the Quebec district, this connection continuing until the removal of Mr. Kerr to Montreal.

While in practice Mr. Campbell rose to the front rank at the bar, and was elected *baton-nier* for this district.

Mr. Campbell is now joint prothonotary of the superior court for the Quebec district, and is filling that position with eminent satisfaction to the public, being attentive to his duties, prompt, kind and courteous. Conscientious and correct in his life, Mr. Campbell has so lived before the public as to secure the esteem and love of all classes.

He married Isabella, daughter of Joseph Prior, Esq., whose mother was a daughter of Captain Campbell of the 42nd (Black Watch) Highlanders, who, with two other sons of Campbell of Carry Hurach, served with distinction in the conquest of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have five children living, two daughters and three sons. The elder daughter, Harriet Julia, is married to Commander Alfred Jephson, of the royal navy, and the younger, Agnes Josephine Catherine, to Ernest Hamel, Esq., of Quebec. The youngest son, Kenneth Jeffrey Rankin, is a cadet at the Royal Military College at Kingston; the eldest, Colin Frederick Wurtule, is in the lumber business, and the second, William Wallace, finished his education at Malvern College, England, and is now in the celebrated house of Falkner, Bell and Co., San Francisco.

Mrs. Campbell is well and favorably known as a writer and author. Her account of her voyage with her husband to Australia, in her work entitled "Rough and Smooth," has been

favorably received by the press and public, and, as the writer of this sketch knows by experiment, is a decidedly entertaining volume. It was written for the amusement of her children, without, in the first place any idea of publishing it; and it was well that friends persuaded her to put the manuscript in the hands of a publisher. Her experiences in "Roughing It" by sea and by land match many of Mark Twain's ludicrous and serious mishaps, and yet are veritable and not, we believe, overdrawn pictures of "life on the ocean wave" and in the "diggin's." Mrs. Campbell has largely contributed to the columns of the *Montreal Witness* and the *Boston Tract Society*, and to various papers and periodicals in Ontario and the United States. Some of her poems are very sweet, and have been extensively copied, as they deserved to be.

A gentleman who has long known Mr. Campbell, thus speaks of him as a lawyer: "He entered into partnership with Frederick A. Andrews, now Queen's Counsel, and senior member of the firm of Andrews, Caron, Andrews and Fitzpatrick, and during his professional career he enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was at all times noted for his energy and zeal for his client, as well as for high spirit, strict integrity of conduct and unblemished character."

HON. JUSTICE RICHARD ALLEYN,

QUEBEC.

THIS gentleman, who has just been raised to the Bench in Lower Canada, as one of the judges of the superior court, was born at Trillick, county of Cork, Ireland, on 29th April, 1836, and is the son of the late Commander Richard Israel Alleyn, of the royal navy, by Margaret O'Donovan, daughter of Dr. O'Donovan, of Clonnakilty, Ireland. The present Baron of the Exchequer Court in Ireland, Richard Deasey, is a cousin of hers. The now famous educational college at Dulwich, a few miles from London in England, was founded by Edward Alleyn, an ancestor of the honorable justice, as he is now, but who was previously better known as Colonel Alleyn, commanding officer of the 8th battalion, at Quebec. Commander Alleyn, the father of the subject of our present sketch, in the early part of the century distinguished himself in many of the naval engagements that were happening at that period, under such admirals as Cochrane—afterwards Earl of Dundonald. One incident in connection with commander, then lieutenant, Israel Alleyn's life, we extract from Allen's "Battles of the British Navy," as it is well worthy of record: "On the 8th March, 1806, the boats of the 44 gun frigate *Egyptienne*, captain, the Hon. Charles Paget, was despatched under Commander Philip C. Handfield, assisted by Lieutenant Richard Israel Alleyn, to endeavor to cut out a large privateer, pierced for 34 guns, in Muros harbor." "This enterprise," Allen says, "was gallantly conducted; and the Bordeaux privateer *Alcide*, moored close to the beach (which was lined by a body of troops) was towed out to sea by the *Egyptienne's* boats, before the face of the enemy."

Judge Alleyn was educated at the Quebec seminary, and subsequently at Laval university, of which latter institution we shall presently shew he is a man of some distinction. In the early part of his career, he studied law in the office of his brother, the Hon. Charles Alleyn, who was Provincial Secretary for many years under the Macdonald-Cartier administration; and finally passed his examination at Laval, where he was called to the Bar in 1857. In 1879, he had the honor of LL.D. conferred upon him at Laval, where he had been entrusted with the responsible professorship of criminal law. This gentleman is regarded as a sound criminal lawyer, and, with the exception of a brief period during the time the Joly administration was in office, he has conducted for the past 11 years all the criminal cases for the Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec, in the district of Quebec.

The judge, who has always taken a very active part in military affairs, was at the time of the "Trent" affair one of the first to propose the organization of a general volunteer movement in Quebec, and one of the founders of the Quebec company of the Victoria Rifles, which eventually became embodied as No. 1 company of the crack 8th battalion Royal Rifles of Quebec, as distinguished a corps as there is in the whole Dominion. At this time, Colonel Alleyn served in the ranks. In December, 1864, he was ordered with his company, No. 1, of which he was then captain, to Windsor, Ont., as it was feared trouble might occur in consequence of "raids" at Detroit, Mich., and other places on the frontier line. This duty occupied him until May, 1865, when the company returned to Quebec. Colonel Alleyn has served in every grade, and, by his indefatigable energy and zeal, may be said to have been the means, cordially aided by his officers and the men under his command, of bringing the 8th Royal Rifles to its present state of efficiency. Colonel Alleyn was called out again on active service, with his regiment, during the Fenian troubles of March and June, 1866, and performed the duties of major, commanding the regiment which formed the reserve of the force under Colonel Bagot, of Her Majesty's 69th regiment. Colonel Alleyn's regiment has frequently been called out to aid the civil authorities, when any disquiet or threatened disturbance has broken out in Quebec and elsewhere. From the time of his entry into the service up to the day of his retiring, on the 30th April, 1881, he has never missed a day's service with his regiment. His commissions bear date: Ensign, November, 1861; lieutenant, February, 1862; captain, 21st August, 1862; major, 3rd August, 1867; lieutenant-colonel, 20th September, 1872.

He represented the Quebec West constituency from the time of the election of December, 1877; but the parliament being dissolved in the following May, consequent upon the Letellier affair, his doings in the House were of little or no importance. At the general election in 1878, he offered himself for re-election, but was defeated. The judge, it may be here mentioned, is a staunch Conservative. He belongs to all the Irish national societies in Quebec; and has been president of the St. Patrick's society, as well as of the Irish Catholic Benevolent society, and is a gentleman deservedly popular among all classes. In his regiment, he is ad-

mired by rank and file ; and, in the lecture room at Laval, the students are unanimous in extolling him for his many personal, manly and amiable characteristics ; none the less is he esteemed by his confrères in his profession, who expressed the greatest approbation on his recent elevation to the Bench.

He married, on the 20th November, 1877, Miss Catherine Josephite Louise de Léry, daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Chaussegros de Léry, whose mother was a Miss Catherine Couillard, second daughter of Antoine Couillard. In connection with the de Léry family there is an interesting fact, worthy of mention, which is, that one of the de Lérays was the engineer who constructed the fortifications of Quebec, and another of the same name and family was engineer-in-chief at Badajoz, and completed the fortifications there.

SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER, BART.,

MONTREAL.

AMONG the truly great names which are found in Canadian history, are the Cartiers, who for generations were quite conspicuous, particularly in the field of politics. He whose name heads this sketch was a son of Jacques Cartier, of St. Antoine, and was born in 1814. He received his education at the school of St. Sulpice, Montreal ; here also he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1835, just as he had reached his majority. Two years later the rebellion broke out ; Mr. Cartier leaned to the popular side, and for a short time everything was in commotion. Peace and quiet being restored, he re-entered upon the duties of his profession, and soon rose to the first rank among the Montreal advocates.

Mr. Cartier entered public life in 1848, when he was chosen to represent in parliament the county of Verchères, which his grandfather had represented many years before, and he sat for that constituency until 1861. In September, 1854, he was the ministerial candidate for speaker, and came within three votes of being elected. The next January, the coalition government and the MacNab-Morin ministry having been formed, Mr. Cartier was appointed provincial secretary, holding that office until May, 1856, when he was appointed attorney-general in the Taché-Macdonald cabinet. In November of the next year Mr. Taché retired from the government, and our subject became the Lower Canada premier in the Macdonald-Cartier cabinet, which became the Cartier-Macdonald government in August, 1858, and continued in power until May, 1862.

In 1861, Montreal having been divided into three constituencies—east, west, and centre — Mr. Cartier was returned for Montreal east, which he represented part of the time in the Dominion parliament, until 1871, when he was defeated by that brilliant young Reformer and lawyer, Hon. Mr. Jette, now one of the judges of the superior court, and was returned for

Beauharnois. At the next general election he was returned for Provencher by acclamation, and was representative of that Conservative constituency at the time of his death, which occurred in London, England, on the 29th of May, 1873, while he was traveling for his health.

While representing the last three constituencies he was very prominent, as he had been previous to 1864, in that he was invited to form a government on the collapse of the J. Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion cabinet, but modestly declined in favour of Sir E. P. Taché; and in the Taché-Macdonald government Mr. Cartier again became attorney-general, holding that position until the Confederation in 1867. On the first of July, in that year, he was sworn of the Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and became Minister of Militia and Defence, Sir John A. Macdonald, premier, and held that position at the time of his death.

Sir George Cartier, who received the title of baronet of the United Kingdom from the Queen, in 1868, was very active in securing the confederation of the provinces, attending the Charlottetown and Quebec conventions in 1864, and was among the leading members of the colonial conference which formed British North America at a little more than two years later. Two or three times he had occasion to visit Great Britain on important business, the last in 1868, when he went to London with another gentleman to secure a settlement with the Hudson Bay Company, and to represent certain colonial views to the Imperial Government respecting the defence of the colonies.

HON. JOSEPH A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C.,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of our sketch is the present premier and minister of agricultural works for the Province of Quebec. He is descended from a French family who came to this country and settled at an early period on the seigniory of Terrebonne. He was born at Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Terrebonne, on the 9th November, 1840, and educated at the college there. Having directed his studies, after leaving school, to the law as a profession, he was admitted to the bar in 1861 and some twelve years after made a Q.C. He is a professor of criminal jurisprudence at Laval, and is regarded by the authorities as well as the students as a man possessing a very fair knowledge of his profession. From February, 1873, until September, 1874 he was solicitor-general and a member of the executive council, and was appointed provincial secretary and registrar, 27th January, 1877. At the general elections in 1872 he contested for Verchères in the Commons, but was defeated. In his province and for his present seat for Terrebonne which he has held since he was first returned to Parliament in 1872, he has always been voted for by acclamation, a fact which speaks for itself of his popularity. He is a supporter of the Conservative Government. He is a director of the Laurentides Railway Co., and of Le

Credit Foncier du Bas Canada. It is only justice to Mr. Chapleau that we should mention that the insinuation which have been reflected upon him as having derived pecuniarily any absolute reward for his connection with the Credit Foncier, and which was brought forward in the Legislative Assembly this present season, is regarded by his friends as not only devoid of truth but rather a cruel accusation.

WILLIAM HALES HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S., EDIN., D.C.L.,
MONTREAL.

WILLIAM H. HINGSTON, a son of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Hingston, formerly of Her Majesty's 100th regiment, which did good service in this country in the war of 1812-14, was born at Hinchinbrook, 29th June, 1829. The Hingstons are an old Irish family, and are connected with the Cotters, of Cork; the elder Latouches, of Dublin; and the Hales family.

Col. Hingston came to Canada with the 100th regiment, of which he was at the time lieutenant and adjutant; and after the regiment was disbanded, in 1819, he received, from Lord Dalhousie, command of the militia force, which the colonel organized, of the county of Huntingdon, his residence being on the banks of the Chateauguay river. Subsequently, Sir James Kempt gave him command of the county of Beauharnois. He finally died, in 1831, when our subject was eighteen months old, of wounds received in the groin, at Chippewa, many years before, and which made him walk with a halt.

At thirteen years of age, our subject entered the Montreal college, where, at the end of the first year, he carried off three first and two second prizes, out of a possible five. Subsequently he spent three years in the study of pharmacy, and then entered McGill college, where he graduated at the end of four years (1851). He then went to Edinburgh, where he obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. While in Europe, he visited several countries, and spent much time in hospitals, bringing home diplomas from France, Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria, as well as from Scotland. "One, the membership of the Leopold Academy, purely honorary and given only to authors, was the first ever obtained by a Canadian." This fact we learn from a work on "Montreal, its History, with Biographical Sketches," by Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, whence other data for this notice are derived. Dr. Hingston had made up his mind to locate in Edinburgh, as assistant to the late professor (afterwards Sir James) Simpson; but, yielding to the wish of his mother, he returned to Canada, and commenced practice in Montreal, in 1853, where he soon built up a large practice. It has been general, with surgery as his leading and special branch, in which he now stands high. In 1867 he again visited Europe, and, at the invitation of Sir James Simpson, performed a difficult surgical operation on one of Sir James' patients, and was subsequently spoken of by the same gentleman as "that distinguished American surgeon lately among us."



Wm. H. Croft

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Soon after commencing practice in this city, Dr. Hingston was appointed surgeon to the English speaking department of the Hotel Dieu hospital, where he has had a large field for the exercise of his art. There, every day, for many years, he gave, and still gives clinical instruction in surgery to medical students, who have since felt their indebtedness to him for his invaluable teachings, and have acknowledged it in a thousand ways, by extending his reputation to the scenes of their own distant labors.

Dr. Hingston was one of the organizers of McGill University Society, and aided in securing to the Alumni the appointment of Convocation Fellows of the University. He was one of the first office-bearers of the society. When Bishop's college medical school was organized, he was named professor of surgery, and afterwards, dean of faculty; but in order to retain his position at the hospital, he relinquished his professorship. He now holds the chair of clinical surgery in the school of Medicine, and with it the position of attending physician at the hospital.

He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Lennoxville, in 1871.

He was one of the resuscitators of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, and has been its president many times; he was the first secretary of the Dominion Medical Association; was chosen to represent Canada at the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia in 1876; was president of the Canada Medical Association the same year, the highest honor in the gift of the profession; and is a governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

He is consulting surgeon to several dispensaries and to the hospital for women. The first board of health in Canada, of any consequence, was organized through his efforts, and he has long been a faithful worker for the sanitary interests of the city.

He had, on three occasions, been solicited to permit his name to be submitted as a candidate for the mayoralty—but declined. In 1873, however, he consented, and was elected mayor of Montreal by a majority of *ten to one* over his opponent, and, as he stated at the time “without having spent one moment of time or one shilling of money to obtain a position which no one should seek, but which, coming as it did, no one was at liberty to decline.” The term of office in Montreal for the mayoralty is one year. The following year he was re-elected by acclamation; and at the end of that period was again solicited, but declined.

The period of Dr. Hingston's mayoralty was one of grave interest and anxiety to the ordering citizens of Montreal; and well was it that the office of chief magistrate was occupied at the time by a gentleman of character, coolness, and good judgment. We cannot do better than quote from the *Medical Record* for February, 1877, the intelligent appreciation of Dr. Hingston's services:

“In a day or two his worship the mayor will lay aside the insignia of office which he assumed two years ago. As Dr. Hingston had, on several occasions previously, declined nomination to the mayoralty, but yielded at last to the united request of the members of the medical profession, it would not be amiss that we should take

a retrospective glance at his manner of discharging his public duties. The two years which have elapsed have been remarkable in the city's history. Montreal will not soon forget the intense anxiety which reigned during the several weeks that preceded the Guibord funeral. The citizens of Montreal of all classes, save those who gloat over riot and bloodshed, will ever remain grateful to Dr. Hingston for the tact, prudence, wisdom and loyalty with which he averted a terrible calamity at a most critical juncture. No man was ever placed in a position of greater difficulty or danger, or was hampered by more legal and sectional difficulties; but our worthy mayor, by pursuing a straightforward but conciliatory course, regardless of political or party issues, carried out a measure in a way which left no sting in any breast; no exultation of triumph on the one side; no heart-burning on the other. The press of the country has already sufficiently chronicled his success. His personal influence was again tested last winter, when several thousands gathered at the City Hall—where they had smashed the windows a few months before—to demand bread or . . . The Riot Act was about to be read, when the mayor appeared on the scene; went alone into the midst of the crowd; addressed to them a few words which evinced much sympathy, but no fear; and ere his voice had died away the crowd quietly dispersed; a few hundred remained in the neighborhood, who craved permission to accompany him home, to prevent, as they said, wicked persons doing him harm.

"The social duties pertaining to the mayoralty are onerous and expensive, yet few visitors, entitled to that courtesy, passed through the city without being invited to partake of our chief magistrate's hospitality. He was punctual in his attendance in Council, and never has there been greater decorum than during his period of occupancy. The unseemly brawls between councillors themselves, and sometimes between them and the mayor, never took place during his term, and in the one or two instances in which there was an appeal to the Council, the Council unanimously supported the decision of the chair. He carries away with him the respect of the entire body over which he presided. The labor pertaining to the office seemed to be performed with ease, without sacrificing the claims of an extensive practice. Even the hospital received his daily visit as usual. But that for which Dr. Hingston accepted the mayoralty, and for which he labored most energetically, was the establishment of a Board of Health; and of this *The Public Health Journal* thus speaks:

"When Dr. Hingston was elected mayor, the health of the city was totally neglected (except what was done by ex-Aldermen Kennedy and Alexander). The Board of Health existed only on paper, and its by-laws have been only enforced a few times since its formation. After Dr. Hingston's election (which, by the way, was principally on sanitary grounds), he at once re-organized the Board. The health officers now know their duty, and are made to do it. The meat inspectors are made to make returns of the amount of meat confiscated, from whom taken, and what was the reason of such action; also all diseased animals are seized. The sanitary police are also compelled to make daily reports of the places visited. The sanitary inspector submits his report also, with the foregoing, to the Board of Health, at its weekly meetings. These meetings are held at 4.30 p.m., on every Wednesday, and are presided over by the mayor. The business is gone through in an orderly and satisfactory manner, which other committees of the corporation should endeavor to imitate.

"There is a weekly mortality table also submitted; it is very complete. The diseases are all properly classified according to age, nationality and district. In fact, it is in such a form that scientific statisticians can, at a glance, compare it with the documents of a similar character in other parts of the world. The citizens well know and appreciate Dr. Hingston's exertions as chief magistrate, but as president of the board of health, he has rendered services infinitely more valuable though not of so public a nature. While our press in Ontario, and the Medical Associations on this continent are talking of establishing boards of health for each state and province, Dr. Hingston has succeeded in establishing a board of health in this city upon a permanent basis. The work that is done weekly is of incalculable benefit, and the manner in which it is done is a model for others elsewhere. Besides the examining of reports, the board has acted with a strong and vigorous will in a manner not before attempted. We refer to the ordering of drains through private property, when the interest of health demands it, and without any reference to expropriation. In this way work has, in some instances, been commenced within twenty-four hours of the time from the issuing of the order. Some may think that the mayor has stretched his authority a little too far, but the citizens, knowing it is for the public good, are quite prepared to support him in his actions."

"When an epidemic small-pox reigned in the city, and when the anti-vaccinators continued their mischievous teachings, Dr. Hingston, under cover of 'A Few Instructions to Vaccinators,' wrote a paper on the disputed points in controversy, which effectually silenced his opponents. The paper was quoted all over this continent, and attracted notice in Europe.

"Last autumn he was unanimously chosen by the Philadelphia International Medical Association—the largest and most important medical gathering the world has, perhaps, ever seen—representative for Canada, and attracted notice in the debates which took place. We copy from one of our October exchanges, the following:—'The field-day in the surgical section was that which gave us the discussion on Coxalgia. Fancy a tilt between Gross and Agnew, of Philadelphia; Lister, of Edinburgh; Adams, of London; Hingston, of Montreal; Moore,

of Rochester, and Sayre, of New York, and other less able, but not less earnest men ! These gentlemen used no buttons on their foils.'

" At the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Toronto, in August last, our mayor was unanimously chosen president, and, at the meeting to be held here in September, will preside.

" It has been a matter of surprise to many, how Dr. Hingston could attend to so many duties without appearing to neglect any of them. It is due to utilizing the minutes and half minutes which so many throw away ; and to punctuality in his every appointment.

" Dr. Hingston at his first election received ten votes for his opponent's one ; and, at the second election, he was chosen unanimously. He had but to yield to the wishes of his friends to occupy again the civic chair ; but in his reply to the deputation headed by Sir Francis Hincks, he stated he had succeeded in doing his duty thus far without sacrificing the interests of his patients, but could not hope to continue to do so without making calls on his strength and energy and purse, which he thought unwarranted.

" Montreal has had many efficient mayors, but, we say it without fear of contradiction that, in education, gentlemanly manner, dignity of bearing, social standing, honesty of purpose and thorough business habits, the ranks of our profession have, in Dr. Hingston, furnished one who, in those qualities requisite for the discharge of important public duties, will compare favorably with any who have preceded or may hereafter follow him."

Dr. Hingston now confines himself almost exclusively to professional matters, and chiefly to surgery and the surgical diseases of women, in which few in the Dominion equal, and none excel him. He is said to have performed some of the large operations, as ovariectomy and lithotomy more frequently than any other surgeon in Canada.

In looking for contributions from his pen, we find fewer during the last years than formerly. Morgan, in his "*Bibliotheca Canadensis*," mentions a large number of articles which appeared from time to time in our medical periodicals. Latterly, however, contributions are less frequent, and are chiefly on surgical subjects. His address as president of the Canadian Medical Association was not inferior to anything of the kind delivered at any annual gathering of the profession.

In 1875, Dr. Hingston married Margaret Josephine, daughter of the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, late lieutenant-governor of Ontario, and they have two sons.

WILLIAM MARSDEN, M.A., M.D., QUEBEC.

DR. MARSDEN, a voluminous writer on medical and collateral subjects, an old practitioner in Quebec, a censor of the medical profession, and dean of the Faculty of Quebec, dates his birth at Bolton, Lancashire, Eng., February 18, 1807. His father, Thomas Marsden, brought his family to Canada in 1812, just as the war with the United States commenced ; and they were captured by the British frigate *Antelope*, being on board the American brig, *Eliza*, Capt. Wayne, bound for New York, and were carried to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and came thence to Quebec ; where the father was engaged for some years in his profession of teacher.

Our subject was educated in the arts at the royal institution, Quebec, and medically at St. Thomas' hospital, London, Eng., and was licensed to practise in the spring of 1830. The degree of M.D. was long ago conferred upon him by both British and American colleges.

With the exception of a little more than five years—1842 to 1847—spent at Nicolet, where he had charge of the medical department of the college, Dr. Marsden has resided in the city of Quebec, where he is still engaged in select and consulting practice; he has been a medical examiner since 1834, being the oldest now living in this province.

The Doctor is ex-president of the Canadian Medical Association; ex-president and governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada; honorary fellow of the Medico-Botanical society of London; corresponding fellow of the Medical Society of London; honorary member of the Montreal Pathological Society; honorary fellow of the Berkshire Medical Society and Lyceum of Natural History, and Doctor of Medicine (in honore); honorary fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of New York; and of the Obstretical Society of Edinburgh; and corresponding member of the Gynaecological Society of Boston.

Seeing the necessity that existed for medical training before the organization of medical schools and colleges in Lower Canada, Dr. Marsden built a private dissecting room, and engaged as an independent lecturer on anatomy and physiology, materia-medica and botany, and several special subjects; and his lectures were accredited in Edinburgh as those of the incorporated schools and colleges.

He was the foremost man in originating and organizing the Dominion Medical Association, he bringing the subject before the College of Physicians and Surgeons at a meeting held in Montreal in May, 1867, the year of the completion of the work of Confederation; he made a report on the subject, but no action was then taken. The work was consummated, however, in October of the same year, when by means of circulars sent out, every province of the Dominion was represented, Dr. Marsden being chairman of the committee of organization.

For more than forty years he has been very busy with the pen, writing largely, but not wholly on medical subjects. At one period of his life he edited the *Quebec Mercury*, one of the oldest newspapers in the province; he has also written many editorials and other articles for political papers.

He is the author of a series of progressive and somewhat prophetic letters on public subjects—transcontinental railroads, navigation and seat of government, which appeared in the *Quebec Gazette* and *Toronto Globe*, from time to time, during the past forty years.

His chief medical writings have been published in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* (quarterly), the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* (monthly), the *British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, the *Lancet*, the *Medical Chronicle* and *Montreal Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, the *Philadelphian Medical and Surgical Reporter*, the *British American Journal*, the *Upper Canada Journal of Medical, Physical and Surgical*

Science, the Gazette Medicale, and the Canada Medical Journal and Monthly Record of Medical and Surgical Science.

We append a list of a few of the subjects which the Doctor has treated:—

Observations on Charbon, with cases (Malignant Pustule).

Papers on Re-union of the Humerus after five months' fracture; on Exostosis with Caries; on Chloroform and Anesthetics; on the Use of Tea as a Beverage; on Glossitis; on Blood-letting in Cholera; on the Contagion of Cholera; on death from Uterine Hemorrhage; with a Report of the case of The Queen *vs.* Burke, for Murder; on Extra Uterine Pregnancy, with remarks.

Practical Remarks and Suggestions on Asiatic Cholera, in its Relations to Quarantine.

Papers on Mis-menstruation with Sterility; on the successful application of Electro-Biology to Surgery; on Synchronous Double Amputations; a description of the United African Twins, with plates; on the Application of Statistics to Questions of Medical Science; on Injuries of the Intestines, with cases and critical commentaries; on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco; on the Use of Cold Water in Scarlet Fever; on the Differential Stethoscope or Stethophone, with plates; on

Quackery, etc., in the United States; on Poisoning by Strychnine; on Acro-Narcotic Poisons, with cases, and Poisoning by Digitalis; on Limosis and Paragenesis.

A paper on Quarantine, with an original plan of Quarantine for Asiatic Cholera, approved by the American Medical Association and the United States Government, the Sanitary and Quarantine authorities of New York and Boston; and in successful operation at the port of New York.

A large number of anonymous papers on Hygiene, Cholera, Contagion, and Quarantine, in the Quebec *Mercury, Observer, Morning Chronicle, Gazette*, and other periodicals over the signatures of "Delta," "Epsilon," etc.

An essay on the Asiatic Cholera, in its Relations to Quarantine; its infection, contagion, portability and communicability; with a Brief History of its origin, course and progress in Canada, from 1832. Presented to and approved of by the "American Medical Association."

The above list of papers, etc., was published prior to the year 1867; and since then his pen has been as busy as ever; his last paper that has come under our notice, on "Ectopia Renalis," appeared in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for December, 1880; he spoke through his pen—his great source of intellectual life.

He was the first physician in Quebec to volunteer attendance at the cholera hospital on the outbreak of Asiatic cholera, on the 5th June, 1832, and was a witness of the first case on this continent; he was also physician in charge at the Blue Stone cholera hospital, in 1834. In the zealous exercise of his profession he contracted two severe attacks of Asiatic cholera, and one of typhus fever, and has made the former a specialty, on which he formed his system of "Quarantine for Cholera," which is now in general operation on this continent. He astonished the members of the American Medical Association at one of its annual meetings by declaring that by "Isolation," and an absolute system of domestic quarantine (strict non-intercourse), he could exterminate Asiatic cholera, or any other infectious or contagious disease in any house, or block, or locality, in any city. He is the originator of this system, which is commonly called "stamping out," now in so effective and general use, and is credited for it by such sanitarians as I. Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, and Elisha Harris, of New York, who have adopted it.

In 1866, Dr. Marsden drew up a plan for a cholera quarantine station, with valuable sug-

gestions in regard to its divisions, sub-divisions, etc., and it was highly approved by parties interested in such matters, being adopted by the United States and now in use there.

He is visiting physician to the Finlay asylum and the Women's Christian Association, of Quebec, and has always been liberal in his gratuitous attendance on the poor.

Dr. Marsden married in 1830, Miss Esther Maria Whale, a native of Philadelphia, and she is still living. They have no issue.

HON. SIR HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, C.B., Q.C. K.C.M.G.,
QUEBEC.

SIR HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, minister of public works, and one of the leading men in the Province of Quebec, was born in the city of Quebec, on the 25th of August, 1826; was educated at the seminary in his native city; studied law, was called to the bar in 1850, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1864.

Sir H. L. Langevin was a member of the city council of Quebec for several years, and was chairman of the water-works committee; a little later he was secretary-treasurer, and afterwards vice-president, of the North Shore railway company; was mayor of Quebec for three consecutive years, commencing with January, 1858; was president of St. Jean Baptiste Society, Quebec, in 1861 and 1862, and of the Institut Canadien, of the same city, in 1863 and 1864.

Sir H. L. Langevin represented the county of Dorchester in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 until the Confederation, and was a member of the executive council of that body from March 30, 1864, until the British North America Act went into force in the summer of 1867. He took a prominent part in the preliminary steps towards Confederation, being a delegate to the Charlottetown union conference in 1864, to that held at Quebec in the same year, and to the London colonial conference of 1866-'67, to complete the terms of the union.

While a member of the executive council of Canada, Sir H. L. Langevin occupied more than one highly trustworthy position, holding the office of solicitor-general from the 30th of March, 1864, to November, 1866, and that of postmaster-general from the latter date to the Confederation. And then we find him in two legislative bodies—the Provincial Assembly and the House of Commons, representing Dorchester in both from 1867 to 1871, and in the Commons until 1874, when he retired. From 1871 to 1874 he represented Quebec centre in the Local House, being returned by acclamation.

Sir H. L. Langevin was sworn of the Privy Council on the 1st July, 1867, when he was appointed secretary of state for Canada, retaining that office until transferred to the public works department, on the 8th of December, 1869. From the *Parliamentary Companion*, we learn that Sir H. L. Langevin was commissioned to assist the Speaker in the management of the in-

terior economy of the House of Commons, and was also chairman of the railway committee of the Privy Council. In compliance with the wishes of this council, 1871, he visited British Columbia, in order to acquire a knowledge of that far-away and then new province, in relation to the Pacific railway, and its western terminus; and also to study the requirements of that province, and ascertain, by accurate and careful observation, what public works it most needed.

Sir H. L. Langevin was the leader of the Lower Canada Conservatives in the memorable session of 1873, while Sir George E. Cartier was absent in England; was also designated by the Conservative members, after the death of Sir George, in June, 1873, as their leader in the Province of Quebec; and in November of that year he went out of power with the rest of the ministry of the Dominion.

Sir H. L. Langevin was elected to the House of Commons for Charlevoix in January, 1876; was re-elected for the same constituency in April, 1877, after being unseated on petition; contested Rimouski without success at the general election in September, 1878; and was elected by acclamation for Three Rivers in the November following. He was sworn of the Privy Council as postmaster-general on the 19th of October of that year, and held that office until transferred to the public works in May, 1879.

Sir H. L. Langevin was created a companion of the bath in 1868, a knight commander of St. Gregory the Great in 1870, and a knight bachelor of Great Britain, and a knight commander of St. Michael and St. George, on the 24th May, 1881.

HON. WILLIAM H. WEBB, Q.C.,

MELBOURNE.

WILLIAM HOSTE WEBB, a prominent lawyer and politician in the district of St. Francis, was born in Hampshire, England, on the 24th of November, 1820. His father was Captain Edward Webb, who was of the royal navy, served under Sir William Hoste, one of Lord Nelson's celebrated officers, and owed his promotion to deeds of bravery and valor, coming to Lower Canada in 1836, with his family, and dying at Brompton. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Sarah Ann Whitecomb, a native, like her husband, of Hampshire.

Mr. Webb was educated at the royal navy school, near London; studied law with Messrs. Mack and Muir, of Montreal; was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1851, and for thirty years has been practising in the several courts of the district already mentioned, being made a Queen's Counsel in 1864; his standing in the profession is highly creditable.

Mr. Webb entered public life in 1857, when he was elected to the Canadian Parliament for the counties of Richmond and Wolfe, and held that seat until the Confederation in 1867, when he was returned to the House of Commons for the same constituency. At the general election

held in January, 1874, he was defeated, and the next year was sent to the Legislative Council for the Wellington division, of which body he is still a member. He has done much good work as a legislator, and is the author of several bills which became laws, but none of them, perhaps, of sufficient importance to be more particularly mentioned. He is a Conservative.

Mr. Webb has been mayor of Melbourne, and the first warden of the county of Richmond, and has been a trustee of St. Francis college, Richmond, since its commencement. He is a leading man in the county, and highly respected for his public spirit, and other good qualities. He is a churchman, and has been a delegate to the synod at different times. Men like him constitute a portion of the best kind of wealth of a country.

In 1846, Mr. Webb married Isabella A. W. Morris, daughter of the late Lient.-Col. William Morris, of the 97th regiment, and they have had seven children, losing one of them.

JOHN W. DAWSON, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G.,

Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University,

MONTREAL.

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, principal of McGill college and one of the leading scientific men on this continent, was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on the 13th of October, 1820, his parents being James and Mary Rankine Dawson. The branch of the Dawson family to which his father belonged was from the north of Scotland. He received his academic training in the college of Pictou, when it was under the principalship of the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, and regarded as one of the best institutions of the kind in that province. Before he had fairly entered upon his academic studies, when, in fact, only ten years old, our subject began to collect fossil plants of the coal period; and during the time that he was prosecuting his college studies, he made extensive collections in natural history, and showed a taste for scientific inquiry and a talent for original investigation. After finishing his college course, Mr. Dawson proceeded to Scotland, and devoted one winter to study at the university of Edinburgh; then returned to Nova Scotia, and entered with renewed vigor and great zest upon geological research, more particularly with reference to the rocks and fossils of the Carboniferous period. In 1842 and again in 1852, he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his geological explorations in Nova Scotia. While with the great geologist he aided materially in field investigations which threw much light upon both the flora and fauna of the Carboniferous period and the classification of the Carboniferous formations in British America. With Sir Charles Lyell, "he discovered the bones of the earliest known carboniferous reptile of America; he himself found the oldest land-snail and the oldest millipede. In 1864 Dr. Dawson, by his microscopic skill and comprehensive insight, recognised the foraminiferal structure of *Eozoon Canadense*, and after a sharp



J. M. Dawson

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contest, established its claim to the position he had assigned it as the oldest known form of animal life, the uncouth precursor of the myriad forms that with ever more distinct differentiation of function and so with ever higher type of structure have marched in long succession across the stage of existence.*

In the winter of 1846-47, while again in Edinburgh, studying practical chemistry and other branches, Mr. Dawson contributed to the Royal Society of that city, papers on the "Formation of Gypsum," and on the "Boulder Formation," and an article to Jameson's "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," on the "Renewal of Forests destroyed by Fire." At least five years earlier, when only twenty-one years of age, he began to write and publish on scientific subjects. In 1841 he contributed to the Wernerian society of Edinburgh his first scientific paper, the subject being on the species of field mice found in Nova Scotia. Two years later he communicated to the Geological Society of London, a paper on the rocks of eastern Nova Scotia, and a year later still a paper on the "Newer Coal Formation." In 1845, he explored and reported on the iron mines of Londonderry, Nova Scotia, which have since become so important. In the same year he published a paper on the coal formation plants of that province.

On his return from Edinburgh in the spring of 1847, Mr. Dawson pursued his geological researches, and for two or three years continued to publish valuable papers on his favorite branch of science, the most important of these papers being: 1. "On the Triassic Red Sandstones of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island;" 2. "On the Coloring Matters of Red Sandstones;" 3. "On Erect Calamites found near Pictou;" 4. On the "Metamorphic Rocks of Nova Scotia." He also published his "Handbook of the Geography and Natural History of Nova Scotia," and delivered courses of lectures on natural history and geology in the Pictou academy, and in Dalhousie college, Halifax, and reported to the Nova Scotia government on the coal fields of southern Cape Breton.

We have already mentioned the fact that, in 1852, our subject accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his second geological tour in the Maritime Provinces, where these scientists made a re-examination of the celebrated South Joggins section in the Cumberland coal-field, and visited the remarkable deposit of albertite at Hillsborough, New Brunswick, our subject publishing papers on each of these topics. His papers on the "Structures in Coal" and on the mode of "Accumulation of Coal," were the direct fruits of these further studies of the Joggins section.

A writer in the "Popular Science Monthly," (1875) speaking of this period in our subject's life, and of his subsequent publications, thus writes:

"It was during the visit to the Joggins, just referred to, that the remains of *Dendroperpeton Acadianum* and *Pupa vetusta* were found. With the exception of *Baphetes planiceps*, which Dr. Dawson had discovered in the year previous at Pictou, but had not described, *Dendroperpeton Acadianum* was the first reptile found in the coal formation of America; *Pupa vetusta* was the first known Paleozoic land snail. These discoveries were followed by the finding and describing of several other reptiles, and of the first carboniferous millipede (*Xylobius sigil-*

* Canada School Journal, Nov. 1877.

larie). About this time, also, a second report on the Acadia iron mine was prepared, and an elaborate series of assays of coal made for the General Mining Association.

"In 1855 he published the first edition of his 'Acadian Geology,' a complete account, up to that date, of the Geology of the Maritime Provinces of British North America. In 1856, though now trammelled by the arduous duties incumbent upon the principal of a university, he still continued his geological work in his native province, and prepared a description of the Silurian and Devonian rocks. During the same summer he visited Lake Superior, and wrote a paper and report on the copper-regions of Maimansee and Georgian Bay, in which he discussed the geological relations of the then little known copper-bearing rocks of the north shore of Lake Superior, and the origin of the deposits of native copper.

"In the two following years he made a number of contributions to the *Canadian Naturalist*, and the *Journal of the Geological Society*, and commenced the study of the Post-pliocene deposits of Canada. In 1859 his 'Archæia,' or studies of Creation in Genesis, appeared, a work showing not only a thorough knowledge of Natural History, but also considerable familiarity with the Hebrew language and with biblical literature.

"In 1860 Dr. Dawson issued a supplementary chapter to his 'Acadian Geology.' He also continued his work in fossil botany and in the Post-pliocene, publishing several papers on these subjects, as well as desultory researches on such subjects as the 'Flora of Mount Washington,' 'Indian Antiquities at Montreal,' 'Marine Animals of the St. Lawrence,' 'Earthquakes in Canada,' 'Classification of Animals,' etc.

"In 1863 he issued his 'Air-Breathers of the Coal Period,' a complete account of the fossil reptiles and other land animals of the coal of Nova Scotia. This publication was followed, in 1864, by a 'Handbook of Scientific Agriculture.' It was in 1864, moreover, that Dr. Dawson made what may be considered as one of the most important of his scientific discoveries—that of *Eozoon Canadense*. This fossil had already been noticed by Sir William Logan, but Dr. Dawson to whom Sir William submitted his specimens, was the first to recognize its foraminiferal affinities, and to describe its structure. Previous to this the rocks of the Laurentian age were looked upon as devoid of animal remains, and called 'Azoic.' Dr. Dawson now substituted the term 'Eozoic.'

"In 1865 Dr. Dawson, at the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, gave illustrations of his researches on the 'Succession of Paleozoic Floras,' the 'Post-pliocene of Canada,' and the 'Structure of Eozoon.'

"In 1868 appeared the second edition of 'Acadian Geology,' enlarged to nearly 700 octavo pages, with a great number of illustrations from the author's drawings; and which still remains the standard work on the geology of the Maritime Provinces, while it also treats of many of the more difficult problems of general geology. (It has since, 1880, gone on to a third edition.)

"While in England, in 1870, Dr. Dawson lectured at the Royal Institution. He also read a paper on the 'Affinities of Coal Plants' before the Geological Society, and one on the "Devonian Flora" before the Royal Society. The same year his 'Handbook of Canadian Zoology' appeared, being followed in 1871 by a 'Report on the Silurian and Devonian Flora of Canada,' and a 'Report on the Geological Structure of Prince Edward Island,' in which he was ably assisted by Dr. Harrington. His studies of the Devonian plants were begun as early as 1858, and Gaspé, St. John's, and Perry in Maine, were twice visited in order to collect material to aid in their prosecution.

"His "Notes on the Post-pliocene of Canada" were published in 1873. From them we learn that the number of known species of Post-pliocene fossils had been raised, principally by his labors, from about thirty to over two hundred. We also find that Dr. Dawson is still what he has always been, a staunch opponent to the theory of general land glaciation. 'The Story of the Earth and Man,' issued in 1873, was a republication of papers published in the *Leisure Hour* in 1871 and 1872. It gives a popular view of the whole of the Geological ages, presented in a series of word-pictures, and with discussions of the theories as to the origin of mountains, the introduction and succession of life, the glacial period and other controverted topics. A report on the 'Fossil Flora of the Lower Carboniferous Coal Measures of Canada,' and communications to the Geological Society of London, on the probable Permian age of beds overlying the coal-measures of Nova Scotia, and also occurring in Prince Edward Island; on recent facts as to the mode of occurrence of Eozoon in the Laurentian rocks, and on the Phosphates in the Laurentian rocks, are still more recent labors. A course of six lectures delivered in New York in the winter of 1874-'75 has been largely circulated both in America and in England, under the title of 'Science and the Bible;' and in 1875 there also appeared in London and in New York, a popular illustrated *résumé* of the facts relating to Eozoon and other ancient fossils, entitled "The Dawn of Life." At the Detroit meeting of the American Association, Prof. Dawson, as Vice-President of Section B, delivered an address in which he vigorously combated the doctrine of evolution as held by its more extreme supporters."

The latest publications from the pen of Mr. Dawson are "Fossil Men," published in 1878, and the "Chain of Life in Geological Time," 1880. The former is intended to apply modern facts relating to the aborigines of America in aid of the solution of questions as to prehistoric men in Europe.

The "Chain of Life in Geological Time" treats of the grouping of animals and plants following each leading group through its geological history from its origin to its extinction, in so far as known.

While Dr. Dawson is very widely known as a scientist, he has also achieved a great reputation as an educator. While a resident of Nova Scotia, for three years—1850-1853—he held the post of superintendent of education in that province, and during that period was instrumental in establishing the provincial normal school, and introducing other improvements of the educational system. In 1853 he was appointed by Sir Edmund Head, one of the commissioners to improve the university of New Brunswick, and took an active part in the noble work of putting that institution on a substantial basis.

The impulse which he gave to the course of popular education in the Maritime Provinces, by lecturing, writing and aiding to establish institutions of learning of a high grade, became well known in other parts of what is now the Dominion of Canada, and opened for him a wider field of influence as an educator.

In 1855 he was called to his present position in the university of McGill college. At that time, with the exception of the medical department, the institution was in a depressed condition; and he had a herculean task before him to create new educational machinery, and to place the departments of arts and law on a solid foundation, and in a flourishing condition, as well as introduce a faculty of applied science. This he did by calling to his aid the influential, moneyed, and liberal-hearted men of the city. The college took a "new departure," and for a quarter of a century has pursued an upward line of march.

In 1857, through the assistance of Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, and aided by the powerful influence of his old and abiding friend, Sir Edmund Head, then Governor-General, Dr. Dawson secured the establishment of the McGill normal school, as a training school for Protestant teachers. Of that institution he took the principalship, and held it until 1870, lecturing every year during that period of thirteen years, to the students on natural history and other subjects, and performing an amount of mental labor which would break down any man not of strong physical constitution. Though for the last ten years relieved of the oversight of the normal school the doctor is seemingly as busy as ever in his educational work. Latterly he has paid especial attention to the department of practical and applied science, which grew out of the school of civil engineering, which was established in 1858, succumbed to hostile legislation five years later, and was revived under the name given above, and on a more comprehensive plan in 1871. He has made this de-

partment of practical science especially attractive, and it has become a rich feeder of the university.

For the last eight or nine years, Dr. Dawson has been a member of the Protestant board of school commissioners of Montreal, and is also a member of the Protestant committee of the council of public instruction of the Province of Quebec.

Dr. Dawson is an M.A., of Edinburgh university, LL.D. of McGill, fellow of the Geological Society of London (1854), and of the Royal Society (1862), and is an honorary or corresponding member of many scientific societies in the old world and new, no man in Canada being thus more highly or extensively honored. In the present year (1881), Her Majesty has been pleased to confer on him the companionship of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

In 1847, Dr. Dawson was married to Margaret Ann Young, daughter of the late Walter Mereer, Esq., of Edinburgh, and they have five surviving children, of whom the eldest, Dr. G. M. Dawson is an assistant director of the geological survey of Canada, and is the author of several important reports on the geology and resources of the western territories and of British Columbia.

HON. LOUIS F. G. BABY, Q.C., P.C.,

JOLIETTE.

LOUIS FRANCOIS GEORGE BABY, member of Parliament for Joliette, and, at the time of our writing (1880), Minister of Inland Revenue, is a descendant of one of the oldest, most respectable and honorable families in the Province of Quebec. The founder of the family in this country was Jacques Baby de Ranville, a nobleman from the south of France, who was an officer in the celebrated regiment of *Carignan-Sallières*, and came to Canada in 1662. Representatives of the family have distinguished themselves on the battle-field, as well as in the Councils of the State. The last Governors under the French régime, had occasion, many a time, to call the special attention of the King of France to the meritorious deeds and gallant actions of members of this notable family. Several of the distinguished men who bore the name of Baby were killed in battle.

The subject of our sketch is the eldest son of Joseph Baby, Esq., long a notary public, and a prominent citizen of Joliette, where he died in 1871, and of Caroline Guy, daughter of Hon. Louis Guy, in his lifetime king's notary, and a Legislative Councilor for the old Province of Quebec. His grandfather was Hon. Francois Baby, an Executive and Legislative Councillor, and, in 1775, adjutant-general for the same province, taking a very active part, together with his brother-in-law, Charles-Arrien de Lanaudière, then A. D. C. to Lord Dorchester, in the events of the time. His grandmother was Marie Anne de Lanaudière, a descendant of M. de Lanaudière, Governor of Montreal in 1664. He is also closely allied to the Lemoine de Longueuils, de Salaberrys, &c., &c.



J. W. Barry



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M. Baby was born in the city of Montreal, on the 26th of August, 1834; was educated at St. Sulpice college, in his native city, and at the Joliette college; studied law in Montreal, with Messieurs (now Judges) Drummond and Loranger; was called to the bar in 1857; practised his profession several years in Montreal in partnership with Hon. Louis T. Drummond, when, his health becoming impaired, he removed to Joliette, where he continued his practice. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1873. As a lawyer he has long held a foremost place among the fraternity in his part of the province, and will before long, most likely, take his seat on the bench of his native province, being especially fitted for the same, not only by his legal attainments, sound judgment, and unimpeachable character, but also by his high sense of honor and integrity.

Previous to his admission to the bar, M. Baby was a clerk in the Civil Service of Canada for several years, and he has been mayor of Joliette for four or five terms. The late Sir George E. Cartier, with that keen eye which made him discover merit wherever it existed, prevailed upon him to leave the Civil Service, and enter the political arena, where he now holds so commanding a position. Among the many praiseworthy deeds of M. Baby's life is the valuable assistance he rendered in the founding of the Montreal Historical Society, of which he has been an efficient member from its inception. He is himself an historian of some repute, having spent much time in researches of an historical character, particularly with reference to Canada, and has brought together, not without considerable expense and trouble, one of the most precious private collections of Canadian manuscripts known. The historical department of his large and valuable library is especially rich and attractive. In Canadian history it seems to lack nothing. He is also an antiquarian, and a connoisseur in the fine arts.

M. Baby is an honorary member of the Institut Canadien of Quebec, and also of Ottawa, and a member of the Antiquarian and Numismatic society of Montreal. For this last branch of study he seems to have a passion: he has devoted more or less time to it for years, and his private collection of coins and medals, Canadian and Foreign, is one of the best in the province. His cabinet of numismatical treasures is specially rare and valuable. It is said that if offered for sale it would probably bring him \$4,000 or \$5,000; though it is doubtful if he would part with it for twice the larger sum named.

Though long deeply interested in politics, M. Baby, we believe, did not enter public life until 1867, when he was a candidate for Joliette for the Dominion Parliament. At this time, however, from over confidence on the part of his friends and supporters, he failed to be elected. Five years later, at the General Election (1872) he was returned by acclamation; was re-elected in 1874; unseated on petition on the 28th of October of that year; was re-elected on the 10th of the following December by a much larger majority, and again, at the General Election in September, 1878, he was returned by a still increased majority. On the 26th of the next month, on the return of the Conservatives to power, he was called to a seat in the new Cabinet, his port-

folio being, as we have already stated, that of Minister of Inland Revenue, a post which he has held with firmness and tact, and much to the satisfaction of the public at large.

It was M. Baby who, in 1875, introduced the bill for abolishing the death penalty in cases of assault with attempt to commit rape, &c.—a bill which was subsequently taken up by Mr. Blake, and carried through Parliament. Since entering the Cabinet, he has successfully passed through Parliament Acts for the consolidation and amendment of the Weights and Measures, the Excise Laws, Stamp Acts, Tobacco Laws, &c., and has taken an active and patriotic interest in the affairs of the nation.

In July, 1873, M. Baby was joined in wedlock to Marie Hélène Adelaide, daughter of the late Dr. Berthelot, of Montreal (Knight of the Order of St. Sepulchre of France), by Dame Hélène Guy. He has no issue. M. Baby is a member of the Catholic church, a prominent and beloved mover in society, and a notable figure in literary and religious circles, and appears never to forget his family motto: *Dire vrai ; faire bien.*

HON. JOSEPH NOEL BOSSÉ,

QUEBEC.

THIS gentleman, who only so recently as December last retired from the judgeship in the superior court, was born at Cap St. Ignace, on 25th December, 1807, and is the son of Captain Joseph Bossé by Marie Louise Blais. The lady's ancestors were believed to have settled in Berthier on their first arrival in this country from France, and are amongst the oldest French families in Quebec. Captain Blais, the grandfather of Mrs. Bossé was at the head of the British Loyalists at the engagement of St. Peter, Rivière du Sud, in 1775, while singularly enough, the judge's grandfather headed the opposing force in the same engagement. He was educated at Quebec seminary, and after leaving school made a few sea voyages on board some of his father's ships.

After about twelve months at sea he was placed with Mr. Hamel, the eminent Advocate-General at Quebec, and subsequently was admitted to the bar on the 14th of June, 1833. In 1843 he was appointed judge commissioner to establish a court at Madeleine Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; hence he visited these islands in that year with this view, and again journeyed thither the following year, and succeeded in establishing for the first time a court there. In 1864 he was elected member of the Legislative Council for division De la Durantaye by a majority of 1000 against the Hon. T. Fournier, now one of the judges of the Supreme Court. In 1865 he was made a Q.C., and called to the Senate in 1867; in 1868 was appointed judge of the superior court of the districts of Montmagny and Beauce, both of which districts contain five counties.

The judge is author of an interesting and valuable memorial (which we believe he compiled for the Hon. Mr. Viger, then Prime Minister), a statement of the produce of the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He was formerly colonel of the 4th battalion in Quebec. He is independent in politics.

Universally respected and much esteemed by all whom he comes in contact with; and those who have the pleasure of his friendship unanimously proclaim him as possessing the attributes of a fine old Canadian gentleman. He is a Roman Catholic; and married on the 1st June, 1835, Miss Lucy Ann Hullett, daughter of William Hullett, of Bath, England. By this alliance there has been issue thirteen children, but only three boys and three girls survive. His eldest son, Joseph William Bossé, Q.C., and now Batonnier-General for the Province of Lower Canada, was admitted to the bar in 1860, since which, and until 1868, he has practised in partnership with the judge, and they are said to have about the largest practice in Quebec.

LOUIS L. L. DESAULNIERS, M.D., M.P.,

MONTREAL.

LOUIS LEON L. DESAULNIERS, member of the House of Commons for St. Maurice, is a son of Francois L. Desaulniers and Charlotte Rivard Dufrene, and was born at Yamachiche, Quebec, on the 16th of February, 1823. He is descended from Charles Lesieur, notary public and Solicitor-General under the French Government, and of Francoise de Lafond, niece of Pierre Boucher, Governor of Three Rivers. His maternal grandfather, Augustin Rivard Dufrene, was the first deputy of the county of St. Maurice in 1791, and his father was also the deputy for the same county before the insurrection of 1837-'38, and also after the union of the two Canadas in 1841. Our subject is the brother of three professors in philosophy, mathematics, theology, etc., in the colleges of Nicolet and St. Hyacinthe, two of whom were very distinguished men.

He was educated at Nicolet; studied medicine one year at Three Rivers; finished at Harvard university, Boston, Mass., where he received the degree of M.D., in 1846, and practised for several years in his native parish, meeting with marked success in his profession. He retired from practice four years ago, and since 1876 has resided in Montreal, where he has acted as confidential agent of the Quebec Government, still retaining his farm and other property in Yamachiche.

Dr. Desaulniers has been for many years member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec; is a member of the Medical Society of Massachusetts; a justice of the peace for the whole Province of Quebec; lieutenant-colonel of volunteer militia; and for the last twelve years has been Inspector of Prisons and Asylums for the same Province.

He first contested the county of St. Maurice in 1851; in which election he was defeated. He was elected in 1854 as a member of the Canadian Assembly; held that seat until 1863, and was elected by acclamation, in 1867, to the House of Commons. He resigned, in 1868, to accept the office of inspector already mentioned, and was once more elected to the House of Commons in September, 1878. He has ever been a Conservative, under the leadership of Sir George E. Cartier, the great French Canadian statesman, and possessed the confidence and friendship of that celebrated man, from the time of his first acquaintance to his death.

In 1850, Dr. Desaulniers married Miss Flora Josephine Merrill, of Boston, Mass., and has eight children living. One son, Alexander, is a priest at Arthabaska; another, Dionis, is a lawyer in Montreal; one daughter is married; another is a sister of charity, and the younger children are completing their education.

He has a good deal of experience, as is here seen, in legislative bodies. He had many bills under his care, that became laws of the State; was always a hard working man, and is still very attentive to his official duties. He has done and is doing good service to his country, and especially to his native province. He is one of that class of men who are likely to remain in Parliament, or in the public service in some capacity, as long as they will consent so to serve therein. He has ever been very popular in his county and neighboring counties, where he has made many speeches, and performed many acts of liberality, by taking the lead in all public transactions, and by spending money, months and years of his time in the construction of buildings for public and benevolent purposes.

In the year 1875, the Quebec Government sent him to Europe to visit the prisons, asylums and reformatory schools, in England, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, to study the different systems established in those countries, and watch on the spot the workings of those institutions with the intention of introducing into ours what would be beneficial and convenient in our position. On his return he made a long and elaborate report as the result of his observations which he presented to the Government of Quebec.

THOMAS WHITE, M.P.,

MONTREAL.

THOMAS WHITE, member of the House of Commons for Carlwell, is a native of the Province of Quebec, and was born in the city of Montreal, on the 7th of August, 1830. His father, Thomas White, came to Canada from Westmeath, Ireland, in 1826, and was a leather merchant in Montreal for many years, dying in 1877, at the age of 81 years. The mother of our subject was Dorothea Smeaton, who died in 1875 in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Mr. White was educated in the Montreal high school; and in 1846 entered the establishment of the late T. C. Panton, to learn the grocery business. He served his apprenticeship of three years, and in May, 1849, went to Brantford, Ontario; spent a few months in the store of E. Roy and Company, and before the close of that year proceeded thence to Peterboro', and continued in the capacity of clerk a few months longer; but he does not seem to have liked the business. In 1850 we find him in the Queen's printing office, Toronto, where he learned the printer's trade, accompanying that office on its removal to Quebec in 1851. There in 1852, he was engaged to assist in editing the *Quebec Gazette*, the late Mr. Stewart Derbyshire being editor-in-chief. The next year Mr. White returned to Peterboro', and started the *Review*, semi-weekly at first, but soon changed it into a weekly, which was all that Peterboro' was able to support in those days. The paper is now a daily.

In 1860, our subject entered the law office of Hon. Sidney Smith, of Cobourg, passing his examination for admission to the Law Society of Upper Canada, and studied for four years; but his love for journalism was evidently greater than for the law; and in 1864 he and his brother, Richard White, purchased the *Hamilton Spectator*, and conducted it until 1870, when our subject returned to Montreal, and became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Gazette*, the oldest newspaper in Canada, the leading Conservative English journal in the province.

While at Peterboro' and Hamilton, Mr. White served on the grammar school boards; he was also for some time reeve of the town of Peterboro'. During the last decade, he has been a very prominent member of the Montreal Board of Trade. He represented it a number of years in the Dominion Board; was for three years a member of the executive council of the Dominion Board, and for five years represented that body at the meetings of the National Board of Trade of the United States. He is well known among commercial men and journalists in the United States.

Mr. White was a candidate for South Wentworth for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, in 1867; for the House of Commons for the county of Prescott, Ontario, in 1874, and for Montreal West in 1874 and 1875; and it is noteworthy that the aggregate majorities against him in the first three elections was only sixteen votes. Once he came within three votes of being returned, and at his first contest in Montreal, actually polled a majority of fourteen of the votes, but was thrown out by the returning officers, on account of spoiled ballots. In 1878 he contested Cardwell, and was successful. He is a Conservative, a thorough protectionist, and his first speech made in Parliament (1879), was on the tariff question, in which he ably advocated what is known as the "National Policy" inaugurated by his party. He also spoke during that first session of the fourth Parliament in favor of removing Lieut.-Gov. Letellier. In the session of 1880 his ablest speech was on the Pacific railway question, mainly in reply to Hon. Edward Blake. It was the good fortune of the writer of this sketch to be present and hear most of Mr. White's speech, which was one of the most logical, pointed and incisive made during the debate on that question. He stands in the front rank of debaters in the House.

Mr. White has done a great deal with his pen and otherwise to aid in bringing emigrants from the old world to Canada; and twice (1869 and 1870), he was sent to Great Britain by the provincial government of Ontario as a special commissioner, to further that movement. The first time he went, he gave two lectures, one in Glasgow and the other in Liverpool. The Messrs. Allan, of the Allan line of steamships, caused 100,000 copies of the Liverpool lecture to be printed in pamphlet form, which were scattered broadcast over Europe. The second time he spoke in different cities and large towns; and on both occasions gave a new impulse to emigration.

In 1853, before leaving Quebec, Mr. White married Miss Vine, by whom he has had ten children still living, and one which died in infancy. His eldest son, Robert Smeaton White is editor-in-chief of the *Montreal Gazette*, and another son, Thomas Coyle, is in the same office, acting as his father's private secretary.

JONATHAN S. C. WURTELE, Q.C., M.P.P.,

MONTREAL.

JONATHAN SAXTON CAMPBELL WURTELE, member of the Quebec Assembly for Yamaska, is a son of Jonathan Wurtele, seignior, in his lifetime of River David, and Louisa Sophia Campbell, and was born in the city of Quebec, on the 27th day of January, 1828. The Wurteles in this province were from Strumfelbagh, a village near Stuttgart in Wurtemberg, Germany, the family being traced back in the church records to 1559.

In the infancy of our subject, the family moved to River David, county of Yamaska, he receiving a good classical and French education in that village and at Quebec, in which latter place he studied law with Hon. Jean Chabot, at that time M.P.P., for Quebec, and commissioner of public works, and afterwards a judge of the superior court, and was called to the bar on the 6th of August, 1850.

Mr. Wurtele accepted the offer of a partnership with Henry Judah, Q.C., of Montreal, and practised in that connection until 1852, the year of the great fire in Montreal when the Trust and Loan Company of Canada agreed to advance \$400,000 to aid the sufferers, and Mr. Judah was appointed the solicitor, and our subject the agent of the company, the latter retaining that agency until 1856, when he was obliged to return to River David. While there he held the offices of mayor of the parish, president of the school commission, justice of the peace, commissioner for small cases, and president of the county agricultural society. He was one of the founders and president of the Yamaska Navigation Company, which was established to open steam navigation in the interests of the county on the Yamaska and St. Francis rivers. He was also one of the founders and president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of St. David.

In 1862, Mr. Wurtele returned to Montreal, and for four years was chief clerk in the seignorial commission, his first law partner, Mr. Judah, being the chief commissioner. While thus engaged, he was charged with an investigation into the difficulties between the seignress of Rigaud and a number of her censitaires, and on the adoption of his report by the Government, he was entrusted with the settlement of the matter and received a public expression of the thanks of the parties interested. In connection with the settlement of affairs consequent on the abolition of the seignorial tenure, he went to Beauharnois and remained there for two years; during his stay in Beauharnois he was president of the local board of health, and was made and acted as J.P.

He was connected in the practice of his profession with Hon. J. J. C. Abbott from 1866 to 1868, in the latter year forming a partnership with Frederick T. Judah. His firm of Judah and Wurtele was the solicitor of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, the largest landed credit institution in the Dominion. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1873.

In 1878 he entered into partnership with Désiré Girouard, Q.C., D.C.L., the M.P., for Jacques Cartier.

We learn from a work entitled, "Montreal, its History, with Biographical Sketches," that at the time the abolition of the seignorial tenure was agitated, Mr. Wurtele acted as secretary of the association of seigniors formed to secure, by co-operation, a fair indemnity, which, by the aid of very able counsel, they succeeded in doing. The Bill before the Legislature, to which exceptions were taken, was modified and the Seignorial Act of 1854 was passed, doing justice to the seigniors and to the censitaires. And here we may add that Mr. Wurtele is the last Canadian seignior who rendered fealty and homage, he doing so on the 3rd of February, 1854, between the hands of his Excellency Lieut.-General Rowan, administrator of the Government.

On the completion of the Cadastres for his seigniories of Bourg Marie de l'Est and Rivière David, the seigneurial pew, which he had surrendered, was granted to him and his wife for life by a public vote of the parish, as a testimony of the good feeling existing between the censitaires and himself.

Mr. Wurtele was appointed a lecturer on commercial law in McGill university, in 1867; received the honorary degree of B.C.L. from the same institution in 1870, and the next year was appointed associate professor of commercial law, with the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, whose pressing professional duties interfered with his lecturing. On Mr. Abbott's nomination as a governor, in 1880, he succeeded to the professorship of commercial law.

Mr. Wurtele has been for many years honorary counsel of the German Society of Montreal.

He was first elected to Parliament for his present seat in 1875, and was re-elected, after the dismissal of the De Boucherville administration by a majority of 810 in May, 1878, his politics being Liberal Conservative. In the Legislature he has devoted his attention to legislation; and has carried through many measures of importance. He is every session intrusted with

numerous and important private bills. He was chairman for several years of the special committee on the municipal code, and is chairman of the standing committee on private bills, to which he has recently devoted his time most assiduously.

In 1880 he prepared and carried through a Bill to incorporate the "Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien," a company organized in France, with a capital of twenty-five millions of francs, to be increased according to the demand, and formed by himself, the honorable Mr. Chapleau, the honorable Mr. Paquet, and Mr. Carrier, of Lévis, for the purpose of affording their fellow countrymen the possibility of paying off their hypothecary indebtedness and of improving their farms with loans, at a low rate of interest, redeemable in capital and interest by annuities during a long term, but of small amounts. He is the managing director, or "administrateur délégué," of the company.

In the spring of 1880, he was sent to Europe by the Provincial Government to negotiate a loan of \$4,000,000, which he succeeded in doing in France without the least trouble or delay, making a brilliantly successful mission and having been absent only thirty-eight days.

Mr. Wurtele was first married on the 7th of January, 1854, to Julia, daughter of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, of Montreal; she dying in 1870 leaving five children, and the second time on the 1st of June, 1875, to Mrs. Sarah O'Brien, daughter of the late Thomas Braniff, of New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

Mr. Wurtele is not a brilliant or eloquent speaker, but he has the facility of expressing himself in a terse and forcible manner and commands attention when he rises. He is an able and sound lawyer and a practical and hardworking legislator, popular with his own party and respected by both sides. His motto is "*Honneur et devoir.*"

LOUIS TELLIER, M.P.,

ST. HYACINTHE.

LOUIS TELLIER, member of the House of Commons for the county of St. Hyacinthe, is a son of Zephirin Tellier, of Ste. Mélanie de Daillebout, yeoman, and Luce Ferland, daughter of Prisque Ferland, and was born at Berthier-en-Haut, December 25, 1844. The Tellier family came from France about 1789, its progenitor in this province settling at Berthier-en-Haut. Mr. Tellier was educated at Joliette college; began the study of law at Joliette under Hon. Mr. Baby, now Federal Minister of Inland Revenue, and finished at St. Hyacinthe, under Hon. Hubert W. Chagnon, now a puisne judge of the superior court, and was called to the bar at Montreal, on the 16th of October, 1866, and since 1873 has been in practice at St. Hyacinthe, being senior member of the firm of Tellier, DeLabruere and Beauchemin. He has a liberal share

of business in both the civil and criminal courts, and an honorable standing in the profession, being a hard student, well-informed in law matters, and preparing his cases with the greatest care and credit. His opinion on legal points is not given hurriedly, but, once expressed, can be relied on. He is very precise and honorable in all his dealings. His law library is one of the best of its kind in the district of St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Tellier was deputy-prothonotary of the superior court for this district, and deputy-clerk of the circuit court for the same, from 1863 to 1873, and crown attorney for the same, from the last named date until 1878. He was first elected to Parliament in September, 1878, and is serving his first term in a legislative body. His politics are Conservative. Though younger than a majority of his political confreres in the district, very few of them have more talent, prestige and influence. When elected to Parliament he drew more than the full party vote.

Mr. Tellier was married in St. Hyacinthe, on the 26th of May, 1868, to Hermine, second daughter of the late Dr. Adolphe Malhiot, and Hermine Lamothie, who died on the 7th of February, 1878, leaving one son, Louis A. A., now in his eleventh year. The family belong to the Roman Catholic church, and on the 24th of June, 1880, Mr. Tellier was a delegate to represent St. Hyacinthe at the grand national fête held in Quebec.

CAPT. EDMUND A. C. CAMPBELL,

ST. HILAIRE.

THAT branch of the Campbell family from which the subject of this sketch sprung has been identified with the military history of Canada for nearly a hundred and forty years. In 1744, Duncan Campbell, of Inverawe, Scotland, raised a company of the Black Watch, or 42nd Royal Highlanders, and of the same regiment he was promoted to the rank of major in 1755. That regiment was at the battle of Ticonderoga, and heroically faced death, and half of its numbers met it before the formidable French works. Among the brave men who, on the British side, fell in that memorable engagement, was Major Campbell, and his only son, Donald Campbell. The former was the great uncle of Major Thomas Edmund Campbell, father of Capt. Edmund Alexander Charles Campbell, whose name heads this sketch.

Major Campbell, or according to his provincial rank, Col. Campbell, as we learn from Taylor's "Sketch of British Americans," was born in London, England, in 1809, entered the East India Company's military academy at Addiscombe, in 1823, became ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry in 1825, and the next year was promoted to an unattached lieutenancy, and a little later to the 2nd Dragoon Guards. He finished his military education at Sandhurst; in

1832 was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Campbell, commanding the Inland Distr' and not long afterwards became connected with the 7th Hussars, and was selected by L. Palmerston to accompany Col. Considine to the East to assist in drilling the Sultan's army, the Turks being at war with the Koords. On arriving in Asiatic Turkey, finding the war was over, Major Campbell made a three months' trip to Russia, became the guest of the Czar Nicholas, and had the pleasure of seeing 50,000 troops encamped on the Steppes. Reaching Constantinople on his return from the north, and starting for Egypt and Syria on an embassy for the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby, he learned that his regiment had orders for Quebec, a rebellion having broken out in Canada. He hastened home to join the 7th Hussars, which reached Quebec June 4th, 1838. At the second outbreak he had command of the Indians at Caughnawaga. In 1839 he was invited by Hon. C. Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham), Governor-General, to become aide-de-camp to his Excellency, and held that office until he was appointed military secretary, which post he retained until the Governor-General's death 1841.

Major Campbell now rejoined his regiment, followed its fortunes back to Europe, and in 1846 retired on half pay, came to Canada, and settled on his seigniorial property at St. Hilaire. With a good deal of reluctance he served a short time as Lord Elgin's Secretary, resigning to attend to the improvement of his property. In 1854 he was created by Her Majesty the Queen, a companion of the civil order of the bath; the next year was offered, but declined, the appointment of adjutant-general of militia, and in 1858 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the county of Rouville, and sat through that Parliament. He was at one period a member of the board of agriculture, a director of the Bank of Montreal, a member of the council of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, and a director of the Grand Trunk railway, and was a stirring, public-spirited man until his demise on the 5th of August, 1872.

In 1841 he married Henriette Duchesnay, daughter of Col. Juchereau Duchesnay, of Quebec, the *seigneur* of Fossambault, and deputy adjutant-general of the militia of Lower Canada, and by her he had ten children, nine of them sons, of whom Capt. Campbell, who succeeded to the seignory of Rouville, is the oldest living. He was born in Brighton, England, on the 11th of October, 1843, and was educated by his father, with the exception of one year devoted to study at Bishop's college. In 1863 he entered the military college at Sandhurst, and for seven years was soldiering in different parts of Great Britain. In 1870 he accompanied his regiment, the 92nd Gordon Highlanders to India, where he served for six years; went through the steps of promotion from ensign to captain, and in 1876 sold out, and returned to Canada to take care of the property left by his father, it being quite extensive. It consists of about 300 acres in the home farm, Mount St. Hilaire, with its hundreds of acres of pasturage and wood-land, and other property. On his mountain property, three miles from his residence and from the St. Hilaire railway station of the Grand Trunk railroad, he and one of his brothers have a large

and elegant hotel, called the Iroquois House, a charming summer resort, where the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec spent a short time in the summer of 1880.

Capt. Campbell is not only engaged in farming, but in stock breeding, Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire swine, and fine horses. He is greatly improving the surroundings of the "Manor House," which his father purchased and began to remodel in 1846, and which he greatly enlarged and improved from time to time. Eventually the captain will make it, with its lilac fences and its scores of other attractions, a paradise of rural charms.

Since his return to Canada, Captain Campbell has become very much interested in politics, being a Conservative, and working zealously during a canvass for the success of his political confreres who are "up for office." We believe the only offices he himself holds, are those of justice of the peace and master of the Montreal Fox Hounds, the latter being considered in England a very high position for a gentleman to hold. In India Capt. Campbell was a member of the Masonic order, and rose to the Royal Arch.

In March, 1874, he married Ellen, daughter of the late Francis M. Lind, commissioner of Meerut, India, and they have two children, both sons, named Edmund Archibald and Bruce Hutchinson.

STANLEY CLARK BAGG,

MONTREAL.

THE ancient family of Bagg claims descent from the Norsemen; and the first ancestor of whom any authentic record is preserved came from the ice-bound shores of Sweden, in the time of Hardicanute, about the year 1040, and settled in England, where a branch of the family still exists.

The coat of arms of the Bagg family of Plymouth is as follows:—Shield: Paley and Bendy of six, counter-charged or and gu., on a chevron, three cinque foils az. Crest: a cinque foil az., between two wings endorsed; the dexter gu., the other or. The motto "Remember," is an expression, under which mysteries were supposed to be concealed, it being the last word uttered by King Charles the Martyr, 1649.

Towards the end of the last century, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, —who was connected with the Grosvenors and Fortescues in England—married a daughter of the house of Stanley, and came out to America.

The late Stanley Clark Bagg, the only son of Stanley Bagg, and Mary Anne Clark, was born in Montreal, December 23rd, 1820. He received his early education from a clergyman of the Church of England, and completed his studies at McGill college.

In 1842, he was admitted to the notarial profession, and practised successfully for some years, but was subsequently induced to relinquish it in order to give his personal supervision to the management of his estates, which he had inherited from his grandfather, as well as a freehold property in England. He was at this time (after the Seigneurs of St. Sulpice), the largest landed proprietor on the island of Montreal.

As early as the Rebellion of 1837-38 Mr. Bagg's ever thorough loyalty to the Crown was evinced, when he volunteered as an ensign, and was at the battle of St. Eustache:—subsequently rising in the service to the rank of captain. He was also an honorary member of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, and of the Light Infantry.

He was appointed one of Her Majesty's justices in 1859, and for a time performed judicial duties.

In January, 1865, a large deputation consisting of seven representatives from each ward in the city waited on him to solicit his acceptance of the position of mayor, which he declined.

In politics he was a Conservative, and although refusing a seat in Parliament or any political appointment, he worked hard for the support of the party to which he belonged.

The local press was largely indebted to his pen, and many of our readers are acquainted with his Numismatic and Archaeological Treatises. Among his writings, which have all been warmly noticed by the press of England and America, may be mentioned, 1. "Notes on Coins." 2. "Coins and Medals as Aids to the Study and Verification of Holy Writ." 3. "A Chronological Numismatic Compendium of the Twelve Cæsars." 4. "Archæologia Americana." 5. "Canadian Archaeology." 6. "Tadousac." 7. "The Antiquities and Legends of Durham."

Mr. Bagg took a great interest in the benevolent, literary, and scientific societies of Montreal; having been one of the founders, and first president of the "English Workingmen's Benefit Society," which has been of incalculable value to the families of hundreds of its members who were induced to join through his instrumentality and patronage. He was also one of the founders of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and its president:—vice-president of the Montreal dispensary, life governor of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge: and a life member of the following societies:—The British Association for the Advancement of Science, Cathedral Young Men's Christian Association, The Natural History Society, The Mechanics' Institute, The Numismatic Societies of London and Philadelphia, and a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Owing to Mr. Bagg's appreciation of antiquities, his extensive travels through Europe were particularly interesting; and while the grandeur of the scenery in Switzerland appealed to his love of the picturesque, the classic shades of Italy were his delight, and he lingered with liveliest enthusiasm among the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii; but it was in viewing all the points of interest in Rome that he found his greatest pleasure. The historical and archaeological associations which surround every object of this grand old city, whether it were the catacombs,

the Columbaria, the Basilicas, or the broken arches and stately pillars of the Colosseum, or fallen temples of heathen divinities, all kindled in turn his warmest feeling of delight and appreciation, and gave employment to his vigorous pen.

Mr. Bagg was baptized in the Church of England, and was a staunch and devoted member of it to the day of his death.

He married the eldest daughter of Robert Mitcheson, Esq. (of Durham, England), and Frances MacGregor (of Menteith, Scotland), a lineal descendant of the chieftains of the clan, and of the ancient kings of Scotland, heirlooms of whom are still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Bagg died after a short illness, on August the 8th, A.D. 1873, at his residence, "Fairmount," Montreal, surrounded by the members of his family, and by clergy and friends.

ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, M.P.,

MONTREAL.

ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, president of the Jacques Cartier bank, of Montreal, and member of the Dominion Parliament for Hochelaga, is a member of a French family that settled in Canada before its cession to England in 1760. His parents were Edouard and Josephine (Panneton) Desjardins, and his birth is dated May 6, 1841, at Terrebonne, P.Q., where his father, who was for many years deputy sheriff of the district of Terrebonne, is still living. Mr. Desjardins was educated at Masson college and the seminary at Nicolet; studied law first with Wilfrid Provost and then with Fabre, Lesage and Jette, Montreal; was called to the bar in 1862, and practised his profession in Montreal until 1867, when he abandoned law and took up journalism, editing *L'Ordre*, with associates, up to the autumn of 1871, and *Le Nouveau Monde* from 1872 to 1879, both independent Conservative papers. Through his pen, Mr. Desjardins did an influential work in strengthening his party, and paved the way, no doubt, to Parliamentary honors.

The directions he gave to the last paper, from the session of 1874, greatly contributed to bring the several sections of the Conservative party into working more harmoniously together, and to prepare public opinion for the reaction that culminated in the return of a large Conservative majority in the representation from the Province of Quebec.

He is the president of the Jacques Cartier bank, of which he was previously a director for some years. He is one of the directors of *Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*.

We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion* that Mr. Desjardins made a visit to Rome in 1872; that he had an interview with His Holiness, and that he was created a Knight of the Order of Pius IX, on the 30th of June of that year. He was one of the leading men in organizing the Canadian zouave contingent, which went to the assistance of the Pope in 1868; and aided in preparing the so-called *Programme Catholique*, published in April, 1871, which was offered to the Conservative party "as a basis on which the several opposing sections of that party, then engaged in a warm contest, might agree."

Mr. Desjardins was first elected to his present seat in Parliament by acclamation at the general election in 1874, and was re-elected in 1878. He is classed as an independent Conservative. The principal subjects on which he has spoken in the House of Commons are, the Pacific railway, he favoring a national route, and on emigration. He strongly endorses the protective policy of the Government; favored an amnesty to Riel in the celebrated troubles of 1870-'71, on the occasion of the purchase of the North-west territories by Canada; the Roman Catholic minority in New Brunswick on the school question, and is in favor of separate schools.

On the 19th of May, 1864, Mr. Desjardins married Virginie, eldest daughter of Hubert Paré, Esq., deceased; she dying February 15, 1879, leaving four children, two having preceded her; has married since, Hortense, youngest daughter of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal.

PROF. DUNCAN M. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

MONTREAL.

DUNCAN M. McEACHRAN was born in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, on the 27th of October, 1841, being the oldest son of the late David McEachran, senr., bailie of that town. He received his earlier education in his native place, and at the age of seventeen entered on his professional studies at Edinburgh, under the late Professor Dick.

In the autumn of 1862, he came to Canada, and located at Woodstock, Ontario, where he practised with considerable success for nearly three years, at the same time being engaged during part of each winter in giving a course of lectures at Toronto, thereby rendering valuable assistance in the establishment of the Veterinary college in that city. During his residence at Woodstock, he contributed in many ways to the advancement of his profession, by lectures at farmers' meetings, by contributions to the agricultural press, and by the publication of a manual of veterinary science. "The Canadian Horse and His Diseases," which was issued under



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the joint editorship of himself and his friend, Prof. Smith, of Toronto, which immediately ran through two editions, and a third was eagerly called for, but the author having hopes of finding time to write a large work, has never allowed it to be re-issued.

In 1866, Professor McEachran left Ontario and settled in Montreal; and, as we learn from the *Canadian Illustrated News* of June 24, 1876, when he left that Province, "the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada passed a very complimentary resolution, expressing regret at his departure, and he was entertained by a large number of his friends at a public dinner in Woodstock."

On his arrival in Montreal, thanks to his reputation, which had preceded him, and the influence of his numerous friends, his success was speedily assured. Through the influence of the late Major Campbell, president of the Board of Agriculture, aided by Principal J. W. Dawson, and Prof. G. W. Campbell, dean of the medical faculty of McGill university, an arrangement was made for Mr. McEachran to deliver a course of lectures on veterinary science in connection with the medical school, which was the commencement of the now widely-known Montreal Veterinary college. In 1875, the present commodious college buildings were erected on Union Avenue, at the expense of the founder and principal, the government guaranteeing a grant of \$1,800, for ten years, with the privilege of sending thirteen French and seven English students annually, free. The school is considered the first of its kind in America, and justly ranks high, even compared with many European schools, owing to the high appreciation of its head for thorough education. It is creditable to the school that it was the first in all English schools of its kind to extend the course to three sessions of six months each, preceding even the Royal Veterinary college itself. While the veterinary schools in America admit pupils without matriculation, and guarantee them in two sessions, here a matriculation is required, and the course extends over three sessions.

The high standing of the school is shown from the fact that Professor McEachran has associated with him in teaching such men as Prof. J. W. Dawson, LL.D., principal of McGill university, and Professor Wm. Osler, physiologist and pathological anatomist of the same university.

The following is a list of the professors and subjects taught at the time of writing as published in the annual announcement of the college:—

Botany and Zoology.—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., &c., Principal McGill University.

Chemistry.—G. P. Girdwood, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, McGill University.

Institutes of Medicine, including Physiology, Histology, and Pathology.—William Osler, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, McGill University.

Veterinary Anatomy, including Practical Anatomy.—M. C. Baker, V.S.

Veterinary Materia Medica.—James Bell, M.D.

Veterinary Obstetrics and Cattle Pathology.—W. McEachran, M.D.V.S.

Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.—D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.

Clinical Instructions and Pharmacy.—The Principal and Assistants.

Entozoa of Domestic Animals.—Professor Osler.

Microscopic Demonstrations.—Occasionally by each Professor. Specially by Professors Osler and McEachran.

Year by year the progress is marked both in the number and educational standing of the pupils. Students are attracted to this college from all parts of the United States and Canada. Lectures are delivered in both French and English.

A veterinary medical association has been established in connection with the college for the reading of papers and discussion of professional and collateral subjects, and a well-furnished library, containing most of the old works, and all the new ones embraced in veterinary literature has been added to the college, mainly through the efforts of the principal. By valuable contributions to professional journals, agricultural press (being one of the editors of the *Journal of Agriculture* and the *Weekly Witness*) as well as by public lectures, he has worked indefatigably for the advancement of his profession.

In 1875, he urgently pressed upon the Dominion Government the necessity of a quarantine system to prevent the importation of cattle diseases from Europe, in which they were prevailing with deplorable results to the agriculturist. In April 1876, he was appointed chief inspector, and organized the first Canadian cattle quarantine in Canada, at Point Levis. He still holds the position of chief inspector for the Dominion.

In January, 1879, he was sent by the Canadian government to the United States to investigate the lung plague, pleuro-pneumonia, visiting New York, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia. Professor McEachran's report established the fact that the disease prevailed extensively in the above States, and was, without doubt, one of the links in the chain of circumstances which led to the embargo, immediately after, placed on the importation of cattle from the United States into Great Britain and Canada, which requires the slaughtering of all cattle exported from the United States, at the port of debarkation, within fourteen days of landing, reduces the selling value of each bullock twenty or thirty dollars, or a total loss to the cattle-raisers of the Union of \$2,500,000, for the last season alone. Canada, owing to her freedom from disease, and the perfection of the quarantine system, has the advantage of the same sum per head, or about \$1,500,000. Professor McEachran has rendered valuable assistance to the government in this connection, by the soundness of his advice, and the faithful carrying out of the regulations by himself and staff of assistants, and his name will ever be associated with the early history of the export cattle trade, in the protection and development of which he has taken an active part.

In recognition of his valuable services in the advancement of his profession, the fellowship degree was conferred on him by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England in 1877, he being the only member of the profession in Canada on whom the distinction has been conferred.

HON. EDWARD BOWEN.

SHERBROOKE.

THE late Chief Justice Bowen had a remarkably rapid rise, being appointed Attorney-General of Lower Canada at twenty-eight years of age, and judge of the King's Bench at thirty-two. He became chief justice of the superior court in 1849, at the age of sixty-nine, he being born in 1780, at Kinsale, Ireland. His father, who was a surgeon in the King's forces, died while in his prime, leaving the care of our subject to a faithful and tender-hearted mother, who educated him at the Drogheda academy, Ireland. In the autumn of 1797, by invitation of a great aunt, Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Colonel Henry Caldwell, Receiver-General of Lower Canada, young Bowen came to the city of Quebec, and the next year became a law student in the office of John Caldwell, Esq. He finished his legal studies with Hon. Jonathan Sewell, and was called to the bar in 1803. While a law student, Mr. Bowen was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Crown for Lower Canada, the clerk himself, in those days, residing in England; and not long after opening a law office, he received a patent of precedence as King's Counsel, the first of the kind, it is said, ever issued in this province.

Mr. Bowen early distinguished himself as a lawyer, and as already intimated, was early selected as Attorney-General, his appointment being dated in 1808. He went on the bench, May 3rd, 1812, and wore the ermine honorably for nearly fifty-four years, dying on the 11th of April, 1866. No man in what is now the Dominion of Canada, ever held that exalted position for so long a period, and when death caused him to vacate it he left it without a stain, and with a shining name.

But the honors bestowed upon Judge Bowen, were not limited to those appertaining to the bench; in 1823, he was summoned to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, of which body he became Speaker in 1837. Four years later, on the re-union of the provinces, he retired from Parliament and political life, and gave his entire time to his judicial duties. We find his name among the members of that important court, which, in 1854, settled in a peaceful manner, the long-pending and vexatious question of the Seignorial Tenure.

In a sketch of Judge Bowen, in Notman's "British American Portraits," Mr. Taylor makes mention of some "physical rough usage," which the judge received in the spring of 1847, while

on his way to the village of Deschambault, to hold a court, "the injury he sustained in the 'judge's procession' to court, being not only painful in itself, but in a greater or less degree attended with inconvenient and disabling consequences."

The writer quoted above, spoke of the judge as follows, the year before his demise: "In his graceful old age, the venerable chief justice should, like me, wearied with labor, have the right to fold his robes, and lay aside his work, and in the calm and rest of the late eventide, which precedes the night fall of life, should have leisure to muse peacefully on a career, spent in the public service, and devoted to the public weal, governed by one principle and signalized by one object, the desire to do justly and to judge 'according unto right.'"

In 1807, Chief Justice Bowen married Eliza, daughter of Dr. James Davidson, surgeon to the Royal Canadian volunteers, and on the 6th of October, 1857, they held their jubilee. Mrs. Bowen was the mother of eight sons and eight daughters, and died in 1859. A sketch of one of the sons follows this.

GEORGE F. BOWEN,

SHERBROOKE.

GEORGE FREDERICK BOWEN is a son of the late Chief Justice Bowen, whose sketch appears on the preceding page, and was born in the city of Quebec, on the 19th of March, 1811. He received a good classical education in Quebec and Montreal; studied law in the former city with Robert Sewell, son of Chief Justice Sewell, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in that city in 1832, on attaining his majority. In 1835, he settled in Sherbrooke, and here continued his practice until 1844, when he was appointed sheriff of the district of St. Francis, an office which he has held steadily from that date. He has been sheriff, probably, longer than any other man in the Province of Quebec, and although having rounded up the scriptural age of man, he is a hale and cheery old gentleman, bidding fair to retain the shrievalty of the district another decade or more. His good habits, the excellent care which he has always taken of himself, and his cordial good nature, will, no doubt, add to the rotundity of his years, as they have done to his body. In build and in generosity of disposition, he reminds the writer of Dickens' picture of the Cheeribles in "Nicholas Nickleby." The world cannot be too full of that class of people.

Mr. Bowen became connected with the militia at the age of sixteen years, and was on the frontier during the rebellion of 1837-'38. He was also on duty at the time of the Fenian raid, having been promoted from time to time, and now holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteer militia, a rank previously held in the sedentary militia.

Colonel Bowen was the first mayor of Sherbrooke, being chosen in 1852; has held the offices of commissioner in bankruptcy and chairman of quarter sessions; has been a justice of the peace for a long period, and a trustee of Bishop's college since its inception. From that institution he received the honorary degree of master of arts. He has held at sundry times the office of warden of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and has always been a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent institutions.

Colonel Bowen was married on the 6th of July, 1843, to Eliza Jessie, daughter of William Wyatt, merchant, London, England, and of six children, the fruit of this union, four sons and one daughter are still living. Edward Charles, the eldest son, of London, England, is a railroad builder in Canada, and the Empire of Brazil; Francis Arthur, of Chicago, Ill., is general manager for his brother's railroad in Brazil; Frederick William Wyatt, is in the Customs Department, Sherbrooke; Cecil Hale, is traveling for his health; and Jessie Katharine, is the wife of William J. Hunt, contractor, Sherbrooke.

Mrs. Bowen died November 9, 1862, much to the regret of the whole community. She was especially active as a Christian, and a leader in every good word and work.

REV. WILLIAM ANDERSON,

MONTREAL.

REV. WILLIAM ANDERSON, honorary canon of Christ Church cathedral, Montreal, is a native of this province, being born in the city of Quebec, in January, 1811. His parents were the late John Anderson, an old respected citizen of the city, and Mary Petry; his father was the younger brother of Anthony Anderson, of Hedley Lodge, formerly M. P. P. for Megantic. The brothers were of English lineage, belonging to the landed gentry in Northumberland, England, and came to Canada at the close of the last century.

His mother was of old German descent, being the daughter of Frederick Petry, of Nierstein, on the Rhine, and niece of Dr. William Petry, who was a surgeon in the Prussian army, under Frederick the Great, having principal charge of the field Lazaretto, under that monarch, during the seven years' war, and who afterwards served under General Herkimer, of New York, during the American Revolutionary War, dressing that general's wounds on the battle-field. Honorable mention is made of Dr. Petry, during the border troubles, in Stone's "Life of Brandt." Both before and after the Revolution, he was a prominent physician and surgeon in the Mohawk Valley. The Honorable Robert Earl, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Samuel Earl, Esq., advocate, of the town of Herkimer, are the grandsons of Doctor Petry, through the marriage of his daughter, and the Earl family now occupy, in that beautiful town, the original Petry estate,

for which they entertain a high regard. Frederick Petry was a merchant, and in the Revolutionary War, having espoused the royal cause, he came to Canada, settling and dying at Quebec in 1804; one of his sons, William Petry, deceased not many years ago, became a prominent and prosperous merchant in that city.

Our subject was educated at the classical school of the Rev. Dr. Wilkie, Quebec, and of the Rev. E. Parkin, first rector of Chambly; he studied theology at the Bishop Stewart theological academy, Chambly, with Bishop Fuller, of Niagara, and the late Archdeacon Patton, of Ontario, among his fellow-students, and with the private Divinity Class of the Right Rev. Dr. G. J. Mountain, then Archdeacon of Quebec. He was ordained deacon in 1834, and priest in 1835, by the Honorable and Right Rev. Bishop Stuart, of Quebec, and after being two years curate of St. Peter's chapel, Quebec, became first curate, then rector of Christ Church, Sorel, in 1839, and is now the last surviving rector in the Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, who holds his appointment direct from the Crown—a post which he still retains at Sorel. In 1865, he was appointed honorary canon of Christ Church cathedral, Montreal, by the Right Rev. Bishop Fulford.

Mr. Anderson has had a few sermons published, but does not seem to have ever been very desirous of "getting into print." He has lived a quiet, industrious, eminently useful life, contented to strive to serve the Master faithfully, and to await the results in another world. The pretty little church of Sorel; the rectory, the endowment fund, etc., are all under God, among the results of Mr. Anderson's labours. He has been through life an unvarying and warm supporter of Protestant and Evangelical truth, in all his ministration, seeking to proclaim Christ as all sufficient, and sufficient for all. Sorel was, for many years, the official summer residence of the Governors-General and Commanders-in-Chief in Canada. And among his hearers and ever his warm friends through life, were Lieutenant-General Sir Jno. Colborne (afterwards Field Marshal Lord Seaton), Lieutenant-Generals Sir Richard Jackson, Sir Benjamin D. Urban, and Sir William Eyre, officers of European fame, and of high Christian character.

In 1840, Mr. Anderson was joined in wedlock with Miss Annie Champion Henshaw, youngest daughter of the late John L. Henshaw, Esq., of Montreal, and a member of one of the most prominent families in New England, and they have buried three or four children and have five living; three sons and two daughters. His eldest surviving son, William J. Anderson, is manager of the Montreal Bank at Brockville, Ontario; Montague A. Anderson, is manager of the Union Bank at Ottawa; and the youngest son, Charles Henshaw Anderson, is in a mereantile house, Montreal. Alice is the wife of ex-Alderman N. Mereer, of Montreal, and Constance is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson met with a very severe loss in the fall of 1878, in the death of a grown-up son and daughter, both of typhoid fever, within a day of each other, their names being Helen and Ernest F. Anderson, the latter a fine business young man, in the office of the Grand Trunk Railway. Both were young persons of much promise, on whom their parents had built many hopes; but young as they were, they were prepared by their unwavering trust in the Lord

Jesus Christ, for their sudden summons to "come home," and this is the great consolation to their bereaved family. Their first born son, Dr. J. Colbourne Anderson, a graduate of McGill college, and a young man of sterling merits and high promise, died in 1874. From failing health, Mr. Anderson resides, at present, chiefly in Montreal, visiting frequently, however, his old parish and, as occasion requires, constantly promoting its interests, and supervising its affairs.

RAPHAEL BELLEMARE,

MONTREAL.

RAPHAEL BELLEMARE, district inspector for the revenue district of Montreal, is descended from a family which came from France to Canada about 1650, his father being Paul Bellemare, a farmer at Yamachiche, where Raphael was born on the 22nd February, 1821. His mother's name was Marguerite Gélinas, who also sprang from the same old French Canadian family. Both parents are now dead.

That family does not descend from any of the families existing in France under the name of Bellemare. Its ancestors came to Canada from La Saintonge, native province of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of this colony, and were settled at Three Rivers when the first census was taken in 1661, under the name of Gélinas.

Jean Gélinas, son of Etienne, and a native of Saintes, was married to Françoise de Charmentil. From that marriage twelve children were born at Three Rivers. According to a usage of that time, when the families were so numerous, Mr. Jean Gélinas gave *surnames* to two of his sons, calling one J. B. Gélinas *dit* Bellemare, and another P. Gélinas *dit* Lacourse. These two, with their brother Etienne Gélinas, were the first three settlers of the now flourishing parish of Ste Anne d'Yamachiche.

The subject of this notice, Mr. R. Bellemare, is a direct descendant on both sides from—

Jean Gélinas and Françoise de Charmentil—

ON PATERNAL SIDE—

From J. B. Gélinas *dit* Bellemare & Jeanne Bissionneau

[*dit* St. Onge.

" J. B. Bellemare & Marie Françoise Desaulniers.

" Joseph Bellemare & Marguerite Leblanc.

" Paul Bellemare & Marguerite Gélinas, his father and mother.

ON MATERNAL SIDE—

From Etienne Gélinas & Marguerite Benoit.

" Pierre Gélinas & Marie Provencal Charbonneau.

" J. B. Gélinas & Marie Lesieur Desaulniers.

" Joseph Gélinas & Marie Lacerte, father and mother of Marguerite Gélinas.

These two branches of the same family are still mostly in possession of the farms first cultivated by their fathers, and they have enlarged their sphere in a very remarkable progression in their district and over the whole Province of Quebec.

Our subject received his primary education at home from his parents, and was sent to the

college of Nicolet to follow a course of classical studies. He was afterwards professor of belles lettres in that renowned institution, from 1845 to 1847. Having decided to study the law, he went to Montreal in August of the latter year, and made arrangements to follow his course with the late P. R. Lafrenaye, Q.C., and transferred the same afterwards to the office of Judge Coursol.

At the same time (1847), Mr. Bellemare was intrusted by Mr. Duvernay, proprietor of *La Minerve*, with the editorial department of that newspaper, as successor to Mr. Gérin Lajoie, his most intimate friend. He remained connected with that journal, which was the principal organ of the Reform party (or Lafontaine-Morin party), as chief editor, up to February, 1855, when he retired from the editorial chair, three years after the death of Mr. Duvernay.

During that period of his life he displayed a great amount of energy and industry. Several questions of great interest for Lower Canada were then agitated. The Union of the Provinces had been imposed against the will and protest of the French population. They had, however, accepted the new form of government, and were then struggling to secure for Canada the full concession of responsible government, in opposition to the policy inaugurated by Lord Metcalf in 1842, which was supported by the Viger-Draper administration. The victory having been won, the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration was formed in 1848. The Rebellion losses indemnity Act created the following year a very hot agitation in the country, and the press had a hard task to perform. The sanction of the Act by Lord Elgin was followed by the destruction of the parliamentary library by a mob, and the city was kept in a state of terrorism for three days.

After that lamentable excitement, Toronto and Quebec united their influence to deprive Montreal of the seat of government, on the condition that the public offices would be removed every four years from Quebec to Toronto or Toronto to Quebec, which was called the *perambulating system*. The system of public education was then on trial, and the press had to support the public men charged to enforce it. *La Minerve* was always foremost in the execution of that duty. The parliamentary reform was also discussed and executed at that period. The abolition of the "Federal Regime" was one of the most important questions of that period.

Mr. Papineau, lately returned from France, having succeeded in forming a small party of young French Canadian liberals, in opposition to the Reform Government of Lafontaine-Baldwin, three French newspapers, *L'Avenir*, *Le Moniteur*, and *Le Pays*, were successively started at Montreal against *La Minerve*. Mr. Bellemare was very often the object of their animosity and personal attack, but his cool temper never failed him; he was equal to the task. His personal character, his ability and general reputation, did not suffer any damage from the abuses hurled at him (it is the fate of all political writers), and the position of *La Minerve* was as good as ever when he left it in 1855.

Mr. Bellemare was a strong supporter of the authority and doctrines of his Church, and consequently in favour of religious education in the schools. The Liberal papers, on the contrary, were advocating independence from the teachings of the Church, urging the abolition of tithes, granted by law to the clergy, demanding that no religion be taught in the schools, and generally that the rights of the priests be limited to the inside of their churches. Above all, these papers were openly and continually agitating for the annexation of Canada to the United States. Mr. Bellemare, or *La Minerve*, had to resist all that sort of liberalism, and to guard the people against giving any assent to such newly-imported idealism. He upheld the Conservative principles so effectively that the Liberal programme had to be modified on the above questions, and the Liberal papers started to disappear one after the other, whilst the influence of the *Minerve* was increasing.

In May, 1855, Mr. Bellemare was admitted to the bar, but he never practised, having been appointed on the 5th June of the same year, revenue inspector for the 1st division of the district of Montreal. It was the title then given to the officers doing the business now performed by the collectors of inland revenue.

After the Confederation of the Provinces, Mr. Bellemare was promoted to the rank of district inspector for the revenue district of Montreal, which position he still occupies. This district comprises half of the Province of Quebec, or eleven judicial districts, over which the inspector has the supervision, with regard to all revenue matters. He has unquestionably filled his functions, which is the highest in his district, with a good deal of tact and judgment, as no complaint of any kind has ever been heard against him during twenty-five years of official life.

Mr. Bellemare was always held in high estimation by all the public men of his time, and he was particularly honored with the friendship of the late Commandeur Jacques Viger, first mayor of Montreal, the celebrated antiquarian of that city, and was, with him, one of the founders of the *Société Historique de Montreal*, conjointly with Mr. l'Abbé Verreau, the late Judge Beaudry, the Honorable G. Baby, and Major Latour. Mr. Viger was elected 1st president of that society in 1837. After his death, which occurred in 1858, Mr. l'Abbé Verreau was chosen to succeed him, and Mr. Bellemare was elected vice-president. He is now the principal secretary of that useful society to which he has given interesting contributions. He possesses one of the best private libraries of Montreal, containing a most rare collection of books and documents on the early history of the country.

He has received a diploma as corresponding member of *La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie* (France), and another as corresponding member of the Historical Society of Wisconsin.

In 1850 Mr. Bellemare was elected an alderman of the city of Montreal, representing the St. Lewis ward in the city council, and held that office for six years in succession. When he retired in 1865, on account of increased business in the revenue department, he was honored

with a vote of thanks by the city council, in recognition of his valuable services, which was presented him printed in gold letters on an ornamented card.

He has always shown a great attachment and regard for all the institutions and men with which he had any relation. In 1866, Judge Loranger, and Mr. Rivard, now mayor of Montreal, suggested to him the idea of calling a great gathering of the clergymen and gentlemen of all professions, who had followed their course of study at Nicolet, with a view to pay a visit one day to their *Alma Mater*, and requested him to act as secretary. He undertook the task conjointly with Mr. Rivard. It required a very extensive correspondence, and he carried it out most successfully. The great gathering took place at Nicolet, on the Queen's birthday, 24th of May, 1866, and was considered the most brilliant demonstration of that kind in this country—an archbishop, several bishops, a very numerous clergy, several judges, eminent public men, lawyers, notaries, etc., of all ages and of all positions, having answered the call with enthusiasm. It was acknowledged that much of the success was due to Mr. Bellemare's intelligent exertion.

He was one of the gentlemen composing the committee that so successfully organized detachments of Canadian Zouaves and forwarded them to Rome to contribute to the defence of the Pontifical States in 1867 and 1868.

In 1848 he was elected secretary of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and was re-elected every year up to 1872, when he remitted the archives to younger hands. He was one of the most active and influential members who succeeded to keep up that society after the death of Mr. Duvernay, its founder.

Mr. Bellemare is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is one of the board of the Fabrique of Notre Dame, at Montreal, which is an institution of very great importance, having the administration of the temporalities of the church. He is also one of the directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

As old journalists generally do, Mr. Bellemare has taken an interest in public matters without interfering, however, ostensibly in any party demonstration, knowing perfectly well that a public officer should avoid such an exhibition of party spirit. However, since his retirement from political journalism, he is known to have been a considerable contributor to the press on different matters, and under different *noms de plume*.

He is now, and has been for twenty years, president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, an eminently useful charitable institution, which numbers over 1,600 members at Montreal, and is subdivided into sixteen conferences, having each a determined circumscription, in such a way that the poor can be visited and attended to all over the city, by some of its members, at a moment's notice. It is a branch of a similar society first established in Paris, France, where there is a general council, with which the Canadian Society is in regular communication.

In 1849 he married Miss Anastasie Geoffrion, daughter of Romain Geoffrion *dit* St. Jean, of Boucherville, and she has had five children, only three of them, two daughters and one son, now

living. Mathilde, the elder daughter, is the wife of D. L. Desaulniers, advocate, and Josephine, the youngest, is married to P. A. Jodoin, founder and merchant, also of this city, and Hercules, who is rather sickly, lives at home.

His eldest son, Alphonse, who was a very promising young man, died some years ago at the age of 22. After having followed a brilliant course of classical study at the Jesuits' college at Montreal, he had successfully gone through the whole course of legal training in the Victoria university, Montreal branch. He had already given proof of good literary talents by many contributions to the daily press and literary periodicals.

Although a government official, and rarely absent from his post of duty in business hours, and rather retiring in his disposition, Mr. Bellemare is also attentive to his duties in connection with religious and benevolent organizations, and does a great deal of good in a very quiet way. Such men are missed when they leave this world.

LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH G. BLANCHET, M.D., M. P.,

LÉVIS.

JOSEPH GODERIC BLANCHET, Speaker of the House of Commons, is a descendant of one of the first families that came to *La Nouvelle France*, and is a son of Louis Blanchet of St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, and Margaret née Fontaine, her family being from Picardy, France.

Our subject was born at St. Pierre, on the 7th of June, 1829; educated in the arts at the Quebec seminary and at the Ste. Anne college; studied medicine at Quebec with his uncle, Jean Baptiste Blanchet, M. D., and since 1852 has been in the practice of his profession at Lévis, having an extensive business, and standing high in the medical fraternity.

Dr. Blanchet has long been connected with the militia of the Province of Quebec, and in 1863 raised the 17th battalion of volunteer infantry, which he still commands, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the 3rd administrative battalion on the frontier during the St. Alban's raid, in 1865, and the active militia force on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the Quebec district, during the Fenian Raid of the next year, and also in 1870.

Dr. Blanchet has long been a prominent citizen of the town of Lévis, and was its mayor for six years. He was elected president of the *Cercle de Quebec* in 1871, president of the Lévis and Kennebec Railway in 1872, and was appointed a member of the Catholic section of the council of public instruction for the Province in 1873. Though usually a very busy man in his profession, Dr. Blanchet has for more than twenty years, given a portion of his leisure time to the study of politics, a science in which he evidently takes much interest. As early as 1857

he was a candidate for Lévis in the Canadian Assembly, but was unsuccessful. Four years later he was again a candidate for the same constituency, and succeeded, and sat from 1861 until the Confederation, 1867, when he was returned by acclamation to the House of Commons. There, as we learn from the "Parliamentary Companion," he continued to sit until 1874, being meanwhile speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Quebec from the meeting of the first parliament after the Confederation, until the dissolution of the second parliament in 1875. The year before this latter date, in consequence of the Act respecting dual representation, our subject resigned his seat in the House of Commons in order to continue to hold one in the Provincial Assembly, which he did, representing Lévis until the general election in 1875, when he was defeated. In November of that year he was elected for Bellechasse, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the sitting member, now Hon. Justice Fournier, to the Supreme Court of the Dominion; and in September, 1878, he was once more returned for Lévis.

While Dr. Blanchet was Speaker of the House of Assembly of his native province, he developed fine talents in that capacity, making an admirable presiding officer; and sometime before the fourth parliament had met, his name was mentioned prominently in connection with the speakership, he being a Conservative and that party again in power. When the House of Commons was organized, on the 13th of February, 1879, with great unanimity of feeling, and an outburst of enthusiasm, he was elevated to that office; and it was a wise selection, for Speaker Blanchet is not only a thorough adept in parliamentary rules and tactics, but is prompt and impartial, and hence possesses the good will and highest respect of all parties.

In August, 1850, Speaker Blanchet married Emilie, daughter of Mr. G. D. Balzaretto, of Milan, Italy, and they have two children living, and have lost four, three of them in early infancy.

JOSEPH DUHAMEL, Q.C.,

MONTREAL.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, a young man who had barely entered upon his twentieth year, but whose strong common sense, prepossessing manners, remarkable quickness of apprehension, and facility of expression, rising upon occasions to manly eloquence, marked him as a youth of no ordinary talent, was singled out by his fellow citizens of St. Mary's ward, the most populous and influential eastern suburb of Montreal, and invited to become their representative in the city council. Acceding to this flattering invitation, Joseph Duhamel, the subject of this sketch, came forward, and was elected over the heads of aspirants of greater age and experience, as the representative of St. Mary's ward.



Joseph Duhamel

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An alderman at nineteen, Mr. Duhamel had already served two years in the city council before he attained his majority, an example of popular favor up to that time unknown in the history of municipal government in Montreal. In those days the question of representation, according to nationality in the city council, was more prominent than it is now, the exigencies of the case seeming to demand the very best talent that it was possible to secure. In this point of view it will be admitted that the responsibilities which devolved upon one so youthful and inexperienced, were of no ordinary character; and it is, perhaps, the highest compliment that can be paid to the subject of this brief notice to say—and those who are acquainted with the facts will admit the truth of the observation—that Mr. Duhamel did not disappoint the sanguine anticipations of those who had thus brought him forward. Indeed, so thoroughly satisfied were they with their choice, that when the term for which he had been elected had expired, his constituents strongly urged him to present himself again, but he declined on account of professional duties. Some years afterwards, yielding to the pressure of some of his friends, leading merchants, lawyers, etc., of the East ward, Mr. Duhamel was re-elected for three years more their representative, during which time he devoted himself with much zeal and assiduity to the interests of his constituency.

Joseph Duhamel was born in the city of Montreal, on the 20th January, 1836, a stirring period in the history of Lower Canada. His parents were Joseph Duhamel, Sr., merchant, and Domethilda Mousset. At the age of seven, our subject entered the preparatory department of the college of Ste. Thérèse. Subsequently he followed an Art course at St. Hyacinthe, and finally passed with honors through the Jesuits' college at Montreal. Having selected law as the profession to which his tastes inclined him to devote himself, he entered the office of Messrs. Badgley and Abbott, a firm of eminence, where he passed the term of his legal study. Upon his admission to practice, on the 7th April, 1857, he at once became associated in partnership with the late Mr. Cyrille Archambault, a gentleman very popular in the profession, who came to an untimely end by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *St. John*. Some years afterwards, Mr. Duhamel entered into partnership with Mr. Gustave Drolet, now retired from the practice of his profession, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Afterwards he became the head of the firm of Duhamel, Rainville, Rinfret and Rainville, which was later, on account of one of the firm having accepted a superior court judgeship, changed to its present name of "Duhamel, and Rainville," a firm which has been engaged in many of the most important cases before the Courts, and which also enjoys one of the largest consultation practices in the city of Montreal. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in June, 1878.

Throughout his career Mr. Duhamel has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all classes of his fellow citizens, and outside of his own social and professional circle is highly respected by all whose opinion is most worthy of regard. He is always ready to defend and uphold what he believes to be right. His political proclivities have ever been Liberal, and to his assistance,

both by his pen and as a speaker on the public platform, the Liberal party of the Province have been under very considerable obligations, and as a mark of respect, as well as an acknowledgment of his well known talents and faithfulness to his political party, at a general convention of the Liberal party of the Province of Quebec which was held at Montreal, on the 28th of April, 1881, Mr. Joseph Duhamel was unanimously elected president of "The Reform Association."

Mr. Duhamel has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for legislative honors, but has always preferred to devote himself to the law, a career in which his energy and ability have been crowned by the highest success. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the sterling qualities which have enabled Mr. Duhamel to acquit himself so well in all the duties that he has undertaken in the past, will win success in a still more extensive field of action, and should he ultimately consent to enter the political arena he will, no doubt, attain the eminence which his conspicuous ability seems to mark out for him. If, however, he should still prefer to devote himself exclusively to the law, as he has done in the past, his great experience, research and eminently judicial qualities entitle him to look forward with confidence to one of the most distinguished positions in the profession.

Mr. Duhamel was married in 1859 to Miss Alphonsine Masson, a daughter of the late Mr. Damase Masson, who was formerly one of the most eminent merchants of the city of Montreal.

KI
HON. CHRISTOPHER DUNCAN, M.A., D.C.L.,
KNOWLTON.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, a Privy Councillor for Canada, and one of the judges of the superior court of the Province of Quebec, was born at Walworth, near London, England, on the 25th of September, 1812; his parents being Summerhays and Martha (Hemming) Dunkin. He received his early education at a private boarding school in England; attended for two years at what is now University College, London (then known as the University of London); one year (1830-31) the logic class at the Glasgow University, with Rev. Dr. Wilkes, now of Montreal, as a fellow student; and in the summer of 1831, his father being dead and his mother having married again, and being resident in New England, he followed her, and entered the junior class in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Shortly afterwards his health being somewhat impaired, he severed his student connection with that institution.

In 1833, when the class which he had joined was about to graduate, he was offered the position of instructor in Greek and accepted it. At the end of one year he received the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts from that University, and the next year became tutor there in Greek.

In 1833, he resigned the tutorship, married a daughter of his step-father, the late Dr. Jonathan Barbér, who had been for some years a teacher in the same university; and spent some time in travelling in the State of New York, and sojourning in New York city.

In the spring of 1837, our subject visited Canada; settled in Montreal; edited the *Morning Courier*, about fifteen months, and in the summer of 1838, was offered by the Governor-General, Lord Durham, the post of secretary to the Education Commission. A year or two later, when Charles Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, had taken the place of Lord Durham, the new Governor-General continued to give Mr. Dunkin employment; first, for a year or more in educational matters, and afterwards as secretary of the Post Office Commission. A little later (1841), he was appointed Assistant Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada, and held that office until 1847, when he resigned, having meantime been admitted to the bar of Lower Canada, in July, 1846. He practised in Montreal until 1862, when he moved into the country and settled at Knowlton.

As a member of the bar, Judge Dunkin, perhaps, most distinguished himself by his advocacy of the right of the Seigneurs of Lower Canada, at the period of legislative change in the tenure by which the bulk of the older settled land of that Province was held. This matter involved several years of careful investigation of ancient records, customs and laws.

He was first heard at the bar of the Legislative Assembly against the Government Bill, then standing for second reading; and which some three months after was thrown out by the Legislative Council, without his being there heard again. Later, he was heard by the Legislative Council against the then bill of a later Government; which passed after amendments, altogether changing its character. That measure providing for settlement of all manner of questions of law, affecting the tenure "by the Judges sitting together as a Seigniorial Court," he was there retained for the Seigneurs, with Messrs. C. S. Cherrier, Q. C., and Mackay (now Judge Mackay, of the superior court); and the decisions of the Court were most favorable to the Seigneurs.

While in the practice of law in Montreal, our subject continued to figure extensively and prominently in politics. He went into Parliament in the session of 1857-58, representing the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, during the 6th Parliament; sat through the 7th and 8th Parliaments for the county of Brome; and at the time of Confederation (1867), was elected to both the House of Commons, and the Provincial Assembly, becoming a member of the Executive Council, and accepting the portfolio of Treasurer of the Province of Quebec. In 1869, he resigned his place in the Cabinet of the Province, and accepted under the premiership of Sir John A. Macdonald, a seat in the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, and the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture; resigning that honorable position in November, 1871, to accept the judgeship already mentioned.

While in the Legislature, Mr. Dunkin gave enlightened attention to the Temperance Reform,

constructing and carrying through Parliament a bill for the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This measure "The Temperance Act of 1864, commonly known as the Dunkin Act," has been put in operation by the votes of the people in many parts of Canada, with the happiest results.

In the year 1839, the unusual distinction of honorary degree of Master of Arts, was conferred upon Mr. Dunkin, by Yale College, Conn., and in 1865, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L. He holds also the M. A. degree of Harvard. In 1867, he was created a Queen's Counsel.

Judge Dunkin was lieutenant-colonel of the Montreal Light Infantry, from 1856 to 1859, and from September, 1866, until he was appointed to the bench, he was lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, in and near Brome County.

He has been a member of the Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada since its organization, and a governor of McGill University since 1852, in both which positions he has rendered active and able service.

The judge, as is here seen, is largely identified with the educational, political and judicial history of Canada, and his record in all respects, in all his connections with public life, is untarnished and honorable. Lakeside, his residence, one mile from the village of Knowlton, and overlooking Brome Lake, is fitted up with much taste and is a charming spot.

REV. SAMUEL MASSEY,

MONTREAL.

THIS esteemed and well-known minister of the Gospel is descended from an ancient family of the county of Cheshire, England, bearing the motto—"To the utmost of my power." It may be said that these words are quite characteristic of the family, the members of which have been generally distinguished for their great energy, benevolence, and kindness of heart. Several townships and manors are designated by that name which has long been known and honored in the military circles, and battle-fields of Old England, as well as in various departments of literature, and the Gospel ministry.

The subject of this sketch was born at Wincham, in said county, in December, 1817, and was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fryer, daughter of Thomas Fryer, of Winnington, in the year 1840. Eight children have been the issue of their marriage, five sons and three daughters, all of whom survive, and occupy positions of responsibility and importance, both in society and business. William Moreton Massey, of the firm of Caswell & Massey, chemists and druggists, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York, is their eldest son. All the sons were

educated at the Mansion House Academy and High School, Montreal; and the daughters received their education at Say-Brook Hall, an excellent educational establishment conducted by Mrs. Eleanor Lay, assisted by a skilful and experienced staff of teachers.

The Rev. gentleman received his education at an academy in Lostock Grahm, W. Weston, Esq., being head master, a gentleman well and deservedly known as a successful teacher. His theological training was conducted by a clergyman in the neighborhood, and was chiefly of a private nature. But from his youth he evinced a great love for reading, English literature, theology, and religious biography, being his favorite subjects; consequently he has been in great measure, his own instructor in these departments. Having read and thought much upon theological subjects, and being free and untrammelled by any denominational creed, he has formed his own opinions, which may, in a certain restricted sense, be termed liberal. He is a practical man, intensely earnest, and prudent, full of sympathy for suffering humanity, a lover of good men, a good hater of all pretense and show, and of ecclesiastical priestism wherever found. His creed, if he has any, is that of "faith working by love."

As a preacher, he is serious, clear, and forcible in his expositions and application of the Divine Word, and consequently he has rarely any sleepy or inattentive hearers. A woman, on one occasion, when leaving the church at the close of the service, remarked that she liked to hear Mr. Massey, because "he always stuck to his text, and gave over when he had done." In pastoral work he delights, and perhaps in this department he has been most useful, following up the preaching of the Word, by timely pastoral visits to the homes of his hearers, and by personal conversation, and the distribution of religious literature, seeking, and often securing, their attention and attendance on the means of grace, thus "compelling" them to come in to the House of God.

When a young man, for upwards of eight years, he was engaged in teaching in the British Public Schools, at Helsby and Poynton, Cheshire, but he retired in order to enter upon more direct Christian work. He went to Montreal from Manchester, where he had been for some time connected with the City Mission, in the fall of 1853, and since that time he has continued his Christian and philanthropic labors there with considerable success. The first eleven years after his arrival he labored in connection with the Young Mens' Christian Association. He has originated and established several flourishing Sunday-schools and churches, and was one of the founders of the Sailor's Institute. For eleven years he was pastor of the Chaboillez Square and Inspector street church, a commodious and substantial edifice, erected specially for him and his work by Christian friends, and which stands to-day a fitting memorial of his efforts to do good in that part of the city. He has paid unremitting attention to the poor, the stranger, and those for whom no one cares. He has also constantly ministered to the comfort of those confined in the various institutions of the city.

TEMPERANCE.--All these years he has been an earnest and successful worker and advocate

in the cause of Temperance reform, and by his persistent efforts and instrumentality, many have been reclaimed, and a strong sentiment created, especially in the minds of the young, against the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and in favor of total abstinence, throughout the city.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.—He has written and published a considerable number of tractates and small books of a practical and useful character, thousands of which have been disposed of, and distributed among all classes of citizens, sailors and immigrants. The following titles of some of these publications will indicate their character:—"A Voice to Christian Mothers;" "Self-Improvement;" "The Dying Peer;" "Sir Henry Havelock;" "Jesus and the Poor;" "Papers for Young Men;" "The Black and Dark Night;" "Breakers Ahead;" "What went ye out for to See?" and others of a like character. Of the extent of the good done by these messengers of truth and peace we cannot speak, "but the day will declare it." He has also been a frequent contributor to the religious press, both in England and Canada.

With the late excellent Dr. P. P. Carpenter and others he founded the first Sanitary Association which for years did good work in cleaning the lanes and yards, and ventilating and improving the homes of the citizens, more particularly in the lower parts of the city. This useful institution culminated in the present city Board of Health, which is now an important department in connection with the City Council. He has always taken a practical interest in all that concerned the welfare of the city, and while he has "known no man after the flesh," he has quietly persevered in doing good to all, of whatever nationality or creed, and the citizens have on various occasions testified their esteem and good will towards him by presenting him with valuable testimonials which are being preserved as memorials of their appreciation of his distinguished labors. Before the abolition of slavery in the United States, the fugitives who came to Canada by "the underground railway" were frequently sent to him, and to them he was a Good Samaritan, binding up and healing their wounds, by his sympathy, and practical aid, not forgetting to point them to Him who is the common Saviour of all men, and who has invited the oppressed and weary to come to Him for rest.

In October, 1878, he preached a sermon, or, more properly, delivered an address, in Salem church, giving an account of his twenty-five years' Christian work in Montreal. That exceedingly interesting address was published in the *Montreal Gazette*, and from it we derive much of the material for this brief sketch of an eminently useful life. What we have said above in regard to his labors as a Minister of the Gospel, building up churches, or among seamen, the poor, the destitute and the wretched of the city, in the cause of Temperance, Sunday schools, in religious literature, in sanitary and other directions, is the merest hint at what he has done. A full account of his unselfish and interesting labors in Montreal, would require a portly volume.

As Pastor of Salem church, he is well known and highly esteemed for his work's sake. He found the church, Sunday-school, and all its other departments, paralyzed, almost dead

and pastorless. By his energy and perseverance, it has been quickened and raised into a new life, in all its departments, so that it has again taken its place among the living and useful churches of the Commercial Metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.

The Rev. Gavin Lang, minister of St. Andrew's church, Montreal, when delivering an address (now published in pamphlet form), on the occasion of the close of a ten years' ministry, made use of the following words:—

"It (Salem church) has had a chequered history, but I am happy to say that under the unwearied ministry of Rev. S. Massey, it has been, for upwards of three years, successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Massey is one who does not know what insuperable difficulties are, and neither situation nor opposition has prevented the perfect prosperity of his labors."

A clergyman who is intimately acquainted with Mr. Mussey, thus speaks of his labors in a letter to the editor of this work:—

"Although by natural ability and education qualified for the pastorate of any average church, Mr. Massey has chosen rather to follow the arduous toils of a missionary's life; and what work is more Christ-like than depending one's life in the streets and lanes, hovels and garrets of a large city, seeking to save the lost, trying to reclaim the drunkard, befriend the poor, warn the careless and encourage the desponding, instruct the young, visit the fatherless and the widow in affliction, console the dying and bury the dead? Such has been Mr. M.'s work for nearly thirty years. Amidst surroundings enough to discourage a hundred men, this unwearied, hopeful, persistent and conscientious man of God has endured the heat and burden of the day, inhaled the pestilential air, exposed himself to dangers in order to preach Christ and him crucified, and from house to house warn men with tears. His influence is boundless in the worst part of the city. He is a born leader, and had he been what nature fitted him for, a military officer, he would have led his forces on to victory. He has, however, by grace been qualified for a nobler calling, and has, single-handed, confronted and fought the enemy. His work is simply marvellous, often in a single day visiting from forty to fifty families. He writes his own tracts for distribution. He has reared and educated a large and delightful family, and with his excellent wife, has 'seen his children's children and peace upon Israel.'"

Such is our brief but imperfect sketch of the clergyman whose name stands at the head of this paper, and who has lived, so as to be missed, when he is gone. "His works will follow him."

HON. JACQUES O. BUREAU, N.P.,

MONTREAL.

THAT branch of the Bureau family from which Jacques Oliver Bureau, Senator for De Lor-
rainier, is descended, came from Nantes, France, near the close of the 17th century, and settled at Ancienne Lorette. We have before us the marriage contract, written in France, and dated 25th July, 1686, between Louis Bureau and Marie Gauvain, the bridegroom being a son of Mathurin Bureau who was from the City of Nantes. We have also the marriage contract, dated 10th of September, 1695, between Louis Bureau and Marie Coequeret, which marriage was graced with the presence of the dignitaries of the Province of Quebec. Then follow the marriage contracts,

24th April, 1712, between Jean Baptiste Bureau and Marie Alain; 9th February, 1740, between Jean Baptiste Bureau and Marie Magdalene Cochon, and 17th January, 1767, St. Jean Baptiste Bureau and Marie Angelique Alain, which brings us down to the grandfather of our subject. It will be seen by the above that the blood of some of the best families in Canada is mingled with that of the Bureaus. An uncle of our subject, Joseph Pierre Bureau, was in Parliament from the time he was of a suitable age until his death, representing, successively, the Counties of St. Maurice and Maskinonge.

The father of our subject was Jacques Bureau, at one time a merchant at Three Rivers, P.Q., where the son was born in 6th February, 1820. His mother's maiden name was Françoise Deveaux. He was educated at Nicolet College; was admitted as a Notary of Lower Canada in 1843, and is still engaged in that business, being Notary of *La Banque Nationale* at Montreal.

Mr. Bureau entered public life in 1854, when he sat for Napierville in the Canadian Assembly, representing that constituency until September, 1852, when he was elected for the "De Lorimier" division in the Legislative Council, which he represented until the Confederation. He was a member of the Executive Council and Provincial Secretary, succeeding his cousin Hon. A. A. Dorion, from January to May, 1867, in which latter month he was called to the Senate of the Dominion by Royal Proclamation. He is a Reformer.

Before entering public life Mr. Bureau became deeply interested in the Anti-seigniorial question, and on entering Parliament was one of the most active promoters of that movement. He was a member of the Reform Convention which met at Quebec to discuss that subject. And here we shall take the liberty to insert a little item in the secret political history of Canada. In 1858, at the time the Brown-Dorion Government was formed—lasting forty-eight hours—Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald went to Mr. Bureau and suggested that he (Mr. B.) should abandon his advocacy of the Seigniorial dues and their redemption by the treasury; that in that case they would agree to form a Government. But Mr. Bureau peremptorily declined to recede from his position, and added that if his pet measure was not in the platform, he would propose immediately a vote of non-confidence in the Government. Mr. Bureau carried his point. After that Government was put out, Sir George E. Cartier promised the same reform.

Mr. Bureau was one of the earliest and is one of the ablest advocates of Colonial rights in the treaties of Great Britain with other countries. He cannot see why the colonies should not have a share in the benefits of such treaties relating to commerce. We give in his own words and in his mother tongue, his views on this subject in a very few words, in a speech made in the Senate on the 1st April, 1879:—

La France a droit en Angleterre, et cette dernière a droit en France, sous tous les rapports, au traitement de la nation la plus favorisée. Ces deux pays doivent, par conséquent, profiter immédiatement et sans condition de toute faveur ou immunité de privilège ou abaissement de tarif pour l'importation des marchandises mentionnées ou non dans les traités, qui sont ou peuvent être accordés par la France ou par l'Angleterre à un autre Etat.

Le régime de la nation la plus favorisée est également garanti à ces Etats, par mesure de réciprocité, pour tout ce qui concerne le transit, l'entrepôt, l'exportation, la réexportation, les droits locaux, le courtage, les formalités de douane, les échantillons, les dessins de fabrique, de même que pour tout ce qui a rapport à l'exercice du commerce et de l'industrie.

Les dispositions des traités ne sont pas applicables aux prohibitions ou restrictions temporaires, à l'entrée ou à la sortie, que le gouvernement juge nécessaire d'établir en ce qui concerne la contrebande de guerre ou pour des motifs sanitaires. On ne considère comme possession britannique en Europe que la Grande-Bretagne (Angleterre et Ecosse, Irlande et les Isles de Jersey, de Guernesey et d'Aurigny). Les traités ne sont, par conséquent, pas applicables aux provinces de Malte et de Gibraltar.

Senator Bureau has a just appreciation of the extent, wealth, and happy condition of the Canadian colonies, and in the speech from which we have just quoted, he thus beautifully discourses on the pastoral riches and comforts of the people:—

Our principal source of riches consists in our agricultural products. We felicitate ourselves on this fact. The tiller of the soil feels very little, if at all, the commercial and industrial crises. He is a stranger to strikes, to pauperism, and to the causes which menace at one time or another, political and social order. On his farm, little or large, he reigns as master, and he finds happiness in the bosom of the domestic home. Rarely does the land refuse to yield him the necessaries of life, and frequently he has an abundance for which he finds a good market. The economical farmer will acquire ease and comfort, and the ability to contribute to the settlement of his children: this is what is seen every day in Canada.

And Mr. Bureau believes that if Canada could share fully in the benefits of commercial treaties made by Great Britain with other powers, Canadian products of the farm and the factory would have a still better market, and the people would be still more prosperous and happy. Such an end is being gradually brought about. Mr. Bureau and others have not pleaded for equal rights on this subject in vain.

HORATIO A. NELSON M.P.P.

MONTREAL.

HORATIO ADMIRAL NELSON, one of the prominent merchants of Montreal, and member of the Quebec Assembly for Montreal Centre, is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and of Irish on his mother's, his parents being Ezekiel and Ruth (Harkins) Nelson. He was born in Richmond, Cheshire county, N. H., October 22, 1816; was educated in the district schools of that town; farmed in his younger years; was afterwards a commercial traveller, and in February, 1841, came to Montreal, where he has been in business, manufacturing and merchandising for nearly forty years. At one time he was engaged making wooden-ware and corn-brooms; at another, pails and clothes-pins, and latterly has limited himself to the manufacture of brooms, brushes, etc., and to merchandising. For about twenty years he was of the firm of Nelson and Butters, then of Nelson, Wood and Co., and now he is of H. A. Nelson and Sons. They have a double store on St. Peter street, 63 by 120 feet, and six stories high, filled from

bottom to top with a splendid stock of European and American fancy goods, and have also a branch store in Toronto, doing a large business in both places.

Mr. Nelson has been alderman of the West ward for the last fourteen years, and chairman of the finance committee of the city council the last five years, and has fine business qualifications. He was elected to parliament at the last general election held in May, 1878, and hence has had but little experience in legislative matters; but his business talents and habits of industry must make him a valuable member of the Assembly. His politics are Liberal, which party is in the minority in the province just now. "He is in favor of economy, and of the finishing of the railways commenced as soon as the finances will permit." When he has made up his mind what is for the best interests of the country, he is very prompt to act.

Mr. Nelson is an elder of the American Presbyterian church, chairman of the board of trustees, and superintendent of the Sunday-school—a man of the old Puritan type of character, which, in his case, has never been impeached or suspected of blemish. No community can have too many citizens of his class.

In June, 1841, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Maria D. Davison, at Burlington, Vermont, and they have buried three children, and have seven living. Two of the sons, Albert D. and Frederick E. Nelson, are in company with their father in Montreal, and two others, Horatio W. and Charles H. Nelson, are managing the branch store in Toronto, all being first-class business young men.

REV. RICHARD W. NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L.,

MONTREAL.

REV. RICHARD WHITMORE NORMAN, assistant at St. James' church, and honorary canon Christ's church cathedral, Montreal, is a descendant of an old Kent family, England, and was born in Bromley, in that county, on the 24th of April, 1829. His father was Richard Norman, many years a merchant in London, dying in Canada in 1860; and his mother, before her marriage, was Emma Stone, whose father was the senior partner in one of the oldest banking-houses in London. She died in England in 1829.

Our subject was educated in the arts, partly at King's college, London, and partly by private tuition, and in the classics and theology at the university of Oxford; was graduated bachelor of arts in 1851, and master of arts in 1853; and was ordained deacon in 1852, and priest in 1853, by the Bishop of Oxford.

Mr. Norman did parish work one year in connection with St. Thomas' church, Oxford, and then entered on his educational career, teaching for seven years as classical master at Radley college, near Oxford, and six years as head-master of the same. In the course of that time, in

the year 1857, for six months he was head-master of St. Michael's college, Tenbury. During the period in which Mr. Norman was an educator at Radley, he, no doubt, labored too hard, for in 1866 he was obliged to vacate the chair of head-master on account of ill-health. In order to make a radical change of climate, he came to Canada, and, after resting awhile, resumed his favorite profession, preparing young men in private for college, etc., at the same time acting as an assistant at St. John's church, Montreal. During the last eight years he has been an assistant at St. James' church, in this city. He has one of the largest Bible-classes in Montreal, and his success as a teacher in this department of knowledge is rarely excelled. He is a D.C.L. of Bishop's college, Lennoxville; his specialties as a student are the classics and theology. He is a profound scholar, an elegant writer, and an eminently successful teacher. Persons accustomed to hear him preach, regard his sermons as especially rich in Gospel truth, and unusually instructive. His warmest admirers are those who hear him oftenest, and know him best.

Dr. Norman is one of the school commissioners of the city of Montreal; member of the council, and vice-chancellor of Bishop's college, classical examiner of the college and school, and matriculant examiner of its medical faculty; honorary canon of Christ Church cathedral, and a visitor of the Montreal proprietary school. He takes much interest in matters of art, and is a member of the council of the Art Association, and vice-president of the Montreal Philharmonic Society. His musical talent, as well as taste, is of no inferior order.

We learn from the "Clerical Guide and Churchman's Directory," that among the publications from the pen of Dr. Norman, are: (1) "Occasional sermons;" (2) "School sermons;" (3) "Manual of prayers for the use of schools;" (4) "Teaching of the Church on confession and absolution," three sermons; (5) single sermons on "Toleration, duty of churchmen," "St. John, a lesson to churchmen at the present day," "Obedience to law," and "The ministry of angels;" (6) "Thoughts on the best mode of the conversion of the heathen," etc.

EUGENE ETIENNE TACHÉ,

QUEBEC.

THE name of Taché is so well known throughout the length and breadth of our vast Dominion, and in fact in England, that it may be said to be a household one. The subject of our sketch, the present Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec, was born at Montmagny, St. Thomas (en bas), on 24th October, 1836, and is the eldest son of the illustrious Premier, the Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché, M.L.C., who died in 1863, while holding the

reins of government for the third term. The deceased was president of the Conference which established the basis of Confederation, and associated himself from 1812 with every political matter of importance connected with the country. He was one of the Militia Commissioners at the time of the *Trent* affair, and took a lively interest in everything connected with the Militia Department—in fact all the regulations now in existence may be said to have been framed, or, at any rate, emanated from him. He was A. D. C. to the Queen.

Eugene E. Taché was educated at the seminary at Quebec, where he took up a classical course, but it was at Toronto, in the Public Works department, where he gave promise of his engineering and architectural abilities under Mr. F. P. Rubidge, and his aptness for the profession he had chosen was more fully exhibited while engaged on the staff of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey, under Walter Shanly the engineer of the Ottawa Ship Canal, one of the grandest enterprises ever conceived in the Dominion, and which, it is believed by many, will at some future period be realized, and thus materially serve to develop the country. Probably for the ability he displayed in these services, and the undeviating care, assiduity and zeal, with which he invariably performed all and every duty entrusted to him (which it may be mentioned is even now one of his characteristics, although he has nearly reached the top of the ladder in his department), may in some very great measure, irrespective of his known ability, knowledge and aptitude, acquired under Messrs. Rubidge and Shanly, be attributed his appointment to the Crown Lands department in 1861, with which department he has been connected uninterruptedly to the present time. Confirmatory of this is the fact that in 1869 he was promoted to his present position, solely for his assiduity, zeal, and acknowledged ability. The map of the Province of Quebec, which he published in 1870, as well as the various sectional maps of Saguenay, Gaspé, and Ottawa, are all valuable additions to the topographical department of the continent.

The new provincial parliament building in the St. Louis road, Quebec, is from the design of Mr. Taché, and may be numbered amongst the noble modern piles of the Dominion. He was awarded the bronze medal of the Paris Exposition of 1878 for his map of the Province of Quebec, and during his travels in England, France, and Italy, in 1867, added considerable to his already possessed architectural and engineering lore. He studied oil and water-colour painting under Hamel, and is considered an artist in Quebec of no mean ability. Mr. Taché is one of those officials who is held in much esteem by all his confreres, whether they be superiors or juniors, and socially admired by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance of every political denomination, although he is a staunch supporter of the dark blue.

The great grandfather of the subject of our sketch came to this country from the south of France in 1730, and married one of the daughters of the Mississippi Joliette. The Taché family, it may here be mentioned, is one of the oldest and most eminent in the Dominion.

Mr. Taché is a Roman Catholic, and cousin of Archbishop Taché of Manitoba, and Dr.

Taché of Ottawa. He married Miss Eleanor Bender, in 1859, who died in 1878, and in October, 1879, he married Miss Clara Duchesney, daughter of the Hon. Antoine Duchesney, a connection of the De Salaberry family. The present Mrs. Taché's grandfather took part in the war of 1812, and was captain of a company at the battle of Chateauguay. There has been one daughter Marie Antoinette Claire Louise, born 1st August, 1880, the issue of the latter union.

HON. ASA B. FOSTER,

WATERLOO.

THE parentage of Asa Belknap Foster may be found in a sketch of his father, Dr. S. S. Foster, on other pages of this work. He was one of the four children who were born in Newfane, Vermont, the date of his birth being April 21, 1817. He received a common English and French education, and early showed good business qualities, commencing as a merchant in Waterloo, in company with another man. Not long afterwards he went to New England; became a railroad contractor on different roads, mainly in Massachusetts and Vermont, he building part of the Boston and Maine and Central Vermont railway, and operating part of the time in company with his maternal uncle, Swell F. Belknap, who resided at Dummerston, Vermont.

About 1852 or 1853 Mr. Foster returned to Canada, and soon became a contractor on the Grand Trunk railway, then being built. Subsequently he had contracts on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly railway, of which he was a director, and which, when completed, he leased for a term of years; the Montreal and Vermont junction railway; the Canada Central and the South-eastern railway.

During this period of railroad building, he held several civil and military positions of high honor. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1858, by his Conservative friends; two years later he resigned, and was elected by acclamation to the Legislative Council for Bedford Division, which he continued to represent until the confederation (1867). At that time he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation, and held a seat in that body until 1874, when he resigned in order to take a contract on the Canada Pacific Railway. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 1st of November, 1877, he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion of Shefford militia.

Mr. Foster was a man of great energy and executive ability, and did a noble work in aiding to build the several railways in South-western Quebec, mentioned above. He was, so to speak, the father of one or two of them; and but for his foresight and prompt plannings, their construction might have been delayed a lustrum—possibly a decade.

While interested in the development of the whole country, the heart of Mr. Foster seems to have been set especially on building up Waterloo. He did a good deal to encourage manu-

facturers to settle here ; put up the railroad buildings, and a large and commodious hotel—the Foster House—opened new streets and erected houses on them, built a saw-mill, and made a present of it to a manufacturing company, and in short, did all he could to encourage settlers to come here and make the place pleasant for them. He generously encouraged the building of churches in Waterloo and the surrounding country, in all cases giving them handsome sums of money, and in one or two cases both a site for the house and funds to help build it.

In 1865 he erected a house for his own use, on an eminence overlooking the town and a large tract of country—a stately mansion displaying good taste in its architecture and all its arrangements. There his widow resides. She was Elizabeth Fish, daughter of Champion Fish, of Hatley, Stanstead county, P.Q., he being the first male child born in that township. She was married in 1840, and has five children living, two sons and three daughters, all married, and has lost five. Charles W. is living in Waterloo ; Asa B. at Cowansville : one daughter in California, and two in Waterloo. Three of the deceased died quite young ; one daughter at the age of fifteen, and another, the wife of T. A. Knowlton, at the age of thirty-two, leaving four children.

HON. HENRY T. TASCHEREAU,

FRASERVILLE.

HENRY THOMAS TASCHEREAU, a puisne judge of the superior court of the Province of Quebec, is a son of Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, late judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, and whose sketch appears on preceding pages, and was born in the city of Quebec, on the 6th of October, 1841. He is the fifth member of the Taschereau family who have sat on the bench of this Province or the Dominion, and is a nephew of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. The family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in this province, its founder in this country being Thomas Jacques, of Touraine, France, "son of Christopher Taschereau, King's councillor, director of the mint, and treasurer of the city of Tours, having come to Canada toward the beginning of the last century, was appointed treasurer of the marine, and in 1736 obtained the cession of a seigniory on the banks of the Chaudière."

Our subject is a grandson of Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, senior, who fought for a long time for constitutional liberty in the Parliament of Lower Canada, and was imprisoned in 1810, and afterwards raised to the Bench, where he distinguished himself.

Judge Taschereau was educated at the Quebec seminary, and at Laval university, from the latter institution obtaining the degree of B.L. in 1861, and B.C.L. in 1862. He was called

to the bar in 1863, and practised at Quebec, with marked success, until he was appointed to the bench, as already mentioned, in 1878.

He was at one time a member of the city council of Quebec, and represented that city on the North Shore Railroad board. He edited *Les Debats* in 1862, and was one of the editors of *La Tribune* of Quebec in 1863, in which year he was an unsuccessful candidate for Dorchester in the Canadian Assembly. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1872 to represent Montmagny, and re-elected in 1874, the last time by acclamation, his politics being Liberal.

He has but recently gone on the bench, and his history there is yet to be made. He is a man of splendid talents and fine culture, with a good judicial mind, and will be likely to do credit to this family of eminent jurists.

One of the finest literary efforts of his life was made at a dinner given in honor of the poet, Mr. Louis H. Fréchet, in November, 1880. It was a worthy tribute to the genius of the subject, couched in most elegant language, and showing, to the best advantage, the great oratorical powers of the speaker.

The wife of Judge Taschereau is a daughter of E. L. Pacaud, Esq., advocate, of Arthabaska, P.Q., married June 22, 1864. They have seven children.

CAPT JEAN B. LABELLE,

MONTREAL.

JEAN BAPTISTE LABELLE, for a quarter of a century captain of steamers on the St. Lawrence river, and now the popular general passenger agent of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway, is a descendant, on the paternal side, of a very old French Canadian family, the progenitor coming from the old country as a soldier, and never returning. On the maternal side the family was also originally from France, and has been a long time in Canada.

Our subject was born at Sorel, Province of Quebec, on the 27th of May, 1836, his parents being Toussaint Labelle, navigator, and Marguerite Genton Dauphiné. He received a parish school education; took to the water like an aquatic bird; soon learned how to command a steamer, and for about twenty-five years had such a command, his route being between Quebec and Montreal. He became very popular and well known over the greater part of the Dominion, being for some time chief navigation officer of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

On the 1st of March, 1880, Capt. Labelle was appointed general passenger agent of the Q. M. O. and O. Railway, and the duties of that office he is performing with his accustomed tact, energy and *impulsion*. He is, no doubt, one of the most intelligent and astute business men in the city of Montreal.

In the early part of May, 1880, occurred the opening of the palace drawing-room and sleeping cars, the Martin Junction on the railway just mentioned, on which pleasant occasion Capt. Labelle presided. In giving an account of that opening, *L'Opinion Publique* illustrated the scene at the lunch and presented the likeness of the captain and of other persons present, that of the former being much the largest and recognized at a glance. That paper spoke of his success in connection with the Richelieu Company; of his great reputation in all the country; his courtesy, his ability, and his coolness and intrepidity, exhibited on several occasions, and mentioned particularly his great presence of mind and heroic behavior during the inundation of 1865, and the burning of steamer *Montreal* in 1857. The same paper congratulated the Government on placing so efficient a man as Capt. Labelle in the position which he holds. "Men like him," it said, "are extremely valuable in enterprises which demand activity, devotion to business and an initiative mind."

Once Capt. Labelle was persuaded to run for a political office. In 1868, he consented to be the Conservative candidate for the Quebec Assembly, for Richelieu, and came within nine votes of an election. We cannot learn that he has made a second attempt to get into Parliament, though the first might have been much more discouraging.

The wife of Capt. Labelle was Miss Delphine Crebassa, daughter of Narcisse Crebassa, Esq., notary of Sorel, a descendant very remotely of a Spanish family, which went to Holland and came thence to Canada; their marriage taking place in 1860. They have four children living, and have buried two.

HON. JEAN L. BEAUDRY,

MONTREAL.

JEAN LOUIS BEAUDRY, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec for Alma, is a son of Prudent and Mariane (Bohémier) Beaudry, and was born at Anne des Plaines on the 27th of March, 1809. The first settler in the province of Quebec of the name of Beaudry came from Velluire, France, in 1666, was a member of the Royal Co., and evidently moved in the higher circles of society in those early days, for his wedding the city of Montreal was attended by the governor and other dignitaries of the colony.

Our subject received a common school education; was a merchant's clerk in Montreal a while, and afterwards at Merrickville, Ontario, to which place he aided in giving its name.

Mr. Beaudry returned to Montreal in 1831, and for three years was engaged as a clerk, after which he went into mercantile business for himself, being very successful and retiring with a competency about 1862. He now busies himself in looking after his property, collecting his

rents, and attending to legislative and other public business. He had for some time a partner in the mercantile trade, and in 1840 went to England and commenced importing goods.

Mr. Beaudry joined the militia nearly fifty years ago, and now holds the rank of major of the 1st Montreal Reserve. In 1837-38 he was vice-president of the Sons of Liberty.

He was mayor of Montreal, and president of the Jaques Cartier Bank, and of the Mutual Fire Assurance Co. He was warden of Trinity House, Montreal, for twenty-eight years, until it was merged in the Harbor Commission, of which he has been a member for six or seven years.

He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1842, and eventually was endowed with the powers of two magistrates. No magistrate in Montreal has acted so often and on so many important cases as he has. He has served on the bench at quarter sessions on several occasions.

He contested Montreal unsuccessfully for the Canadian Assembly in 1854, and again in 1858, and was called to his present legislative office in 1868. He was the author of several bills of importance. His politics are Conservative. He was mayor elect of Montreal for seven years, viz.: 1862 to 1866, 1877 to 1879, and 1881.

In 1825, Mr. Beaudry married Miss Therese Vallée, of Montreal, by whom he has five children.

THOMAS BRASSARD,

KNOWLTON.

THE subject of this sketch, registrar of the county of Brome, is a native of the county of Charlevoix, in this province, dating his birth at Malbaie, January 16th, 1827. His father, Joseph Brassard, was a farmer, and died at Malbaie, in 1876. His mother, Marie Josephite Brassard, *née* Bouchard, is yet living. In his youth Thomas took a partial course of instruction at the Quebec Seminary, leaving on account of ill health; then studied law and taught school two years, continuing his legal studies three years more, having all the while particular reference to the office of notary, to which he was admitted at Montreal in 1855. He practiced that profession eight years at Henryville, county of Iberville; he then removed to Waterloo, county of Sheffield, and continued in the same line of business until two years ago. While at Waterloo he served as secretary of the county for fourteen years, eight years as secretary of the board of township school commissioners, and three years as chairman of the board of school commissioners of the village of Waterloo, making himself a very useful man by his public services.

In May, 1879, Mr. Brassard was appointed registrar of the county of Brome, and settled at Knowlton, the county-town, where he is discharging the duties of his office with fidelity to the people and creditably to himself. He is also acting as deputy clerk of the county court and

assistant secretary of the county. Though comparatively a new man in this county, Mr. Brasseur is, owing to his position, becoming well, and at the same time favorably known. He has always lived in this Province, and has made a good record wherever he has resided. In 1857 he married Miss Marie A. A. Senecal, of Lacadie, P. Q., and they have six children living, and have lost three.

EDWARD MURPHY

MONTREAL.

AMONG the leading merchants and philanthropic citizens of Montreal, is Edward Murphy, one of the best known residents of the city. He is descended from the good old stock of Murphys in the county of Carlow, Ireland, whose ancestors were of the "Murroes," of the county of Wexford, the ancient territory of the O'Murphy's; and is the eldest son of Daniel Murphy, deceased, and was born in the county mentioned, on the 26th of July, 1818. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Byrne, she being descended from the Wicklow clan of the O'Byrnes. When Edward was six years old the family emigrated to Canada, and settled in Montreal, where his father resided until his death in 1846.

Having received such a business education as this city could furnish fifty years ago, at fourteen years of age he became a clerk in the hardware store of Benjamin Brewster. A writer, who has long and intimately known our subject says: "Well may the youth of the present time, with their superior advantages, for many of which they are indebted to Mr. Murphy, look up with unfeigned admiration to the merchant prince of to-day, who at so tender an age commenced to carve out for himself the career he has so successfully achieved."

In 1846, Mr. Murphy became salesman in the old and highly respectable firm of Frothingham and Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, on St. Paul Street, a post which he filled with unqualified approval until 1859, when he was admitted into the firm, the trade of which he is steadily aiding to extend. It is the largest commercial house of its kind in the Dominion of Canada, and its name, wherever known, is a synonym for promptness and integrity; and we may add, that Mr. Murphy has done his share in giving character to it. All its members are sterling business men.

The September number (1880) of *The Harp*, a periodical published in Montreal, contained a sketch of our subject, together with a portrait engraved on wood. The sketch is understood to be from the graceful pen of J. J. Curran, Q. C., one of the best writers among his countrymen in the district of Montreal. The latter part of it, speaking of the moral reform labors, the religious and political connections, etc., of Mr. Murphy, we produce:



Edw. Murphy

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Into the temperance cause Mr. Murphy threw himself with his whole soul, seconding the efforts of the good Father Phelan. In 1841, he was elected secretary of the association, and so continued until 1862, when he was presented with a massive silver jug and a most flattering address by the society, in recognition of his invaluable services in the total abstinence cause. Long years of active work did not cause him to abate his efforts in, what may be termed, the cherished object of his life, the propagation of temperance principles amongst his fellow-countrymen. He was several times elected president of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, and again in 1872, its members feeling that something more ought to be done in recognition of such devotion, they presented him with a life-size portrait of himself in oil. He has now been for over forty years, one of the main pillars of total abstinence in his adopted home, and may without flattery be styled the standard bearer of the cause. It has often been said, and with a great deal of truth, that the Irishman who appears to forget the old land makes a very indifferent citizen, wherever his lot may be cast.

Mr. Murphy is a striking example of the class that contribute so much to the progress and prosperity of their adopted home, and yet never cease to sympathise with the land of their forefathers. In the good old days of 1842, when the Irishmen of Montreal, Catholic and Protestant, formed one grand brotherhood, ere narrow-minded political tricksters had succeeded in dividing them into two hostile camps, Mr. Murphy became a member of the original St. Patrick's Society, under the presidency of the late Benjamin Holmes. In those days and in later, such men as the late William Workman, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other distinguished Irish Protestant gentlemen, were joined hand in hand with their Catholic brethren, and the Irish people of Montreal were respected, and their influence felt throughout the land. Mr. Murphy was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the well-being of his fellow-countrymen, through the medium of the national organization. In 1860, he was elected president of the St. Patrick's Society, a position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to that body. About this time he was gazetted captain in the Montreal Militia, 4th Battalion: he was also named in the commission of the peace, and in 1861, he occupied the responsible position of commissioner of the census for the city of Montreal, under the Canadian Government.

In 1872, Mr. Murphy revisited the scenes of his childhood, and cast once more a loving glance on the green hills and pleasant valleys of his native land. During his absence in Ireland, he was elected a director of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal. This position he filled until 1877, when he was elected to the presidency of that flourishing institution, an office to which he has been annually re-elected, and which he holds at the present time. How he finds time to perform the duties of his multifarious offices is really marvellous. He fills the important trust of *marquiller* of the parish church of Notre Dame, a singular mark of the confidence reposed in him, and the kindly feelings evinced toward him by his French Canadian fellow-citizens. Again and again he has been solicited to accept municipal and parliamentary honors, which he has always declined. Nevertheless, he has not abstained from participating in the political struggles of the country. A friend of liberty for his own people, he sympathised with the gallant band of patriots, whose blood shed on the field of battle, and trickling down the scaffold in 1837 and 1838, secured for Canada the priceless boon of constitutional government. In politics he is a Liberal Conservative, and, through good report and evil report, he always manfully stood by the party, that his experience has led him to believe has the true interests of Canada at heart. Enjoyment of the blessings of constitutional freedom in Canada has made Mr. Murphy's sympathetic heart yearn for similar advantages to his native land. From the year 1841 to 1847, he was one of the most ardent repealers amongst the many good and true Irishmen in Canada, who responded to the appeals of the great O'Connell. In 1873, when the nation was again aroused to make one more grand struggle for constitutional freedom, by the magic eloquence of the illustrious Isaac Butt and his colleagues, Mr. Murphy was the prime organizer of the Montreal branch of the Home Rule League, an organization that flourished for several years, and assisted by its generous contributions, amounting to hundreds of pounds, towards the progress of the movement that has since accomplished such noble results; whilst the existence of such a body in this far-off British province evinced, in an unmistakable manner, the sympathy felt for struggling Ireland through the empire.

With such a record any man might well rest content, to see his name go down to posterity; but Mr. Murphy has still other claims to public gratitude. As far back as twenty-five years ago, mainly through his exertions, the 'early closing movement' was carried into effect, whereby the clerks in the hardware trade secured the afternoons of Saturday, for their recreation and mental improvement, a boon that has since been widely extended for the benefit of clerks in other branches of business. He is a member of the Natural History Society of this city, also of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and also of the *Société Historique de Montreal*, and a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, in the transaction of which he has taken an active part. For

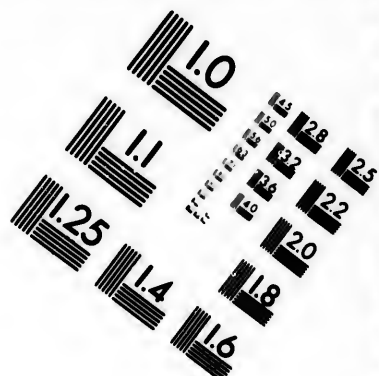
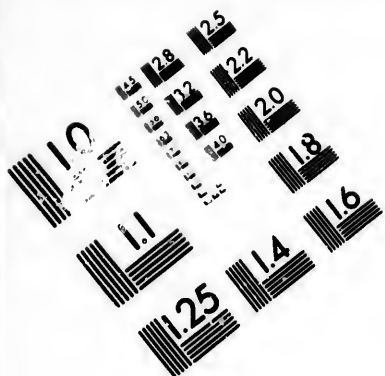
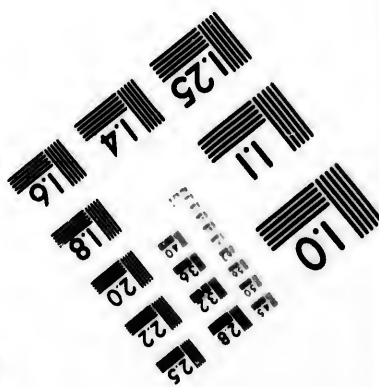
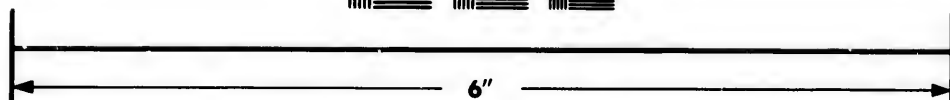
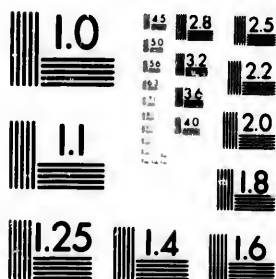


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several years, and until recently, he was one of the Catholic school commissioners of Montreal. In this position he felt more acutely than ever, the great need of a good solid commercial education for our youth, and his energies were centered to effect that object. To give an impetus to the movement, he generously founded the 'Edward Murphy' prize of the annual value of \$160, in perpetuity, for the 'encouragement of commercial education in Montreal.' This prize consists in a gold medal of the value of \$50, and a purse of a like amount, and is open to all competitors. During those long years of arduous labor, Mr. Murphy has found time to cultivate his taste for scientific pursuits, and his public lectures, always delivered for the benefit of charitable objects, on 'The Microscope and its Revelations,' and on 'Astronomy,' have invariably met with a hearty reception by the public. He pursued these favorite studies in the few moments he could snatch from his pressing occupations, and the success that has attended his efforts is another proof of how much can be accomplished by well directed labor. The last post of honor, entailing arduous duties as well, conferred on Mr. Murphy, is that of harbor commissioner, which he now fills.

He was twice married, first, early in life to Miss McBride, of this city, and secondly to Miss Power, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Power, of the Superior Court of Quebec. Mrs. Murphy, who inherits her father's talents and generosity, is the coadjutor of her husband in his works of benevolence, and his unsympathetic fellow-worker in his many labors of love. What a noble example for the rising generation, have we not in the career so hastily and imperfectly sketched in this paper? Mr. Murphy is identified with the progress and the prosperity of his adopted home.

As a successful merchant, his word is as good as his bond in the commercial community. He is the patron of education, the noiseless toiler in scientific pursuit, a sincere and devout Catholic, whose name will ever be connected with the St. Patrick's church and its asylum, of which he has been a trustee for over twenty years, and kindred institutions. He is respected and trusted by his fellow-citizens, of all origins and creeds, as a loyal and devoted son of Canada, and one who has never been afraid or ashamed to struggle with might and main for even-handed justice, to his fellow-countrymen in the land of his birth.

To the above admirable tribute to the worth of Mr. Murphy as a citizen, we have only to add that he has a very pleasant address, a kindly disposition, affable manners, and all the qualities of the refined Christian gentleman.

OREN B. KEMP,

WATERLOO.

OREN BAKER KEMP, crown land agent at Waterloo, is a grandson of Elijah Kemp, a pioneer in Frelighsburg, and for years a prominent citizen of that village and of St. Armand East; and a son of Oren J. and Patience (Baker) Kemp, dating his birth at Frelighsburg, county of Missisquoi, June 29, 1826. His father was a merchant, manufacturer, magistrate, crown land agent, and lieutenant-colonel of militia; his mother was a daughter of Joseph Baker of Dunham; the Bakers being early settlers and a prominent family in that township.

Mr. Kemp was educated in the elementary branches, and left school when ten years old, never attending more than three or four months after that age. He gave himself, however, in later years, a good business education; farmed and clerked for his father until he reached manhood; and from 1849 to 1862 he was engaged in agriculture exclusively, at Frelighsburg.

While there he held various offices, in which he made himself eminently useful, such as secretary-treasurer of the municipal council seven years, school commissioner six years, clerk of the magistrates and commissioners' court, and a trustee of the grammar school. At the death of his father, in 1866, he took his place as crown land agent, and three years later was added the timber agency. The historian of Shefford, speaking of the official connection of our subject with his native town, thus writes: "The ability with which he (Mr. Kemp) filled these different offices, his social qualities and politeness, greatly endeared him to the citizens of the place. On his departure, they presented him with a valuable silver tea-service as a testimonial of their esteem."

In 1871 Mr. Kemp removed to Granby, where he filled the office of crown land agent until March, 1874, when he removed to Waterloo. During his first year here he was crown land agent only; in 1875 he was also employed as assistant secretary-treasurer of the township of Shefford, village of Waterloo, and county of Shefford, being also copyist for John P. Noyes, Esq., advocate; in 1876 was appointed secretary-treasurer of the village and township councils, and he is likewise commissioner for the superior court for the districts of Bedford, Montreal, and St. Francis, and treasurer of the school commissioners of Waterloo, receiving the last appointment in May, 1877.

Mr. Kemp was married on the 1st of October, 1850, to Miss Georgiana Pell, of Dunham, county of Missisquoi, and he has had three children, losing one of them, a twin son, George Herbert, at Granby, in his 18th year. Alice Alberta, the oldest child, is the wife of Dr. H. Leroy Fuller, of Sweetzburg; and Charles Andrew is clerk in a wholesale and retail hardware store at Sherbrooke.

PRINCIPAL URGEL E. ARCHAMBAULT,

MONTREAL.

URGEL EUGENE ARCHAMBAULT, principal of the Catholic commercial academy, and superintendent of all the Montreal schools under the control of the Catholic Commissioners, was born at L'Assomption, P. Q., on the 27th of May, 1834, his father, Louis Archambault, a farmer, being also born there. The family came from France, and settled on the Island of Montreal about 1650, and the descendants of the first settlers are now found in many parts of the Province of Quebec, being quite numerous at L'Assomption. At least three or four of these descendants have been members of Parliament. The mother of our subject was Marie Angélique Prud'homme, a member of another very old family in the Province of Quebec. The earlier part of his education was obtained at L'Assomption. At seventeen years of age (1851) he commenced teaching, continuing that pursuit for five successive years at St. Ambroise of Kildare,

L'Assomption and Chateauguay; after which he attended Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, finishing his school education in 1858. In that year he resumed his former and present profession, teaching one year at St. Constant, and, since 1859, has been Principal of the Catholic Commercial Academy, Montreal. He is very successful, both as an educator and organizer, and very industrious. His duties as inspector of the several schools under the Roman Catholic Commissioners take considerable time, and he does all his work well. His manners are very pleasant, and his relations with the teachers and students in the Commercial Academy are very agreeable. He has done, and is doing, a great deal to promote the cause of education among the Catholic population of his Province.

Principal Archambault has taken great pains to acquaint himself with the various and best systems of instruction and methods of discipline, and, with this end in view, has travelled in various parts of the United States and in the old country. In 1870, he visited Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond (Va.), and made the acquaintance of some of the best educators in the United States, together with their systems of teaching, governing, &c., &c. In 1876 he visited the Centennial exhibition to the same purpose.

In 1878, he visited France, going out as a Commissioner for Scholastic Exhibition to the Exposition held in Paris that year, and served as a member of the Jury, Class 6, on Primary Education. While there he gave his best attention to the system of education. While in France he obtained the decoration of *Officier d'Académie*. He is a member of the *Société de Géographie*, France.

In 1860, he married Marie Philonée Azilda, daughter of Dr. James Robitaille, of St. Roch de L'Achigan, and they have lost five children, and have five daughters and one son living.

COL. GEORGE C. DYER,

SUTTON.

GEORGE CHESTER DYER, one of the most successful business men in the county of Brome, P.Q., is a native of this province, dating his birth at St. Armand on the 3rd of October, 1810. His father was Joseph N. Dyer, farmer, who was from the state of Rhode Island, the family being originally from England, and settling in the state mentioned some time in the 17th century. Joseph N. Dyer was a brother of Edward Dyer of Rutland, Vt. Our subject is a cousin of Dr. Olin Dyer, of Brandon, Vt., and of Dr. Volney Dyer, of Chicago, Ill. His relations are scattered largely over Vermont, and are found in many of the states.

The mother of Mr. Dyer, before her marriage, was Dinah Austin, from Washington county, N. Y. He was educated mainly in the Whitehall Academy and High School at Granville, N. Y.,

paying particular attention to surveying and the higher mathematics, including geometry and trigonometry, subsequently teaching for eight winters in the county of Bromo, commencing in 1829. At that period he gave his time, during the other seasons of the year, to a variety of occupations, making a purchase of wild land in the town of Sutton, where he now lives.

In the spring of 1834, Mr. Dyer went to Montreal, and was clerk a short time in a store. It was at the time of the second visit of the cholera to that city; people began to drop off rapidly, including some of his acquaintances; and he deemed it prudent to return to Sutton, which he did that summer. Soon afterwards he opened a small stock of goods, which he continued to enlarge as the country became more and more settled. He has been a trader here for forty-six years; has done business uniformly in an honorable manner; has had the confidence of the people in his honesty and fair dealing, and has been remarkably successful.

During all the long period that he has been a merchant at Sutton, Mr. Dyer has also been engaged in agricultural pursuits, commencing with sixty-six acres, and now having at least five hundred in his home farm, something like two-thirds of it under improvement. He has taken the first premium several times for the best farm in the township, and in 1871 took the second premium for the second-best farm in the county. He keeps a large stock of graded horses, cattle and sheep, and takes a large share of premiums at the town and county fairs on live stock.

He has always been a member of the county agricultural society, and has done a good deal to encourage horticulture and gardening, as well as agriculture.

At the time when the rebellion broke out in 1837, Mr. Dyer promptly joined the volunteer force, and was promoted from time to time until he now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the reserve militia.

Col. Dyer was the first bailiff of the town of Sutton; has been postmaster since 1841; was one of the district councillors when their meetings were held at Sweetsburg; and was secretary of the town council for some time, when the meetings of that body were held at his house. He is also a magistrate. He does not seem to have shrunk from the burden of office-bearing, being public-spirited and always ready to aid in municipal and other matters pertaining to the interests of the community. He has been, until a year or two ago, a director of the South-eastern railway from the time of the organization of the company.

He is an adherent of the Church of England, to which his family belong, and is a regular attendant at and liberal contributor to the same. His neighbors, who have known him longest, give him credit as being unusually generous in his contributions toward the building of churches in this part of Canada, and in his beneficent acts towards the unfortunate. In him the poor have a friend not only able, but willing to help.

Col. Dyer joined the Freemasons about thirty years ago, but has not, we believe, gone above the third degree.

On the 29th of October, 1837, he married Miss Jane Royce, daughter of Major Calet Royce, of Richford, Vt., and they have one son and one daughter, both married, the son having a second

wife. Eugene Alphonse Dyer, born in 1838, has been in business with his father since 1860, and is one of the most prominent and thoroughgoing citizens of the town, having been town councillor ten years, secretary of school commissioners, mayor of the town two or three terms, and warden of the county one term. He is a blue lodge mason, and has been master of the Sutton lodge. The daughter of Col. Dyer, Annette Eugenie, is the wife of George T. Ramsay, of Lemington, Vt. The Colonel has eleven grand-children.

There is a good lesson for young men in the history of Col. Dyer. Owing to financial reverses of his father, at nine years of age, he was thrown upon his own resources, and took care of himself. At twelve he commenced receiving wages working at \$4 a month in the summer season. The next year he had \$6, then \$8, and at eighteen, \$20 per month. When he settled in the town of Sutton in 1834, all he had was sixty-six acres of land not wholly paid for. He is now one of the largest tax-payers, if not the largest, in the county of Brome; and all he has is the fruit of economical and industrious habits, and prudent management. Being a man of good habits, having in no way abused or injured his constitution, we see him, at three-score years and ten, the allotted age of man in good health, standing perfectly erect, as sound and elastic as many men are at fifty-five and sixty, and as prompt in dispatching business as at almost any period of his life.

It may not be improper here to add that Daniel C. Dyer, of Sutton, is a brother of the Colonel, coming here at the same time, and always living here, being a thrifty farmer. He has two sons, George E. and Albert J. Dyer, who are among the best class of persons in this town.

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, M.A., B.C.L.,

MONTREAL.

JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD, Professor of Criminal and Constitutional Law in McGill University, and one of the rising young lawyers of Montreal, is a native of Halifax County, Nova Scotia. He was born in the village of Musquodoboit, on the 8th of September, 1843. His father, William G. Archibald, is a native of the same county. The family were originally from Londonderry, Ireland. The mother of John, Nancy Archibald, a cousin of his father, was born in Truro, N.S. He is the fourth child in a family of five children; was educated in part at the Presbyterian Seminary, Truro; in 1864 came to Montreal and took the Arts course at McGill University, graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1867, and took the Prince of Wales gold medal for standing in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mr. Archibald studied law in the office of the late John A. Perkins, taking meanwhile, the law course at McGill, graduating B. C. L. in 1870, and taking the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal.

He was admitted to the bar on the 10th of January, 1871, and since that date has steadily pursued his practice in this city, awhile alone, and now is of the firm of Archibald & McCormick. They have a good practice in the several courts of the Province. The Judges of the Montreal bench, as the writer happens to know, regard Mr. Archibald as a strictly honorable and very studious lawyer, and a growing man in the profession.

In the autumn of 1871, Mr. Archibald was appointed lecturer on Criminal Law, McGill, and in the spring of 1880, was appointed Professor of Criminal and Constitutional Law, in the same institution, a position which he has sufficient ability and ambition to fill with credit to himself and the college. He prepares himself with great care, and is understood to be well liked by the students.

Mr. Archibald is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and we cannot learn that in his case there is any difficulty in practising law and the precepts of the Gospel. He was married to Miss Ellen Hutchinson, of Bluevale, Ontario, on the 13th of July, 1871, and they have three children.

SHAW BROTHERS AND CASSILS,

MONTREAL.

THE original name of the firm of Shaw Brothers, so well known all over the Dominion of Canada, was F. Shaw and Brothers, which is still the Boston name of the firm. It consists of three brothers, Fayette, Brackley and William Shaw, sons of Brackley Shaw, many years a leather manufacturer of Cummington, Mass., where all the sons were born. The Shaws were early settlers in Abington, same State, the progenitor of the family coming over from the old country in the 17th century. The grandfather of the brothers mentioned was a soldier in the war for American independence, dying in Cummington at the age of eighty-seven years. The wife of Brackley Shaw, senior, had nine children, all are still living.

The firm of F. Shaw and Brothers was formed in 1849, and commenced manufacturing leather at Cummington, on a moderate scale. Two years later, Brackley Shaw went to Dexter, Maine, and started a branch of the business, which was managed by William Shaw and a younger brother named Thaxter, together with an uncle, Charles Shaw, a little later, and which extends over all the eastern part of that State. The uncle, and the sons of the uncle now own the business there.

In 1859, Brackley and William Shaw came to Canada and started business, with the firm name of F. Shaw and Brothers, William returning to Maine about ten years ago. With headquarters at Montreal, they commenced operations in this Province, by starting a tannery at

Roxton Falls, county of Shefford, and have since added tanneries at Waterloo, Drummondville, Granby, and several other places, they now having fourteen tanneries in Canada, which they either own or supply with hides.

In January, 1874, Mr. John Cassils, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a resident of Montreal since early youth, entered the firm, which then took the name of Shaw Brothers and Cassils.

It is doing the largest business of any leather manufactory in Canada, amounting in this country alone, to about 6,000,000 pounds of leather, or 400,000 sides annually, consuming 30,000 cords of bark. Its market extends all over the Dominion and into Newfoundland, but its leading business is done in Montreal, which is the centre of the shoe business in Canada, there being from twenty-five to thirty factories here, and a dozen or more of them first class. The firm also exports from one to two million pounds of leather annually to England.

They have an interest in the store of Warren, Tobey and Co., at Toronto, and its branch store, P. Cress and Co., at Port Elgin, Ontario. Connected with all their tanneries in Canada, must be at least 220 workmen, not reckoning collateral labor. Sixty thousand dollars being paid out yearly in tanners' wages. Such industries are of incalculable benefit to a country.

The three Shaws, brothers, mentioned at the commencement of this sketch, have all had more than thirty years' experience in manufacturing and merchandising, and are well known in the great centres of the leather market in the United States as well as Canada. They all have an interest in the firms of F. Shaw and Brothers, Boston, and Shaw Brothers and Cassils, Montreal.

Fayette Shaw lives in Brenton, Mass., near Boston; Brackley Shaw, in Montreal; and William Shaw, in Dorchester, Mass., all having families. As far as we can ascertain, they are rather quiet and unobtrusive, declining public offices, and contented to be known as upright and successful business men. Brackley Shaw, the only member of the family in Canada, married in 1852, Miss Marca Bartlett, of Cummington, Mass., and they have one daughter and four sons living. Eva, the eldest child, is the wife of Archibald Cassils; and the sons are Charles Thaxter, Howard W., William Sutherland and Brackley M., the eldest being in his twenty-third year.

GASPARD DROLET,

QUEBEC.

POSSIBLY a more industrious official of the civil service does not exist than the subject of our sketch, who is auditor of the Province of Quebec. He is the son of the well known advocate whose Christian name he bears, his mother being a Miss Marie Antoinette Le Blond, and was born in Quebec in January, 1828. He went through a full and complete course of classics at the Quebec Seminary. He was president of the Institut Canadien for 1859-60;

was commissioner, in 1869, on the enquiry on the civil service of the Province of Quebec, and submitted some valuable suggestions in regard to its reorganization. He was also appointed commissioner with J. G. Bossé and J. Dunbar, Q. C., to enquire into the settlement of the Quebec fire loan. As early as 1862 he entered the public service, his first appointment being made by the public works department at Ottawa, and in September, 1867, he was appointed to his present position wherein he has carried out the duties of his important office with so much commendable zeal that he has on more than one occasion elicited the marked approval of his immediate superiors. Socially, he is a man who has the friendship of all who have known him for any length of time, and his courteous demeanor gains for him a warm appreciation from all his less intimate acquaintances. During the *furor* regarding the Trent affair, he was captain of the 7th Battalion of Chasseurs. A Roman Catholic in religion. He married at Montreal, in 1850, Miss Marie L. Eugénie, daughter of the Hon. J. C. Bruneau, justice of the Superior Court.

REV. HUGH JOHNSTON, M.A., B.D.,

MONTREAL.

REV. HUGH JOHNSTON, pastor of St. James' church, Montreal, the historic Methodist church of Canada, is a native of the province of Ontario, having been born in the township of Southwold, January 5, 1840. His father was John Johnston, yeoman, of Scotch extraction, and his mother was Mary Ann Teetzel, whose grandfather was from Germany. In youth our subject prepared himself for a teacher, attending at the Normal School, Toronto, where he received a first-class certificate, immediately after which he commenced teaching the high school at Arkona, county of Lambton. After teaching for a year, he became, at the age of eighteen years, a candidate for the ministry of the Methodist church, and to complete his studies, became an undergraduate in the university of Victoria college, at Cobourg, and took a full course in the arts, being graduated in 1864 as medallist and valedictorian of his class.

Mr. Johnston was ordained that year, and appointed to Toronto; in 1866 came to this city as an assistant of Dr. Douglas in the Montreal West charge; the next year returned to Ontario, and had the pastorate of a church at Windsor for three years. At the end of this pastoral term, he was invited again to Toronto. While there he pursued his studies in Hebrew, with Dr. Herschfelder, and in 1874 received from his Alma Mater the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. From Toronto West he went to the Centenary church, Hamilton, the largest church in the London conference, and three years later was appointed to the Wesley church of the same city, where, under his superintendency, a large and beautiful, church was completed. At

the end of two years (1878), an urgent request from the quarterly official board of St. James street church, was sent, to have him transferred to the Montreal conference, and the request was complied with. He is now serving his third year in the pastorate here, and is feeding his hearers on good solid ment, and having the satisfaction of seeing the church grow in spiritual strength as well as numbers. He is in all respects an excellent preacher, and in exegesis he has few equals, his fine scholarship there appearing to the very best advantage. He is spiritually-minded, yet cheerful, commending religion to the world by the genial fervor of his nature, as well as by his powerful logic.

Mr. Johnston has written a good deal for the religious papers of his denomination; several review articles, and more or less for different periodicals. He has also contributed at times to the secular press. He was the *Globe* correspondent in the expedition which went out through British Columbia to the Pacific coast; and his letters were very fresh, racy, and popular, being copied not only into Canadian, but into United States and English newspapers. He is a versatile writer, and capable of interesting people on any subject which he undertakes to discuss.

In 1867, Mr. Johnston was joined in marriage with Eliza, daughter of Alderman Richard Holland, of Montreal, and of six children, the fruit of this union, five are still living.

ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

ROBERT CRAIK, emeritus professor in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of McGill college, Montreal, was born in this city on the 22nd of April, 1829. His father, Robert Craik, senior, was a native of Scotland, and came out to Montreal with his young bride, Jane Dickson, in 1818. The literary education of Robert was chiefly obtained at a private school, taught by Mr. John Bruce, who was a noted teacher forty years ago, and afterwards Government school inspector, dying only a few years ago. Many prominent business men in Montreal were educated by him. Our subject studied medicine with the late Dr. William Fraser, and is a graduate of McGill college class, 1854, ranking first in honors. The same year he became house surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital, resigning in 1860, and entering on general practice, which he still continues.

In 1856, Dr. Craik was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in McGill University, and held that position until 1861, when he was appointed professor of clinical surgery, continuing in that chair until the session of 1866-67. During that session he lectured on chemistry for the late Professor Sutherland, whom he succeeded in that chair in 1867, and which he retained for thirteen years, resigning in 1879. He now, as already stated, holds the post of emeritus pro-

fessor in the Faculty of Medicine. He was for eight years registrar of the faculty, and since 1875, has been its treasurer. He was appointed attending physician to the General Hospital in 1860, and is now one of the consulting physicians and a life-governor of that institution.

Dr. Craik formerly contributed somewhat extensively to the medical press, chiefly Canadian, and some of his articles had a wide circulation, being copied into United States and British magazines. And here we may mention, as a noteworthy circumstance, that Dr. Craik's thesis, at his graduation, was on the Nature of Zymotic Diseases, in which, more than a quarter of a century ago, he shadowed forth the germ-theory, which has recently made a very strong impression on the public mind. The thesis was published in the *British American Medical Journal* of Montreal.

Dr. Craik is a governor of the college of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, and has long held an excellent standing among the medical brotherhood.

In 1856, he married Alice Symmers, daughter of Alexander Symmers, formerly solicitor in Chancery, Dublin, Ireland, and she died in 1874, leaving no issue.

Dr. James Craik, of Virginia, many years the family physician of General Washington, and his attendant at his death-bed, came from the same family with our subject, and was the grandfather of Rev. James Craik, D.D., of Louisville, Ky.

REV. MAURICE S. BALDWIN, M.A.,

MONTREAL.

MAURICE SCOLLARD BALDWIN, M.A., rector of the parish of Montreal, and Canon of Christ Church cathedral, was born in the city of Toronto, in the year 1836, and is a son of the late John Spread Baldwin and of Anne Shaw, daughter of Major-General Shaw, his wife. The Hon. Robert Baldwin, so long and so favourably known in Canadian politics, was a first cousin of the subject of our notice. Having received his early education at Upper Canada College, he subsequently entered the University, and graduated at Trinity College, in 1859. Having decided to take holy orders, he was ordained deacon by the late Dr. Cronyn, then Bishop of Huron, in April, 1860, and was by him appointed to officiate as curate to the Rev. Dr. Caulfield, at St. Thomas, County of Elgin, Ontario. In 1862 he was appointed incumbent of Port Dover, in the County of Norfolk. In 1865 he was elected incumbent of St. Luke's, Montreal, to which city he at this time removed. In 1870 he was appointed by the late Very Rev. Dean Bethune, assistant minister in Christ Church cathedral, and in October, 1872, on the death of the Dean, he was unanimously elected rector of the parish of Montreal. His appointment to the canonry dates from June, 1871.

He is one of the most earnest and impressive preachers of the day. As a pulpit orator and a faithful ambassador of Christ, he is widely known and appreciated in the Dominion. His discourses are invariably delivered extemporaneously, with a clear and distinct utterance, and as an elocutionist he probably is not surpassed in this city. He is remarkable for his earnestness, his uncompromising fidelity to revealed truth, and his singular devotion to his work. "As a pastor," writes a friend of his: "he has peculiar fitness for its duties, by reason of his deep insight into spiritual truth, to guide and edify his flock, leading them constantly to Christ as their only and All-sufficient Guide." Another of his friends says he is "the embodiment of everything good and holy, being remarkably tender and sympathetic in all his words and actions. His visits, whether especially pastoral or not, are always turned to profitable account. His ministrations to the sick and dying appear to have a marvellous influence for good on all who happen to be present on such occasions."

Canon Baldwin is a man of great industry, setting a true value on time, and making good use of it. Besides his clerical labors, he has done a great deal of work with the pen, having written several pamphlets, and at least two works. One of the latter, "A Break in the Ocean Cable," was first published at Montreal, in 1877, and no less than 10,000 copies of it have been re-published in English editions. It is a work calculated to do a vast amount of good, and it is to be hoped that its circulation will continue to widen in all parts of Christendom.

"The last work from his pen, entitled "Life in a Look," published in Montreal, in 1880, is highly regarded by those who appreciate evangelistic truth. Both of these books are eminently clear and scriptural, and much to be commended for general use. They give a very correct idea of the views and style of their gifted author.

The wife of Canon Baldwin is Sarah Jessie, youngest daughter of John J. Day, Q.C., Montreal, their marriage being dated in April, 1870. They have four children, one son and three daughters.

NAPOLEON BOURASSA,

MONTREAL.

NAPOLEON BOURASSA, a prominent artist in the city of Montreal, is a descendant of one of the families which were driven out of Acadia in 1755, and found refuge in Lower Canada. He was born at Lacadie, P.Q., on the 21st of October, 1828, being a son of François Bourassa, a farmer, and Genevieve Patenaude, who came from an old French Canadian family. Mr. Bourassa received a classical education at the Montreal College; studied law a short year in the office of Norbert Dumas, Esq., Montreal, and then abandoned the idea of becoming an



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advocate, and studied portrait painting two years with Mr. Théophile Hamel. Mr. Bourassa then went to Florence, Italy, where, for four years, he devoted himself assiduously and almost exclusively to fresco painting from religious designs. In 1855 he returned to Montreal, and since that date has given himself at times to painting, sculpture and architecture, and other times to literary labor, having written largely for different periodicals on art and other subjects. Nearly twenty years ago he wrote for the *Revue Canadienne*, a serial, entitled *Jacques et Marie*, a historical romance, being a souvenir of the dispersed Acadians, doing in prose what Mr. Longfellow, in his popular poem, *Evangeline*, has done in poetry. The story of *Jacques et Marie* is very largely historical, the interest being intensified by the little thread of romance running through it. In 1866 it was published in a volume, by a Montreal house, and has since been translated into English, and had a good circulation in both languages. We add some commendations of this work :—

La partie historique de *Jacques et Marie* est au-dessus de tout éloge. La peinture de l'état du Canada à la veille de la chute de la domination française et la description de la bataille de Ste. Foye resteront : ce sont-là des tableaux de maître. Il y règne une animation extraordinaire, une émotion patriotique profonde. La vie, l'agitation déchaînées dans cette immense fresque historique est telle qu'il semble vraiment que les événements ont communiqué au tableau leur mouvement irrésistible, qu'il a été peint au sortir du terrible spectacle, sous le coup de l'effroyable catastrophe. Jamais on n'avait fait revivre ainsi, sous nos yeux, nos pères et leurs angoisses de la dernière heure ; jamais nous n'avions senti à ce point le contrecoup de leur désespoir, le choc qui les sépara de la France.

Le style de M. Bourassa est charmant. C'est un heureux mélange de sincérité dans le sentiment, d'originalité ou d'entrain dans l'idée, de grâce et de vivacité dans l'expression. On n'écrit pas plus naturellement. Aucun effort, point de prétention. L'écrivain laisse la plume aussitôt qu'il cesse de sentir, ou s'il continue, c'est à son corps défendant. Il faut qu'il soit de belle humeur pour écrire des choses gaies, ou ému pour écrire des choses émouvantes : nulle feinte n'altère son idée, ne masque son sentiment.

Ce style pur, charmant, est chez M. Bourassa un don de nature, une grâce d'écrivain ; il ne s'est point laborieusement formé, il s'est modelé tout naturellement sur la pensée de l'écrivain. Son imagination est douce, ample et riche ; elle embrasse aisément les larges horizons, mais, même en son vol le plus puissant, elle ne perd pas de vue la réalité, le coin de terre d'où elle s'est élevée dans les airs, le détail familier. Le drame national se déroule dans toute sa grandeur et sa variété sous les yeux du spectateur ; en avant et jusqu'au sein des masses populaires groupées dans le fond de la scène éclatent librement les incidents caractéristiques de la vie réelle. L'artiste excelle à la fois dans la fresque et dans le tableau de genre.

—HON. H. FABRE,
Revue Canadienne, 1866.

Quant au talent, à l'esprit, au travail, ils débordent. Il y a des pages très éloquentes, des études de caractères, des tableaux de sentiments, d'une vérité, d'un intérêt qu'on chercherait en vain dans les ouvrages canadiens.

Nous ne craignons pas de déclarer que la publication d'un livre comme *Jacques et Marie* est un événement pour le monde littéraire en Canada.

—*La Minerve*, 18th December, 1866.

We have mentioned the fact that our subject is an architect as well as a painter and sculptor. He did all the decorating of two churches in Montreal—Nazareth and Notre Dame

de Lourdes, both on St. Catharine street. Notre Dame de Lourdes, his last work, completed in the summer of 1880, he took from the foundation, drawing the designs and supervising the enterprise from the beginning to the end, and the whole is a gem of workmanship.

At the time of the dedication of Notre Dame de Lourdes, a Montreal paper thus spoke of the church :—

"Notre Dame de Lourdes is truly worthy of those Byzantine churches which have served as its model. It is a reunion of all that painting offers that is most brilliant of design, the most varied and holy legend, the most instructive and most edifying. The saintly figures which surround you and the verses of the sacred scripture which accompany them, raise the soul in prayer and meditation ; while the golden splendors and the pictures give one the sentiment of infinite beauties. We seem to see reflected in these splendors the beauties of heaven which the Holy Spirit reveals to us.

"Notre Dame is a Mass-book, gold-embellished, flower-crowned, a Bible of the Middle Age in the grandest proportions, a sanctuary which the faithful will always have to admire, as one lives to peruse a book of holy images without growing weary in his pious contemplations. Near each image will be found the text. Everywhere, tastily arranged, are inscriptions of legends, sentences, names, monograms, patterns of the beautiful calligraphy of old manuscripts. * * * Angels, apostles, prophets, doctors, patriarchs, people, the cupolas, the vaults, the pillars and the arcades."

When the Nazareth church was completed, *La Minerve* of May, 1872, thus spoke of it :—

L'édifice dans l'ensemble et les détails fait le plus grand honneur à M. Bourassa, les divisions sont excellentes, les détails sont bien étudiés, bien exécutés, l'ensemble est des plus agréables et plait à tous. Enfin en fait de decorations, nous avons vu rarement une nef aussi considerable où les conditions du dessin, et de l'agrément des couleurs ont été aussi complètement observés.

* * * * *

Montréal a donc un sanctuaire de plus, et un sanctuaire vraiment digne de la Ste. Vierge. Aucun peintre encore dans la ville n'avait été appelé à exécuter une œuvre aussi considérable, en y consacrant toutes les ressources de la peinture decorative.

En cette œuvre M. Bourassa s'est révélé comme un maître, il a étudié, il a réussi, de manière à montrer ce qu'il pouvait faire. Il n'a pas craint d'y consacrer un temps considerable, quoique ce fut plus onéreux pour lui, mais il a voulu conduire son œuvre à toute la perfection qu'elle lui semblait réclamer.

—*La Minerve*, 6 Mai, 1872.

At the opening of Notre Dame de Lourdes, on the 22nd of June, 1880, Mr. Bourassa gave an address, or what he modestly called a *Causerie*, which was published in pamphlet form, in which he sets forth, in elegant language, the difficulty he had in designing the work, and his object in building it, etc., etc. As a literary effort, it is highly meritorious, and does credit to his literary talents and attainments. Equally as much may be said of an address which he delivered at Ottawa, Ontario, on the 6th of March, 1880, at the inauguration of the Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, a copy of which, in pamphlet form, lies before us. The address was made to the Governor-General, who had been the leader in organizing the Society, and to whom, as well as to Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, he paid a very high compliment for their own taste in matters of art, and the great interest they had taken in the enterprise. The whole text of the address was happily conceived and admirably written.

Mr. Bourassa is Vice-President of the Montreal Academy of Arts, and has a high standing in the community, both as an artist and as a citizen.

His wife is Azélie, daughter of the late Hon. Louis J. Papineau, whose biographical sketch appears on other pages of this work. They were married in 1857, and have five children, two sons and three daughters.

GEORGE BRUSH,

MONTREAL.

GEORGE BRUSH, proprietor of the Eagle foundry, and the oldest iron manufacturer now living in Montreal, was born at Vergennes, Vt., on the 6th of January, 1793, and is consequently eighty-eight years of age. His business is entrusted to the care of his eldest son, George S. Brush, but the old gentleman is often seen at the office on King Street, and is active and energetic for a man who carries such a weight of years. He is the son of Elkanah and Alatheia (Frink) Brush, his father being a native of Rhode Island. He received a common school education in his native town, where he also served an apprenticeship of six years in a country store, and subsequently turned his attention to ship-building, having both taste and skill for the mechanical arts. In 1816 and 1817 he commanded a steamboat, named "Champlain," on the lake of the same name, it being the second craft of the kind built on that body of water.

At the close of navigation in 1817, Mr. Brush settled in Montreal, and for sixteen years was engaged in steamboating and steamboat building on the St. Lawrence, having command of a boat in the season of navigation during all that period (1818-1834). He also commanded a boat on Lake Champlain when only twenty-two years of age.

Mr. Brush superintended the building of some of the early steamers put on the St. Lawrence to ply between Quebec and Montreal—among them the *British American* (a tow and passenger boat), the *St. George* and *Canada*. It was Mr. Brush who built the *Heracles*, in 1823, the first tow-boat put on this river.

In the autumn of 1838, Mr. Brush purchased a third interest in the Eagle foundry, which had been started by the Wards in 1822, one of the first manufactories of the kind in the city of Montreal. In 1845 he bought out the two-thirds interest of the Wards, and managed the foundry alone until 1852, when his oldest son, already mentioned, was of sufficient age to assist him.

The shops of this manufactory occupy Nos. 14 to 34 on King street, running through to Queen, and usually require from 60 to 100 skilled workmen, doing from \$70,000 to \$100,000 a

year, according to the conditions of the times, and demands of the trade. The principal articles manufactured are steam engines, steam boilers, hoisting engines, steam pumps, circular saw mills, bark mills, shingle mills, ore crushers, mill gearing, shafting, hangers and pulleys, hand and power hoists for warehouses, etc., etc.

Mr. Brush is also agent for "Waters' " Perfect Steam Engine Governor, and "Heald & Sisco's " Centrifugal Pumps, so well known among machinists in other countries as well as in Canada.

The Eagle foundry, which has been enlarged from time to time, and rebuilt, and is full of first-class machinery for manufacturing purposes, has the reputation of furnishing first-class work of every kind, and its good name never stood better than it does to-day under the efficient management of the son. The market for its wares extends from one end of the Dominion to the other.

The subject of this sketch has lived an unusually industrious and quiet life, studiously shunning public offices, and attending to his own business. He is a member of the American Presbyterian church and a trustee of the same.

Mr. Brush married Miss Eliza Maria Seymour, of Vergennes, Vt., and has six children living and has lost three. His wife is living and active, aged seventy-nine years.

George S. Brush is also married, the maiden name of his wife being Fanny Maria Brewster. He has three sons, the eldest being in the Eagle foundry office.

JEAN B. ROLLAND,

MONTREAL.

ONE of the most striking examples of "self-help" and success in business, is that of Jean Baptiste Rolland, who came to Montreal early in the spring of 1832, starting with twenty-five cents in his pocket, walking forty-five miles, having no luggage, and reaching here with five cents, a sound constitution and a plucky heart—his sole worldly possessions. To-day he is among the wealthy men of this wealthy city, and noted for his public spirit and generous deeds—his accumulations being entirely the result of industrious habits, prudent management and honorable dealing.

Mr. Rolland is grandson of Pierre Rolland, senior, who came from France something like a century ago, and son of Pierre Rolland, junior, a native of the parish of Verchères, where Jean Baptiste also was born on the 2nd of January, 1815. His mother was Euphrasine Donais, of the parish of Contrecoeur, and a member of an old French-Canadian family. The families of Rolland and Donais have been, during a certain period of time, the richest in the parishes of

Verchères and Contrecoeur; but the father of Mr. J. B. Rolland had become poor by a series of misfortunes.

In the childhood of our subject, his parents moved to St. Hyacinthe, where he was educated in a parish school. It was on the first day of April, 1832, that he reached Montreal, after a forty-five miles tramp over the poorest apologies for roads, crossing the Chambly river when it was full of ice and very dangerous. He knew no one here, and it is noteworthy that the first house where he called for information was the first property which he purchased—that where he is now doing business on St. Vincent street.

Soon after reaching Montreal, Mr. Rolland entered the office of *La Minerve* as an apprentice to the printer's trade, and served in that capacity until of age, after which he worked as a journeyman for four years on the morning *Courrier*. During the next two or three years he was in the job printing business with Mr. John Thompson, the firm of Rolland & Thompson being dissolved at the end of that time.

Since 1842 Mr. Rolland has been in the book and fancy articles trade, his stand being at Nos. 12 and 14 St. Vincent street, where he has also a job-printing office and bindery.

For many years he has been an importer of French, German and English fancy products—fancy paper, fancy hardware, fancy gold, &c., &c., making, in fact, a specialty of importing as a commissioner European "notions" for other parties as well as himself, and having an unusually prosperous business.

At an early day in the printing business, to help on the cause of education, he published school books. He was also one of the first men in the province to edit and bring out the works of provincial authors, placing them, through his European agents, in the hands of foreign readers, showing the world that Canada has a highly creditable literature. He is also an importer of foreign literature, particularly the sacred and choicest among French writers.

During the last fifteen years Mr. Rolland has let his oldest sons attend largely to his mercantile business, and he has paid a good deal of attention to building in Montreal and the adjoining village of Hochelaga, acting as his own architect as well as contractor. He has put up and owns two rows of stone dwelling houses on St. Denis street, with four houses in one and thirty in the other; on Berry street, a row of nine houses, all of the above first class and very valuable; twelve tenements on St. Dominique street, and four shops and four dwelling houses on Ontario street. At Hochelaga, where he owns a hundred vacant lots, he has six beautiful cottages in a row, which he built for his family, and two rows, aggregating forty tenements, on Moreau street.

His private residence on St. Denis street is a first class stone house; his country residence at Longue Pointe is regarded as one of the finest rural mansions in the vicinity of Montreal. In addition to these are the buildings on St. Vincent street, which contain the book store, printing office and bindery.

Here we may with propriety add that the correspondence of J. B. Rolland & Fils is one of the most extensive among the merchants of Montreal, they doing business in all parts of the Dominion and considerable in the old world.

In politics Mr. Rolland has always been an outspoken Conservative, yet he has a gentle, conciliatory disposition, and keeps on the most cordial terms with all classes of politicians and all sects in religion, being himself a Roman Catholic.

In his younger years Mr. Rolland was connected with the militia of the province, entering as sergeant, and rising to the rank of captain, leaving the militia many years ago. He was alderman for East Montreal ward for a period of nine years, and has been a magistrate since about 1855.

He has been president of the board of trade and manufactures, and of the *St. Jean Baptiste Soci  *; and is a director of the Citizens' Insurance Co. of Canada, and a harbor commissioner. Mr. Rolland has always been prompt in identifying himself with any enterprise likely in any way to help build up the city of his adoption.

In 1839, Mr. Rolland was joined in wedlock with Miss Esther Dufresne, of St. Laurent, and she is the mother of six sons and six daughters, four of each still living. Three of the sons, Jean Damien, Stanislas Jean Baptiste, and Octavien, are in business with their father, the firm name being *J. B. Rolland et Fils*; Donatien, the other son, is a student in Montreal college; Ernestine, the oldest daughter, is the wife of J. L. Archambault, advocate, Montreal; Hermentine is the wife of R. Prefontaine, also an advocate in this city, and member of the Quebec Assembly for Chambly, and Mayor of Hochelaga; Lunina has recently finished her studies at the Hochelaga convent, and Euphrasie is pursuing her studies at the Congregation of Notre Dame.

LOUIS O. TAILLON, M.P.P.,

MONTREAL.

LOUIS OLIVIER TAILLON, who has represented Montreal East in the Quebec Assembly since 1875, is a son of Aim   Taillon and Marie Josephte Daunais, and was born at Terrebonne, P.Q., on the 26th of September, 1840. The Taillon family were early settlers at Terrebonne. Our subject was educated at Masson college; he studied law in Montreal with Hon. L. A. Jett  , now judge of the Superior Court, and D  sir   Girouard, M.P.; was called to the bar of Montreal, in 1865, and has been in practice here from that time, doing a highly remunerative business in the several courts. He is of the firm of Taillon and Nantel; is unusually well read in law, a close student, and has a good position at the bar.

Mr. Taillon was one of the instigators and promoters of the great French-Canadian national demonstration, which took place at Montreal, in June, 1874, the occasion being the festival of

St. Jean Baptiste, when more than fifty thousand people were present, coming from all parts of the United States, as well as the British North American provinces. Mr. Taillon and his co-workers in organizing that grand fête, received, at the time, as they deserved, great praise for the complete and brilliant success of their undertaking.

Mr. Taillon was first elected to Parliament for his present seat, at the general election in 1873, and was re-elected at the last general election, held in May, 1878. His seat is on the Conservative side of the Assembly, and he gives that party a steady and earnest support.

Mr. Taillon married in July, 1875, Marie Louise Georgina, daughter of the late Hon. P. Urgel Archambault, for several years a member of the Legislative Council of Canada. His wife died on the 24th of January, 1876.

EDWARD D. WORTHINGTON, A.M., M.D., F.R.C.S., EDIN.,

SHERBROOKE.

ONE of the oldest physicians and surgeons in the district of St. Francis is Edward Dagge Worthington, who has been in active practice for forty years, and has long had the reputation of being the first surgeon in this part of the province. He was born in the Queen's county, Ireland, December 1st, 1820. His father, John Worthington, and Mary Dagge, his mother, left Queen's county on the 11th April, 1822; sailed from Dublin the 2nd May, and landed at Quebec, June 23. In 1828, John Worthington was induced to remove to Upper Canada. Taking his family with him, he left Quebec on the 28th April, and arrived at Queenston on the 12th May. One almost might "do" the pyramids in that time now; but this journey, made by steam, flat-bottomed, or Durham-boat, occupied fourteen days. In this year of 1880, it can be made in twenty-four hours. Misfortune, and fever and ague were the result of that disastrous journey; and, on the 7th May, Mr. Worthington returned to Quebec, a sadder, wiser, and poorer man. He remained in Quebec to the time of his death, he and his wife having been residents of that ancient city for more than half a century. His remains lie in Mount Hermon cemetery, surrounded by the graves of his wife, and seven of their children; the subject of this notice and one brother, John, a druggist in Brooklyn, N.Y., being all that remain of a once numerous family.

In 1834, Dr. Worthington was indentured, for seven years, to Dr. James Douglas, of Quebec, the most famous surgeon of his time in Canada, he and Valentine Mott, of New York, being the two most accomplished operators in America. After completing rather more than five years of his indenture, Dr. Douglas released it, to enable his pupil to accept an appointment as staff assist-surgeon in the army, in which position, after passing an examination before a special

army medical board, he served for two years; but his great ambition being to go to Edinburgh, and then to engage in private practice, he left the army, and in the autumn of 1841 went to Scotland. At that time the city of Quebec had no recognised medical school, and to his great disappointment, he found, on his arrival in Edinburgh, that its University could not admit him to examination for its degree—although he memorialized the *Senatus* upon the subject—until after he had passed three years in study in Edinburgh, or some other British college or university. The state of his finances made this impossible; so he attended the lectures of the University and College of Surgeons until May, 1843, when he obtained the diploma of L.F.P.S. of Glasgow, and the M.D. of St. Andrew's university. He had then literally expended his last shilling. While in Edinburgh, however, he was awarded the medal of the Royal College of Surgeons, and won the friendship of many of her eminent men, with some of whom he still corresponds. He had for contemporaries in Edinburgh from this side of the Atlantic, Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., M.D.; the Hon. Dr. D. McNeil Parker, of Halifax; and Dr. R. H. Russell, of Quebec; and here it may not be improper to remark that, as a rule, students in medicine from Canada have distinguished themselves at the medical schools of Great Britain—a fact that speaks well for medical education in this country.

On August 1st, 1843, Dr. Worthington received the license of the Montreal medical board, and immediately settled in Sherbrooke, where he soon built up an extensive practice, which he continues to hold. He has the fullest confidence of the community in his skill as a physician—has had for thirty years nearly all the surgical practice in the vicinity—and possesses in a marked degree the confidence of his confrères, who frequently send for him in consultation from long distances; he has also received substantial marks of public favor. One, a solid silver tea-service, for his gratuitous services to the poor; and on another occasion, a gold watch and chain, for his energetic and successful efforts to prevent the spread of that most loathsome of all diseases, smallpox, in Sherbrooke.

In 1854, the university of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, conferred on him the degree of M.A. (*honoris causa*); and in 1868, McGill college, Montreal, that of M.D., C.M. (*ad eundem*). He is also fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; corresponding member of the Medico-chirurgical Society of Montreal, and of the Gynaecological Society of Boston, Mass.; member of the Canada Medical Association, and in 1877 vice-president for the Province of Quebec; Surgeon-Major in the volunteer militia; and a governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, P.Q.; and, with the exception of an interval of three years, has held that honorable position since 1860.

Dr. Worthington was the first surgeon in Canada who performed a *capital operation*, under ether, as an anæsthetic, and was also the first in the use of chloroform. On March 10th, 1847, he amputated below the knee, under ether. In January, 1848, three cases under chloroform, one being excision of bone.

On the 16th October, 1845, Dr. Worthington married Fanny Louisa Smith, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Hollis Smith, member of the Legislative Council for the division of Wellington. Of eight children, five are now living, two daughters, and three sons. The eldest son, Edward Bruen, aged 20, is studying the notarial profession. Arthur Norreys, aged 18, is a student at Bishop's college, Lennoxville; and the youngest son, Hugh Standish, is aged 12 years.

The doctor is a member of the Church of England, and has been a delegate to the Provincial Synod. He is a descendant of an old Irish family; his great-great-grandfather, Bruen Worthington, of Ashton Hayes, in the county of Cheshire, and of Philpotstown, in the county of Meath, having been clerk of the Irish House of Commons, up to 1734. This Bruen Worthington was the lineal descendant of Hugh Worthington, of Worthington, in the county of Lancashire, and of the manor of Adlington in Standish parish. He held the lordship of Worthington in the 13th year of Edward IV., A.D. 1474.

The doctor has written a good deal for medical periodicals, and especially the "Canada Medical Journal," published at Montreal; and some of his papers have been copied into the medical journals of Great Britain and the United States. Among the many papers contributed to the Canadian periodicals, are: "A new method of bed-making in fractures" (1871); "Glue bandage in fractures" (1872); "Case of shot-gun wound in abdomen, with perforation of stomach" (1875); "Acute fibrinous bronchitis, with expectoration of tube casts" (1876).

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LINDSAY,

WATERLOO.

REV. DAVID LINDSAY, for thirty years a preacher of the Gospel in the county of Shefford, and Archdeacon of Bedford since 1876, was born in the city of London, England, on the 1st of February, 1821, his father, James Lindsay, being a merchant there for many years. His mother, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Fincham, both parents being English. He was educated in the arts in his native city; came to Canada East in 1843; studied for the ministry at Bishop's college, Lennoxville, province of Quebec; was ordained in Montreal by Bishop Fulford in March, 1851, and sent as a missionary to Frost village, township of Shefford, two miles from Waterloo, at that time Frost village being the county town. Stukely was also embraced in his first field of labor. There Mr. Lindsay labored until 1862, when Frost village and Waterloo became one parish, and he was appointed incumbent and moved to the latter village.

In 1874, he was appointed rural dean of the district of Bedford, and two years later Archdeacon. He has built churches at Frost village, Stukely, Waterloo, and Fulford, and inaugurated

missions at Boscobel, South Ely, and one or two other points. He has also done more or less good work outside his ministerial labors, having served for some time as a school commissioner, trustee of the Waterloo academy, etc. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Diocesan Synod, and is a member of the Provincial Synod.

The author of the "History of Shefford," thus speaks of him:

The life of Mr. Lindsay, during his residence in Shefford, has been one of earnest, patient, and unremitting toil. Keenly alive to the responsibility resting upon him as a minister of the gospel, he has devoted his time and all his physical and mental energies to the furtherance of the work he has had in hand. He has warmly espoused the temperance cause, and there is no doubt that his exhortations and lectures, united with his example, have done much good in this direction. A lover of literary pursuits, he has always endeavored, by the encouragement of schools, libraries and literary societies, to awaken a taste for them in those around him, and it has ever been a source of sorrow to him to see the young of his parish neglecting the cultivation of their minds. His works of benevolence are manifested, and in them he has always been ably and heartily assisted by Mrs. Lindsay.

In the year in which he became missionary at Frost village, Archdeacon Lindsay married Sophia Adamson, daughter of Dr. Adamson, chaplain to the Senate of Canada, and they have had nine children, eight of whom are still living.

HON. WILLIAM BADGLEY, D.C.L.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this biographical notice, late a puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, was born in the city of Montreal, on the 27th of March, 1801, being a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Lilly) Badgley. His father, who sprang from a Derbyshire family, England, and who was born in London, was for years a merchant in Montreal, and represented this city in the Provincial Parliament from 1801 to 1805. His maternal grandfather came to Montreal in 1765, soon after Canada was ceded to the English.

Judge Badgley finished his education with the Rev. Alexander Skakel; studied law in Montreal; was called to the bar in November, 1823, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1847. He received the honorary title of Doctor of Civil Law from McGill university in 1843. He was in practice at the bar of the Montreal district for about twenty years, and distinguished himself in his profession. He is the author of a work entitled, "Remarks on Register Offices," published in 1837.

In 1840, he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts, holding that position until 1844, in which year he was appointed a circuit judge.

Judge Badgley was secretary of the Constitutional Association, which aided in effecting the Re-union of the Canadas in 1840, and two or three years before that Act was consummated, was one of the delegates sent to England to further that movement.

He resigned the office of circuit judge in 1847; was appointed a puisne judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada on the 27th of January, 1855; remained there until the 12th of September, 1862, when he was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench, as assistant judge temporarily, and afterwards he was appointed a puisne judge of that court on August 17, 1866. He retired on a pension in June, 1874, resigning because of his partial deafness. While on the bench his career was an honor to the ermine.

At one period of his life Judge Badgley figured rather prominently in politics. He sat for Missisquoi in the Canadian Assembly, from 1844 to 1851, and for the city of Montreal, from the latter date until the general election in 1854, when he was defeated. It is noteworthy that Judge Badgley took his seat in Parliament (1851) to represent Montreal, just a-half century after his father first took the same seat, the one to represent Lower Canada in the Local Assembly, the other the United Canadas. The judge was a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General for Lower Canada, from April 23, 1847, to March 10, 1848, when the Ministry resigned. His politics are Conservative.

Many years ago Judge Badgley took some interest in military matters, and held at one time, and perhaps still holds, the rank of major. A brother of his, James Thompson Badgley, was connected with the surveying service in the British navy, rose to the rank of captain, and died a long time ago off the coast of Africa, and was buried in the sea.

The Judge has been a Free Mason for a long period of time, and District and Provincial Grand Master for England, since December, 1849.

In 1834, our subject was married in London, England, and has six children, four sons and two daughters. His wife died in 1874. The eldest son, William, is a colonel in the British service, being on the staff corps in India; James is Lieutenant of Royal Engineers in Afghanistan; the other two sons are in commercial pursuits in Canada, and the two daughters are with their father.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN SCRIVER,
HEMMINGFORD.

JOHN SCRIVER, who was born at Lacolle, in the province of Lower Canada, on the 3rd of June, 1792, and died at Hemmingford, county of Huntingdon, on the 17th of April, 1873, was one of those courageous men, who, born in the woods, and early inured to privations and hardships, axe in hand, cut their way to a competency; by industry and pluck, and the grace of God, he developed the sturdiest virtues, and, living an eminently useful life, died to be remembered and lamented. He was a son of Frederick Scriver, or Schryver, as the name was spelt

by his German ancestors. He emigrated from Dutchess county, New York, to Lower Canada in the year 1790, preferring, with thousands of others, to live under the British flag.

In 1800, Frederick Seriver removed from Lacolle to Hemmingford. There, for twelve years, he assisted his father in felling trees, tilling the soil and improving the homestead. During the war of 1812-'14 he was most of the time in the service of his country, having been drafted as a militiaman, but his mechanical talents were soon discovered, and on the Isle aux Noix, where, at first, his company was stationed, his skilful hands aided in the construction of a barrack. The second year of the war, having been drafted a second time for field service, he procured a substitute, and became foreman of a squad of mechanics, being employed part of the time in purchasing supplies of timber, cattle, etc. He aided in capturing the American sloops, *Julia* and *Growler*, which had been sent from Plattsburg to take Isle aux Noix, and volunteered his services on two or three other occasions for active service in the field, but at such times there was imperative need of his help in other departments.

Most of the above facts we gather from the *Canadian Gleaner* (Huntingdon), a copy of which, dated April 24, 1873, lies before us. From the same source we learn that at the close of the war just referred to, Col. Seriver returned to Hemmingford, with a considerable amount of money, the fruits of his industry and frugality, and in the autumn of 1815 purchased the land which, for nearly sixty years of an honored life, he made his home. As there was no store within ten miles of Hemmingford in 1820, Col. Seriver opened a small one near his house, receiving, in part pay, common ashes and "black salt," and in some cases waiting for months and even years for his pay, so destitute of funds were the early settlers. His kindness in giving them credit, and his patience in waiting for the cancelling of their indebtedness, were not forgotten by such persons until the day of their death.

It was Col. Seriver who, as early as 1819, took the first step toward securing better roads between Hemmingford and neighboring towns, and by the aid of his early and kind friend, Sir James Kemp, the Governor of Lower Canada, he secured for the "squatters" in his vicinity, a good title to their lands, by their simply paying fifty cents an acre, in instalments liberally separated.

Before the outbreak of 1837, Col. Seriver, being an earnest Reformer, zealously sought for an improvement of the laws of the land, and a peaceful redress of grievances; but had no sympathy with those who were bent on seeking, by violence and bloodshed, to bring about such ends. When Odelltown was threatened, Colonel, then Major, Seriver, calling together several companies of the Hemmingford militia, hastened to that point, with his raw recruits, drove the enemy, and received the thanks of Sir John Colborne. Shortly afterwards he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, "in consideration of his services in the field." That position he held until about 1861, when he resigned his commission and retired, "retaining his rank."

In 1843, Col. Seriver was persuaded by his friends to be a candidate for Parliament, in the then county of Beauharnois; but in most of the townships the influence of the Seignior was

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overwhelming, and, as he expected, he was defeated, though in the few townships outside of those influences, the votes in his favor were almost unanimous. He was one of the first men to move for municipal institutions in Beauharnois county; was a member of its first municipal council; remained in it for several years, and aided in carrying out many public improvements; and when he died he was at the head of the municipality where he had spent the last seventy-three years of his active and very useful life. A dozen years or more before he died, he placed all his business, mercantile, lumbering, etc., in the hands of his sons, Julius and John A. Sriver, and retiring from such pursuits, lived quite at his ease. He is credited by the paper which we have mentioned, as being the originator of the enterprise which resulted in the construction of the railway from lake Champlain at Plattsburg, to Caughnawaga, on the river St. Lawrence; was a generous contributor to the building of churches and school-houses, and for thirty-six years was an efficient worker in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The hardy pioneer, the bold danger-facer, the ardent patriot, the true citizen and kind hearted neighbor, ended his life in the calmness and serenity of unfaltering faith.

JULIUS SRIVER, M.P..

HEMMINGFORD.

THE subject of this biographical notice is of German descent on his father's side. The family settled in Dutchess county, N.Y., prior to the outbreak of the American colonies, the grandfather of our subject, Frederick Schryver, being loyal to King George, but too young to shoulder a gun; and on account of his adherence to the Crown he left New York and settled at Lacolle, province of Quebec, in 1790. The father of Julius was John Sriver, mentioned on preceding pages; his mother, Lucretia Manning, who is still living, being in her 88th year. Her father was likewise an American, also too young to fight, but a sympathiser with those who fought for independence.

Mr. Sriver was born at Hemmingford, February 5th, 1826; was educated at the University of Vermont; learned the mercantile business in his father's store, and carried on that business for himself until 1870, being successful and retiring with a competency.

Mr. Sriver was for several years chairman of the board of school commissioners of Hemmingford; chairman of commissioners for the trial of small causes; justice of the peace; commissioner for taking affidavits relating to matters before the superior court of the district of Beauharnois, and president of the Quebec Frontier railway company.

He sat for the county of Huntingdon in the Quebec Assembly from the Confederation (1867), until September, 1869, when he resigned, and was elected to the House of Commons by

acclamation. He was re-elected in the same manner in 1872, and was returned in 1874 and 1878, having never been defeated in any political contest. He is a Liberal, and gave the late Administration of Mr. Mackenzie an independent, yet, in most measures, a cordial support.

In July, 1856, Mr. Scriver married Miss Frances A. Stevens, of Potsdam, N. Y., and they have three children, all sons. The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. S. is an adherent. He has the reputation of being an honorable gentleman, as well as a faithful legislator.

PIERRE S. GENDRON,

MONTREAL.

PIERRE SAMUEL GENDRON, prothonotary of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec for the district of Montreal, was born at Ste. Rosalie, P.Q., on the 31st of August, 1828. He is descended from one of the oldest French families in Lower Canada, the progenitor coming over here as a soldier in the army, in 1617, and settling at St. Francis, Isle of Orleans. His father, Simon Gendron lived to enter on his ninety-third year, and his mother, Marie Louise Dion, died in 1837, and if now living would be eighty years old.

Our subject received his education at St. Hyacinthe college, at the same time with his deceased brother, Rev. P. S. Gendron, who was priest and professor of philosophy, chemistry, physics, and mathematics in that college, dying in 1870. On leaving college, Mr. Gendron engaged in teaching in the country, continuing that occupation for nine years. During that period he studied law with Mr. Louis Taché, at St. Hyacinthe, and in 1860 was admitted to practise his profession in spite of the opposition made by his class, of which he was one of the most distinguished members.

Mr. Gendron practised as notary in the parish of Ste. Rosalie, district of St. Hyacinthe, from 1860 to 1876, when he was called to the post of prothonotary, already mentioned, a position which he still fills with great satisfaction to all the courts which have business with the office under his direction. He may be called "a model business man," kind, obliging and attentive, everything about his office moving without friction, and with commendable dispatch.

Before moving to Montreal, and after having been a teacher, Mr. Gendron held simultaneously the offices of secretary of the municipal council of the county of Bagot; secretary of the municipal council of the parish of Ste. Rosalie; secretary of the agricultural society of the same place from 1855 to 1870; and also occupied several other positions, such as member of the chamber of notaries at St. Hyacinthe, and commissioner for issuing affidavits before the Superior Court.

In 1867 he was elected a member of the House of Commons for Bagot, and also of the Provincial Assembly, against his two opponents Hon. Maurice Laframboise and Mr. Joseph Pilon. In 1871 he again contested the county of Bagot, having for his opponent Professor Francois S. Langelier, of the university of Laval, and his personal friend and parishioner, and Mr. Gendron was elected by a majority of nearly 300 votes. In 1872 he was re-elected to the House of Commons against Mr. W. Forsyth.

In 1873 the law admitting of dual representation was abolished, and it was necessary for our subject to vacate one of the seats which he then occupied, and he preferred to leave the House of Commons, and remain in the Local Legislature. His place in the House was filled by that estimable gentleman, Mr. Joseph A. Mousseau, whose sketch appears on other pages of this volume, and who was elected in January, 1874.

It was on the 14th of June, 1876, that Mr. Gendron was notified of his appointment to his present office, and he did not feel at liberty to decline the honorable post of prothonotary—honorable, yet full of responsibility. He took the place of Mr. Amedée Papineau, who resigned.

Since 1871, Mr. Gendron has been a director of the railway from the junction of lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river, and in December, 1875, was elected president of the company, and still holds that position.

He was the founder and has been a president of a colonization society which operated in the county of Compton with much success, this society forming the base of the movements of many Canadians in the United States.

Mr. Gendron is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was married on the 13th May, 1850, to Dame Louise Fournier, and they have six children, of whom the second is priest and professor of philosophy in the seminary at St. Hyacinthe.

HON. FRANCIS G. JOHNSON, JUDGE S. C.,

MONTREAL.

FRANCIS GODSCHALL JOHNSON, one of the judges of the Superior Court for the district of Montreal, was born at Oakley House, Bedfordshire, Eng., on the 1st of January, 1819, his father, Godschall Johnson, being an officer of the 10th Royal Huzzars, then known as the Prince of Wales' regiment. His mother was Lucy Bishopp, a daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, a prominent man in his day, and a sister of Col. Cecil Bishopp, who was killed in the war with the United States in 1812-'14, and who was buried at Niagara, Ontario, where his monument is often visited by strangers. Our subject was educated at St. Omer, France, and at Bruges, Belgium. He emigrated to Canada in 1835; studied law with Hon. Justice Day; was

called to the bar in 1840; practised in Montreal, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1846, being under thirty years of age. When in practice at the bar he was noted for his eloquence, in this respect having very few peers in the province. While acting as crown prosecutor his splendid talents showed to the best advantage.

During the period that he was in practice, Judge Johnson held one or two civil offices. He was secretary of the commission which revised the statutes of Lower Canada; and was appointed recorder of Rupert's Land and governor of Assiniboine (now Manitoba), holding that position four years, and returning to Montreal in 1858.

Here he resumed the practice of his profession, and continued it until June, 1865, when he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, in which position his fine abilities continue to be seen in their purest lustre.

In 1870, Judge Johnson was given special leave of absence, and sent by the Dominion Government, as a commissioner to Manitoba, to report upon and organize the courts of that new province, and also sole commissioner for the settlement of the rebellion losses claims.

He returned in 1872, and was appointed lieut.-governor of Manitoba, but was never sworn in, as that office would have been incompatible with that of Judge, and he preferred to remain in the latter position, for which he is so eminently qualified.

Judge Johnson is a member of the Church of England, and, as far as we can ascertain, his moral character, like his judicial, stands well. He was first married in September, 1840, to Miss Mary Gates Jones, daughter of Nathaniel Jones, Montreal, she, dying in July, 1853, leaving three children, who still survive her. His second marriage was in March, 1857, to Miss Mary Mills, daughter of John Melliken Mills, of Somersetshire, England, by whom he has also three children.

REV. JOHN JENKINS, D.D., LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this biographical notice is of Welsh parentage, and was born in the city of Exeter, Eng., on the 5th of December, 1813. His father also "John," belonged to a very old Welsh family; and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Evans, was also Welsh. This worthy couple removed from Wales to England shortly before the birth of their son. He was educated at the Mount Radford school and college, Exeter, and subsequently at King's college, London, where he took certain classes in arts. He received his professional education at "Hoxton Academy," London, where he took the three years' course, graduating in 1837. He was ordained in August of the same year at St. Peter's chapel, Leeds, and proceeded to India as a

missionary in the following September under appointment of the Wesleyan missionary society, being stationed in the Mysore, where, in the city of Bangalore, his well known son, Edward Jenkins, lately member for Dundee, Scotland, and author of "Ginx's Baby," was born.

Dr. Jenkins remained in the Mysore about five years; then returned to England on account of enfeebled health. He subsequently resided two years in Malta, acting as chaplain in an English chapel. In 1847 he came to Montreal, and for the six years following was minister of St. James street church, the oldest Methodist church in the province of Quebec. During this period he delivered his celebrated course of lectures entitled, "A Protestant's Appeal to the Douay Bible," which were attended by several thousands of hearers of all denominations, including many Roman Catholics. Of these lectures four large editions were sold in the first year of their publication. Toward the close of his pastorate in this church he was appointed, by the British conference, "General Superintendent of missions" for the province of Quebec. This appointment he declined. He shortly afterwards resigned his position as a minister of the Wesleyan body, and became pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., which post he occupied for ten years.

Leaving Philadelphia in 1863, Dr. Jenkins returned to England, and resided in London for a year. At the end of this time he was invited to become minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Montreal, which position he still occupies much to the gratification as well as edification of its members and congregation. A brother of his in the ministry thus writes in regard to his pulpit talents:—

"Dr. Jenkins has ever stood high as a preacher. Reading widely and wisely, his mental stores are abreast of the times. He makes careful preparation for the pulpit, and having a good English style of composition and speech, an excellent voice, and a true earnestness, he secures the attention and impresses the minds of the large audiences to which he is accustomed to minister. This was the case in Montreal aforesaid, afterwards in Philadelphia, and now and for some years in Montreal."

For nearly twelve years Dr. Jenkins was chairman of the Protestant board of school commissioners, and it may be said that the advance of Protestant education in the city to its present state of efficiency is largely owing to the energy and ability which he displayed in that important and onerous position. In recognition of the valuable services thus rendered to the cause of education, the university of McGill college conferred upon him, in 1879, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him several years earlier (1859), by the university of New York. A friend thus speaks of this work:—

"Dr. Jenkins has taken a deep interest in the educational affairs of the province of Quebec, and of the city of Montreal in particular. Appointed, in 1865, a member of the Protestant board of school commissioners of the city, he was, in 1868, elected chairman, and presided for upwards of ten years with conspicuous ability over the deliberations of that body, retiring from

the chairmanship only when the work of organizing an effective system of common and high schools in the city had been completed. To this work the Rev. gentleman contributed admirable tact in the conduct of difficult affairs, unusual business talent, ingenuity in devising comprehensive plans, and a clear understanding of the just relation of details to each other and to the whole scheme. It was therefore with sincere regret that his able coadjutors received his resignation of the position of chairman in 1878. He still, however, remained a member of the board, and not only in that capacity, but as a member of the corporation of McGill university, and as a trustee of Queen's college, he rendered substantial service to the cause of education, both elementary and advanced."

Dr. Jenkins has a high standing in his denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, and has more than once been called upon to preside over the supreme court of his church. In 1869 he was elected moderator of the synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. He subsequently took an active part in promoting the union of all the Presbyterian churches in the Dominion, and in 1878 was elected moderator of the general assembly of the united churches.

Dr. Jenkins was first married in 1837 to Harriet, daughter of George Shepstone, Esq., architect, of Bristol, Eng., she dying in 1875, leaving seven children; and the second time, in 1877, to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John MacLennan, minister of the parish of Kilchrennan, Argyleshire, Scotland.

REV. A. LEE HOLMES, M.A.,

STANSTEAD.

THE Stanstead Wesleyan college, at the head of which institution stands the subject of this sketch, had its incipieny in the winter of 1870-71, when the prospectus of a college for youths of both sexes for the Province of Quebec, was issued. It was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1872, and opened for use in January, 1874. The design of its founders was to establish "a real people's college, suited to the actual wants of the present day," and to the southern section of the provinces, Stanstead being near the Vermont line. The location is in the heart of a rich agricultural district, on high and healthy lands, and far removed from the distracting and dissipating influences of a city. The college building is pleasantly located, well arranged for educational purposes, and has a fair supply of apparatus and other appurtenances, necessary for such an institution. It has the moral support of the Wesleyan Methodist conference of Canada, and the cordial support of the community, different denominations being represented in its board of trustees, &c. Its courses of instruction consist of the common English, academic, college preparatory, commercial, musical, and two ladies' collegiate courses.

From the start the college has had for its principal the subject of this notice, he being a native of Derby line, Vt., one mile from Stanstead. He was born on the 17th of June, 1846, his parents being William H. and Julia G. (Moulton) Holmes. His parents are natives of Stanstead. He was educated at Stanstead academy until eighteen years of age, attending school in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. At the age mentioned he commenced teaching district schools, and a year later took a course of instruction in the military school at Quebec, being graduated from the same.

Mr. Holmes finished his education at Victoria college, Cobourg, Ont., being graduated in the arts in 1871, teaching five terms in the Stanstead academy while pursuing his college studies. The degree of Master of Arts was given him in course, by his *alma mater*. After leaving college he was on the circuit two years, supplying the Methodist church at Blenheim, Ont., one year, and one year the church at St. Lambert, near Montreal.

When the Wesleyan college was ready to be opened, our subject was appointed principal, and the school, as has already been intimated, has had no other. It is highly prosperous, and growing in public favour as it increases in age. Mr. Holmes is a very studious man, and is perhaps applying himself too closely to mental work, though he appears to be in robust health. Just now, he teaches Latin and mathematics. We have the authority of one of his teachers at Cobourg to state that "his career at the university was exceedingly creditable. He showed himself to be possessed of talents of a high order, and his diligence was unremitting, so that few, if any have left the college more valued either on the ground of scholarship or general character. Since graduation he has fully met the expectations entertained of him at the time of his admission to the degree of B.A."

In July, 1873, Mr. Holmes married Miss Mary W. Pierce, daughter of C. W. Pierce of Boston, Mass., and they have one son.

THOMAS B. PRENTISS,

AYLMER.

THOMAS BRIGHAM PRENTISS, ex-mayor of Aylmer, and long a leading merchant here, is a native of Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, and was born August 29, 1809. His father, Robert Prentiss, a blacksmith by trade, and a native of Winchester, N.H., was of remote English descent: his mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Wright, was of Scotch descent. Thomas finished his education at Jericho, Vermont, in an academy taught by Professor Bicknell, a graduate of Middlebury college, and an excellent teacher; worked a while in a woollen factory at Jericho, carding, spinning, dressing, &c.; came to the province of Lower Canada in 1831; located at Chelsea, in the centre of the township of Hull, county of Ottawa; rented an old carding mill, with dilapidated machinery; repaired the same with his own hands,

and ran it three seasons ; teaching school at the same period during the winter, and, a little later, also during two summers. Subsequently, Mr Prentiss went into the mercantile business at Chelsea, commencing on a capital of \$300 ; and, being in general trade there for fourteen years, he secured a post-office at Chelsea ; was the first postmaster, and for six years carried the mail once a week to Bytown, Ontario, for five dollars a year, and paying his own ferriage. He held that office until 1855, when he left Chelsea and settled at Aylmer, where he has continued in trade until the present time. He has always been a prudent manager ; for fifty years has done a thrifty business ; has never been sued ; has never failed to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and was long ago placed in independent circumstances. He has found punctuality, as well as "honesty, the best policy," and has made the two, combined, pay him well. Almost any young man can make a similar investment, and receive good dividends.

Mr Prentiss was a magistrate for years before leaving Chelsea (Quebec), and resigned ; but was re-appointed on coming to Aylmer, and still holds that office. He was mayor in 1878, and made an efficient chief magistrate of the town, looking faithfully after its every interest.

He is a royal arch mason, a member of the grand lodge of Quebec, and has held the offices of master of the lodge, junior deacon, junior warden, &c., &c. He is now grand register of the grand lodge of the province.

He is a Baptist, holding his connection with the church in the city of Ottawa, Ontario, of which he is the oldest deacon, and a liberal supporter. He is a man of very kindly, as well as generous feelings, and a true friend of the poor.

Mr Prentiss was first married in 1835 to Miss Salome Brigham, also a native of Chelsea, Vermont, and a school-mate of his youth, she living only two years and three months, leaving one son, Howard B. Prentiss, now postmaster at Chelsea, Quebec. His present wife was Miss Hannah Folsom Weymouth, from Tunbridge, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, all yet living, but one son, Thomas Daniel Prentiss, who died at Detroit, Mich., in February, 1879. Another son, George W. Prentiss, is a physician at West Bloomfield, New York ; Salome is the wife of John Aylen, a physician and lawyer, practising the latter profession at Aylmer ; and the other daughter, Hannah Josephine, is at home.

FRANK BULLER, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

FRANK BULLER, Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear in McGill university, and one of the most skilful men in his profession in the Dominion of Canada, is a native of the Province of Ontario, being born near Cobourg, on the 4th of May, 1844. He is the fourth son of Charles G. and Frances Elizabeth (Boucher) Buller. His father was educated for the Church



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of England ministry, but declining holy orders, emigrated to Canada, in 1831, and settled near the town of Cobourg, preferring agricultural life to any other means of earning a livelihood. The Buller family has for centuries occupied a prominent position in the South of England, and it is well known that many of its members have been distinguished for energy and ability displayed in the service of their country.

Dr. Buller received the foundation of a liberal education at home, and subsequently studied in the High School of Peterboro'. Having decided to enter the Medical profession, after the usual course of study he was graduated in the Victoria School of Medicine, Toronto, in 1869, and shortly afterwards went to London, England, where he soon received the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons. Having spent the best part of a year in the further study of general medicine and surgery in St. Thomas Hospital, and satisfied himself that there was no such thing possible as the attainment of perfection in all the branches of a science so far reaching as that of medicine, he resolved to devote himself to the study of a specialty, having reason to believe that the Medical profession in Canada would be willing to sustain any specialist who could bring evidence of having received a sufficiently thorough training to merit public confidence. Keeping this assumption steadily in view, he spared no pains to become thoroughly proficient in the specialty he had chosen. At that time the renowned Von Gräfe was still living, and shedding the lustre of his great fame over the University of Berlin: Helmholtz too, the discoverer of the ophthalmoscope, honored the chair of physical science in the same University. To receive instruction from two such men was to drink from the very source of the fountain of knowledge. Thither Dr. Buller betook himself early in the year 1870; nor was he disappointed in his anticipations of the benefit to be derived from the instructions of these illustrious masters. The outbreak of the Franco-German war called for the services of every available medical man, and Dr. Buller, like many other foreigners, volunteered his services. During eight months he acted as assistant Surgeon in the military hospitals of North Germany. After the termination of the war he continued his studies in Berlin, and served for one year as assistant in the Gräfe-Ewers Ophthalmic Hospital.

Early in 1872 he returned to England, and was appointed Clinical assistant to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, from which position he was promoted to the office of junior, and soon afterwards to that of senior house surgeon, a situation which he held with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the Institution for nearly three years. Having thus acquired, in a few years, an amount of knowledge and experience that under less favorable circumstances, could not have been gained in a lifetime, he was prepared to take advantage of the first opportunity that offered for establishing himself in the practice of his profession. For this he had not long to wait. For reasons that need not be described, Montreal was chosen as the field for future labors. Early in 1876 Dr. Buller commenced practice in this city, and owing to the cordial good will of his professional confreres, obtained a lucrative practice from the very outset. In the month of May, 1876, he was appointed Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Montreal

General Hospital, and Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear in McGill University, positions which he still holds, and judging by the past, we anticipate for him a long career of honor and great usefulness.

It should be mentioned that Dr. Buller is a self-made man, and that he in a great measure bore his own expenses while securing his education, so broad in its range, and so admirable in his specialty. He is a good example of what pluck, energy and perseverance can do, when the object in view is self advancement by means of earnest work.

AMES, HOLDEN AND CO.,

MONTREAL.

THE largest shoe factory in Montreal, and probably the largest in the Dominion of Canada, is that of Ames, Holden and Co., one of the pioneer firms in that branch of manufacture in this city. It was commenced, in 1833, by Silas D. Childs and Francis Scholes, the former from Massachusetts, the latter from Ireland, or of Irish descent. They began on a small scale, and yet, twenty-five years ago, theirs was one of the very few shoe factories in Montreal deserving of the name. In 1857, Mr. Evan F. Ames, who had been in Montreal for two years, acting as salesman for Brown and Childs, became a member of the firm. Mr. Childs being removed by death three years later, his interest was purchased by Messrs. Scholes and Ames, and this firm name continued for seven or eight years, when Mr. Scholes retired, and Robert Millard and George W. Millard took his place, and the firm of Ames, Millard and Co. continued until November 1871, when James C. Holden and Andrew Jack bought out the interest of the Millards.

With the exception of a few thousand dollars paid in by Mr. Ames, all the money in the firm has been made in the business, each new member simply replacing the funds taken out by the retiring party. The same year that the present firm was formed, they were burnt out, having \$160,000 worth of property destroyed, with one-half insurance on it. This calamity caused but little delay in their business, and none in meeting obligations against the firm as they matured. The firm has gone on gradually increasing its business from time to time, until the factory gives employment to three hundred men and women, to whom they are paying out about \$75,000 per year. Before the extensive introduction of machinery, they paid some years over \$100,000. They are doing from \$400,000 to \$500,000, and turning out from 300,000 to 350,000 pairs of shoes annually. Montreal has nearly thirty shoe factories, large and small, not including shops where half-a-dozen men are employed, and Ames, Holden and Co. stand at the head in amount of business, although there are a dozen first-class establishments of the kind, all of them in every way creditable to the city. In financial standing, and in all the elements which give character

to a business house, the firm of Ames, Holden and Co. has but few peers among the many manufacturers in Montreal.

Mr. Ames, the senior member of this firm, is a native of Amherst, Mass., born in 1822, and educated in that rural town, noted for being the seat of one of the oldest colleges in the Old Bay State. He learned the mercantile business, and for several years was in trade at Conway, in his native State, and while there represented that town two years in the Legislature. Mr. Ames married Miss Caroline M. Brown, of New York City, and has one son, Herbert B., who is a student at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., where he is preparing to enter college.

James C. Holden is a native of Belleville, Ontario, and a son of Dr. Holden, many years a leading practising physician in that city. He was a prosperous business man in his native town before his removal to Montreal, and has all the traits of character necessary for the successful prosecution of the extensive business in which the firm are engaged.

Andrew Jack, the other member of the firm, belongs to a Scotch family, and is a native of the Province of Quebec. He is the principal travelling man of the house, very successful, and is known far and wide for his energetic habits and excellent tact as a salesman.

JOHN P. NOYES, Q.C.,

WATERLOO.

JOHN POWELL NOYES, the leading lawyer in Waterloo, son of Heman B. and Sarah (Powell) Noyes, was born at Potton, county of Brome, on the 15th of September, 1842. His father was from Tunbridge, Vermont, where six generations of the family are buried. They were originally from England. The Powells are also of English descent, coming through New Hampshire to this province, the mother of our subject being born at Potton. One of the great-grandfathers of our subject, Nathaniel King, was one of the founders of the Freewill Baptists, who had their origin in New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1780, and which denomination have recently held their centennial. In the early youth of John, the family moved to Bangor, Franklin county, N. Y., where, and at Fort Covington academy, he received his education, evincing an ardent love of study, and laying a good foundation on which he has since built.

In 1861 Mr. Noyes returned to this province, and settled at Waterloo; studied law at first with Messrs. Huntington and Lay, and afterwards with Hon. Maurice Laframboise, and was graduated at the law school connected with St. Mary's college, Montreal, and admitted to the bar in October, 1866. While pursuing his law studies he filled the office of secretary-treasurer of Shefford, and after Waterloo was incorporated, he held the same office for the village.

He has been for several years secretary of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, and is now chairman of the board of school commissioners of Waterloo.

Mr. Noyes commenced the practice of his profession with Hon. L. S. Huntington and Joseph Le Blane; subsequently with Mr. Huntington only, and latterly has practised alone. The records of the superior court and other courts show that he has a good practice, as extensive probably as that of any lawyer in the district. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1879. Mr. Noyes gives his personal and careful attention to his cases, makes a thorough preparation, and is usually successful. In large and very important causes in connection with mercantile matters, he has been very fortunate, rarely failing to win. He is a talented and able pleader, and early showed his character as in all respects honorable to the profession.

Mr. Noyes has quite a literary taste, and an inclination at times to display his fine talents in the use of the pen. In early manhood he began to write for the local paper, and when Mr. Huntington vacated the editorial chair of the *Waterloo Advertiser* in 1864, Mr. Noyes took his place, and held it until 1875, being proprietor as well as editor the first five years. That was a very business period of his life—managing a fair run of legal business and conducting a weekly newspaper; yet he did it in a highly creditable manner. He made the *Advertiser* a strong exponent of the principles of the Liberal party, to which he always belonged, and at the same time a very readable gazetteer of local and general news, such as the families in the town and county usually welcome with pleasure. He is attorney for the Waterloo branch of the Eastern Townships Bank and the British American Land Company.

The religious affiliations of Mr. Noyes are with the Episcopal church of which his wife is a member. She was Lucy A. Merry, daughter of Joseph Merry, of Magog, and was married in November, 1867, having four children living, and have buried two. Mrs. Noyes was educated at McGill normal school, and was for three years the popular preceptress of the Shefford academy. Her grandfather was one of the founders of Magog.

HON. GARDNER G. STEVENS,

WATERLOO.

GARDNER GREEN STEVENS, senator for the district of Bedford, dates his birth at Brompton, P.Q., on the 13th of December, 1814, his parents being Gardner and Deborah (Harrington) Stevens. His father was born at Newfane, Windham county, Vt., and his grandfather, Lemuel Stevens, at Petersham, Worcester county, Mass., the family moving into Canada soon after the close of the struggle for the independence of the colonies, they being strong adherents of the British crown. The mother of Senator Stevens was from Brookfield, Vt. Gardner Stevens was one of the early settlers in Brompton, and was, in his day, an industrious, well-to-do-farmer, and a prominent citizen of that township, being killed by accident, in 1845,

at the age of sixty-three years; he is the father of Hon. John Harrington Stevens, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Senator Stevens received the ordinary education of farmers' sons in this locality fifty years ago; aided his father in cultivating the soil until of age; then took charge of a farm, mill and store at Waterville, county of Compton, being thus employed for ten years, and then in March, 1851, became agent for the British American Loan Company, taking up his residence at Waterloo; and he has since devoted his attention almost entirely to that agency.

Except four years spent at Roxton Falls, he has resided here for thirty years, holding various positions of trust and honor, both at Roxton and Waterloo. While at the former place he was municipal councillor and mayor of the town; here he has been justice of the peace for a long period, has been councillor, mayor of the township from 1870 to 1875 inclusive, and warden of the county. While warden he was *ex-officio* a director of the South-eastern Railway; he has been a director, and is now vice-president of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, of which company he was the first treasurer. He is one of those enterprising men who like to have a hand in any movement calculated to benefit the country—its material interests, or the improvement of the people. Since February 19, 1876, he has represented the constituency of Bedford in the Senate of the Dominion, taking the place of Hon. Asa B. Foster on his resignation.

In 1847, Senator Stevens married Relief Jane, daughter of Sidney Spafford, of Compton, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters. Gardner, the eldest son, is post-master at Waterloo; Sidney, is teller of the bank at Stanstead; Edward Albert, the youngest son, is in Texas; Clara Jane is the wife of Henry E. Williams, merchant, of Knowlton, and Mary is at home. Senator Stevens attends the Methodist church, to which his family belongs.

The *Chronicle* of Shefford thus speaks of our subject:—

Mr. Stevens is emphatically a self-made man, and like all men of his class, his perceptive faculties, sharpened by cultivation, make him keenly cognizant of whatever affects his own interests or anything committed to his trust. A man of extensive reading and retentive memory, with ready powers of conversation, he is eminently qualified to amuse or instruct. Accustomed to habits of industry, he appreciates this quality in others, and while he is ever ready to assist the young man who is bravely fighting the battle of life, he has no sympathy for one who shrinks from hardships, or who, with everything in his favor, makes shipwreck of his possessions.

It was during the first term of Senator Stevens' service in the mayor's chair, that Prince Arthur visited Waterloo, June 13, 1870, and he had the honor of presenting to His Royal Highness, an address, in the course of which he made the following happy remarks:—

In the eastern townships of this province, Your Royal Highness will find a loyal and patriotic people, earnest in their attachment to, and veneration for, your gracious mother, Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In other times, the people of this section have more than once displayed their fidelity to Her Majesty's Government, and it is with profound gratification that we know that Your Royal Highness, as a participant in the late movements to repel the Fenian invasion of our province, has had an opportunity to witness the gallantry of eastern townships men in defending their country, and in evincing their stern loyalty to a throne that they revere.

We are not prone to vaunt our loyalty, but prefer rather to express it by action. We trust that Your

Royal Highness will be pleased to convey to Her Majesty the Queen the expression of our deep-seated attachment for her, and that the prayer of our people is, that Her Majesty may long be spared to rule over a united and prosperous country. We earnestly hope that Your Royal Highness' sojourn here will be pleasant, and that the recollections of the eastern townships will not be among the least agreeable of those you will carry back with you, of the country which is proud to honor the son of so good a sovereign.

REV. JOSEPH A. LOBLEY, M.A., D.C.L.,

LENNOXVILLE.

JOSEPH ALBERT LOBLEY, principal of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, is a son of Benjamin Loble, joiner and builder, and Mary Harrison, and dates his birth at Liverpool, England, on the 10th of February, 1840. He was educated at Trinity college in the University of Cambridge, taking his degree of bachelor of arts in 1863, distinguished himself as the eighth wrangler in mathematics and second class in classics. Two years later he was elected a fellow of his college—a record indicating a very high order of scholarship. In December of the year in which he was graduated he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Winchester, and priest the next year by the Bishop of Ely. In 1866 he was appointed vicar of the then new parish of "All Saints," Hamer, near Rockdale, containing more than 4,000 persons, and during his incumbency there he did a great amount of parochial work, including the completing of a new church, the building of a parsonage and of one or more school-houses for the children of the parish.

In 1871 our subject was designated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the bishopric of Victoria, Hong Kong, but, acting under the advice of English medical men, he declined the appointment. In 1873, by invitation of Rev. Dr. Oxenden, at that time Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, Mr. Loble came to this country and became principal of the new diocesan theological college at Montreal, a position which he held until the death in 1877 of the Rev. G. H. Nicholls, D.D, principal of Bishop's college, when our subject was appointed to fill the vacancy. He is a D.C.L. of this university.

In February, 1880. Principal Loble was invited by the corporation of Trinity college, Toronto, to succeed the venerable Archdeacon Whitaker in the chair of divinity, and as provost of the college, but fortunately for Bishop's college, he declined to leave Lennoxville. About that time a Montreal correspondent of the *Dominion Churchman*, to whose communication we are indebted for several data for this sketch, thus spoke of him:

It has been justly observed that Dr. Loble is not only a gentleman of high attainments; he is besides a man of the most sincere and unobtrusive piety. His administrative capacity is of a very high order, and with this he combines a wonderful power of attracting students and stimulating them to worthy ambition. But knowing all this about the man, personal intercourse is still absolutely necessary to know his full worth. He is the most untiring of teachers, and those who know him give it as their firm conviction that he would, with the most unruffled composure lecture hour after hour from six a.m. until twelve at night, and then be sorry that his

work should suffer from the necessary interruption of sleep. He is particularly enthusiastic about mathematics, which he evidently loves for its own sake, but both in classics and mathematics, it is very seldom one attains such a high pitch of excellence.

Dr. Lobley is an accurate and elegant scholar of that careful thoughtful type, which it seems to be the reward of Cambridge university to count, in no scant numbers, amongst her *alumni*. The diligence, ability and success which marked him as a student have followed his path as an educator in Canada. The theological college of Montreal owes its establishment, and the marked success, which, despite many difficulties, attended the first year of its existence, to his scholar-like method, rare ability to instruct, and untiring zeal. His recent transfer to Lennoxville has given to educational affairs there an impetus of the happiest and most promising kind.

He was Maitland prize essayist at Cambridge in 1870, the subject being mining work, which was published in a volume of 138 pages.

In 1867, Dr. Lobley married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Rev. John Mais, rector of Tinturn Parva, and they have one child.

MON. FRANCOIS X. A. TRUDEL,

MONTREAL.

FRANCOIS XAVIER ANSELME TRUDEL, senator for De Salaberry, is a son of François Xavier Trudel, Esq., of St. Prosper, P.Q., by Julie Langevin, a granddaughter of J. A. Hamelin, Esq., seigneur des Grondines, and grandson of Oliver Trudel, Esq., of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, who represented Champlain in the Lower Canada Assembly for a long time. The Trudel family came from France to Canada sometime during the seventeenth century, and settled at L'Ange-Gardien, below Quebec.

Our subject was born at St. Anne de la Parade, P.Q., on the 29th of April, 1838; was educated at Nicolet college; studied law partly with Messrs. Leblanc and Cassidy, and partly with Moreau, Otimet and Morin, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in December, 1861; he is senior partner of the firm of Trudel, Charbonneau, Trudel and Lamothe, who practise in all the courts of the province, and have an extensive business. Mr. Trudel was created a Queen's Counsel in 1875; has been president of different literary societies, amongst others the Cercle Litteraire, the Union Catholique, of Montreal; he is an honorary member of the Cercle Catholique, of Quebec.

Mr. Trudel has been engaged in several important cases in the last twelve years, notably the celebrated Guibord case, in which he was retained for the defence by the Fabrique of Notre Dame de Montreal. In his speech made in that cause he maintained the complete independence

of the Roman Catholic church, in its civil rights; and his pleadings developing the question of *La Propriété Ecclesiastique*, created much discussion by the press, and caused his dismissal by his clients, though his position was commended by publicists and canonists in France, Belgium and Spain. On his dismissal from the case, the matter was referred to the canonical advisers of the Holy See, and his arguments were pronounced sound and approved, and indeed his whole pleadings received the warmest encomiums of the eminent canons at Rome.

In 1860, while still pursuing his law studies, Mr. Trudel edited, for about six months, *La Minerve*; and the taste and talent which he then manifested for writing, seems to have been gratified in part since that date, for he has written occasionally for French-Canadian newspapers and periodicals, and now and then a pamphlet on different subjects, amongst others: "The Union of the Canadian Literary Societies," "Temperance," "The Relations between Church and State," etc.; he was one of the authors of the *Programme Catholique* of 1871; has written for law reports, for the *Revue Canadienne* and other periodicals, and is the author of "Nos Chambres Hautes, Sénat et Conseil Législatif," published in French, in January, 1880, and which is now being translated into English. This last work has drawn forth the highest encomiums of the French and English jurists and statesmen.

Mr. Trudel entered public life in 1871, representing Champlain in the Quebec Assembly, from that date until the general election in 1875, and was called to the Senate of the Dominion on the 31st of October, 1873. In that chamber he has taken a prominent part in all the important measures which were submitted to Parliament since 1873, amongst them: on the Act establishing the Supreme Court, on the national policy, on the building of the Pacific railway, on the repeal of the insolvency law, on all matters concerning fiscal policy, navigation, railways, agriculture, etc. Politically he is a Conservative and strong Protectionist; religiously, a Roman Catholic.

The wife of Mr. Trudel was Marie Zoé Aimée Renaud, daughter of Hon. Louis Renaud, late senator for De Salaberry division, their marriage being dated in April, 1864. They have had nine children, only four of them now living.

LIVINGSTONE E. MORRIS, M.A., LL.M.,

SHERBROOKE.

LIVINGSTON EDWARD MORRIS, prothonotary, son of Lieut. Colonel William Morris of Her Majesty's 97th regt., and Mary Livingston, was born at Watford, England, on the 16th of October, 1825. His father came to Canada in 1835, settled at Ascot, county of Sherbrooke, and died in 1851. His mother, a native of Newfoundland, was of the Livingston family of New York. Mr. Morris was educated at Bishop's college school; studied law

with Judge Cross of Montreal; was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1849; commenced practice that year in Montreal; removed to Sherbrooke in 1853, and continued his practice until 1855, when he was appointed prothonotary, an office which he has held for a quarter of a century, and the duties of which he is discharging in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Mr. Morris is master of arts, master of laws, and professor of law in Bishop's college, Lennoxville, and trustee of that institution.

He is a member of the Church of England and of the provincial synod of the same.

In 1859 Mr. Morris married Isabella M. Felton, daughter of Hon. William B. Felton, of Belvedere, Sherbrooke. They have three children. Beaumont is their residence.

HOBART BUTLER, A.M.,

BEDFORD.

ONE of the best educated and best known men in the county of Missisquoi, is he whose name heads this sketch, and who is an instructor of large experience and of eminent success. In several towns in this county and in the adjoining county, and also in Northern Vermont, are found many young men and young women, and others in middle life, whom he has fitted for college or for usefulness in the various walks of life. Hobart Butler was born in the town of Berkshire, Franklin county, Vt., on the 15th of August, 1830, his parents being Samuel S. and Susan S. (Richards) Butler. His father was a physician, and a surgeon in the army during the second war with the mother country, and his grandfather Butler was a soldier in the war for the independence of the American colonies. The Butlers are an old Vermont family.

Mr. Butler prepared for college at Dunham Academy, Missisquoi county, and was graduated at the University of Vermont (Burlington), in 1853, teaching school three winters while pursuing his college course, to aid in defraying his expenses. After leaving college he continued to teach exclusively until 1860, being at the head of academies, part of the time in Granby, Sherford county, P.Q., and part at Clarenceville and Stanbridge East, Missisquoi county, preparing young men for college, and both sexes for various spheres of industry.

In 1860, Professor Butler commenced the study of law at Stanbridge East, and was admitted to the bar at Montreal, 1864, since which date he has been in practice in Missisquoi county, doing business in the several courts of the district of Bedford. During all this period he has also been Principal of the Bedford Academy which is still wholly under his charge, having usually two or three assistants. The recitations which he hears are those only of the more advanced classes in Latin and Greek. He acquired a good knowledge of the French language

when quite young at St. Hyacinthe college, and has taught it in the several institutions of which he has had the charge.

A former pupil of Prof. Butler, now holding a prominent position in the Quebec Government, states that our subject "has been one of the most successful teachers in this Province. He has always had a large and flourishing school, and was always universally respected by his scholars." So great was their esteem for him that it sometimes cropped out in little keep-sakes which they presented to him, appointing one of their members to make the presentation speech. Such little tokens of regard become very precious mementoes, and our subject has heart enough to know how to prize them.

Professor Butler was President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers in 1878, and is President of the Board of Examiners for the district of Bedford, which is composed of the three counties of Missisquoi, Shefford, and Brome, and also President of the Teachers' Association for the same district, he being, in fact, a leader in educational enterprises in this part of the Province. Though not very old, he is regarded, in this section of the Province, as a literary patriarch, outreaching all other teachers in this vicinity in age, experience and skill.

Professor Butler is also very prominent in the fraternity of Free Masons. He was the first Master of Bedford Lodge, No. 59; is 1st Principal of the Bedford Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and a member of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and also of Lafayette Commandery, St. Albans, Vt.

The wife of Professor Butler was Miretta Ann Warner, daughter of Hethbert Warner, of Henryville, P.Q., and great granddaughter of Col. Seth Warner, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war. They were married in 1855.

JAMES DONNELLY,

ST. JOHN'S.

JAMES DONNELLY, editor-in-chief of the *Franco-Canadien*, a tri-weekly and weekly Liberal newspaper, published at St. John's, and conducted with marked ability, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cribben) Donnelly, and was born at Kildare, Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1844. Both parents died of fever on ship-board, while on the way to America in 1854, leaving six children, of whom our subject was the fourth. On reaching Quebec he was placed in the hands of a kind French-Canadian family on the Island of Orleans, opposite that city, and where he had the best of care taken of him. The name of the family is Gosselin, who looked well to his welfare, and gave him an excellent education. He was sent to the Laval normal school, Quebec, where he made great proficiency in his studies, and soon became noted for transcendent talents, taking the first prize in French literature—in a language that was not his

own. He received his diploma in 1860, and was immediately appointed professor of English in the same institution, soon becoming an expert as an educator.

In 1862 Mr. Donnelly went to Ottawa, Ontario, and studied law under Mr. Martin O'Gara, occupying at the same time the French chair in the Ottawa grammar school, at that time the leading literary institution in that city.

Subsequently our subject spent four or five years in the United States, where he followed his occupation as teacher of languages. In 1870 he was appointed assistant editor of the *Courrier du Canada* of Quebec; in 1872 became editor-in-chief of the Quebec *Budget*, holding that position four years; in 1876 accepted a situation on the editorial staff of the *National* of Montreal, and in 1879 became the editor of the *Franco-Canadien*, which he makes a strong and influential exponent of the sentiments of the Liberal party. He is, we believe, the first Irishman to edit a Canadian paper printed in French. Mr. Donnelly is a man of great versatility of talents, and writes equally well in prose or verse, he being a poet of no mean order. He seems to be equally happy in writing original poetry, or translating English verse into French. His translation of one of Moore's poems, "Dead Man's Isle," is a gem.

An intimate acquaintance of Mr. Donnelly, residing in the county of St. John's, in a letter to the editor of this work, thus speaks of him:

"He is one of the most remarkable poets of the Dominion, and it may be said, without exaggeration, that some of his poems can be called master-pieces. The principal ones are 'L'Irlande,' 'Esperanza,' and 'Le Canada.' The translation of Moore's poem, already mentioned, was pronounced by *Le Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, when under the control of Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, as superior to the original."

BERNARD J. HARRINGTON, B.A., PH.D.,

MONTREAL.

BERNARD JAMES HARRINGTON, professor of mining and assaying, and lecturer on chemistry in McGill university, Montreal, was born at St. Andrew's, Quebec, on the 5th of August, 1848. His father is a native of the same place, while his mother was born in the Eastern Townships. Professor Harrington's early education was received chiefly from private teachers, and at the age of seventeen, he matriculated in McGill college. In 1869, he graduated as bachelor of arts, obtaining first rank honors in natural science and the Logan gold medal. The same year he began a "post-graduate" course in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college, Connecticut, and after devoting himself there for two years to the study of chemistry, mineralogy, mining, etc., graduated with distinction, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy, and carrying off the mineralogy prize.

Shortly after leaving Yale, he accompanied Principal Dawson to Prince Edward Island, in order to assist him in exploring the island for coal. The results of this survey are to be found in a report published the same year, by authority of the Prince Edward Island Government.

In the summer of 1871, Dr. Harrington was appointed lecturer on mining and chemistry in McGill college, and about a year later, received from the Dominion Government the post of chemist and mineralogist to the geological survey, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. Previous to assuming the responsibilities of the latter position, however, he crossed the Atlantic, and spent several months in the principal mining and manufacturing centres of the mother country. His connection with the geological survey lasted for seven years, but was severed in 1879, owing to increased duties at the university, where he had continued to act up to 1874 as lecturer, and subsequently as professor.

While yet a student, Dr. Harrington began to write for scientific periodicals, and since then numerous papers and reports from his pen have been published. One of his earliest productions, we believe, was a paper entitled "Notes on the Botany of the Counties of Hastings and Addington (Ontario)," published in the *Canadian Naturalist*, 1870. "Notes on Dawsonite, a new Carbonate;" "Notes on a few Dykes Cutting Laurentian Rocks;" "Notes on Chrome Garnet Pyrrhotite and Titaniferous Iron Ore," and a biographical sketch of Sir William Logan, are to be found in the same journal. The last named was reproduced in the *American Journal of Science*, and in the report of the geological survey for 1875-76.

Among Dr. Harrington's official reports, the most important are entitled, "Notes on the Iron Ores of Canada and their development" (1874); "Notes on a few Canadian Minerals and Rocks" (1875); "Report on Minerals of some of the Apatite-bearing veins of Ottawa county, Quebec, with notes on Miscellaneous Rocks and Minerals," (1878); and the "Descriptive Catalogue" of economic minerals forwarded from Canada to the Paris Exposition of 1878. The report on Iron Ores was reproduced as a series of articles in the London journal *Iron*.

Dr. Harrington is one of the vice-presidents of the Natural History Society of Montreal, and for several years has edited its journal the *Canadian Naturalist*. He was married in 1876 to Miss Anna Lois Dawson, eldest daughter of Principal Dawson of McGill university.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. FELIX G. MARCHAND, M.P.P.,

ST. JOHN'S.

FELIX GABRIEL MARCHAND, member of the Provincial Parliament for St. John's, is a grandson of Louis Marchand, many years commander of a merchant ship on the high seas, and son of Gabriel Marchand, who came from Quebec in 1802, settled in St. John's, was a pioneer merchant here, and established the trade in lumber, taking it from Lake Champlain

and the Richelieu river to Quebec, a reversion of the present order of things. He retired from business, in independent circumstances, in 1816, and died in 1852. His wife was Mary McNider, who died three years later. Our subject was the youngest of three sons, and was carefully educated at the St. Hyacinthe college, after which he made a trip to Europe, and spent a few months in Paris paying particular attention to French literature.

In 1835 he was admitted to the notarial profession, which he has ever since practised in St. John's. In 1860 he with the late Hon. C. J. Laberge, founded the *Franco-Canadien*, a liberal paper, which he conducted with marked ability until March 1878, when he retired from the position on being called to accept a portfolio in the Quebec government, under Hon. H. G. Joly. He has contributed for a number of years, in the literary periodicals of Canada, and many of his articles have been reproduced in different journals, and highly commended, particularly by the French press. He is author of *Fantenville* and *Erreur n'est pas Compte*, two comic plays, which have been acted repeatedly in Quebec and Montreal, and smaller cities in Canada, and in towns in the United States where the French are largely represented. The press has been very lavish in its praise of these plays, which are in print and have been read with eagerness by the Canadian literary public.

At this point we may as well add that Mr. Marchand has just completed another comedy in five acts, in verse, *Les Faux Brillants*, of which the French litterateurs, who have had the pleasure of reading it, speak in enthusiastic terms. It is no doubt his *chef d'œuvre*.

In January, 1862, in conjunction with Hon. C. J. Laberge, Mr. Marchand formed the first French Canadian battalion, known as the 21st "Richelieu Light Infantry," of which he became the lieutenant colonel in July 1866. He and his battalion took quite a prominent part during both Fenian raids, being summoned to the frontier, while other battalions took their place temporarily at St. John's. In 1870 he had command of a brigade composed of the five following regiments: 1st Prince of Wales, 3rd Victoria Rifles, 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry, 5th Royals, and his own; this militia brigade and the rifle brigade being under the general command of Lord Russell at St. John's. Immediately after Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith's skirmish with the Fenians at Eccles' hill, Col. Marchand received orders to take his brigade—about 1200 men—in great haste, to the relief of that officer. At midnight he had his men on board the cars at St. John's, took them to St. Armand, and then marched twelve miles to Eccles' hill, and was ready for duty at 5 o'clock in the morning. The response, so prompt to the command of the officer, was very handsomely executed, and elicited high encomiums of military men who could best "take in the situation."

Col. Marchand was first elected to Parliament for his present seat in 1867; was re-elected by acclamation in 1871, and, after a lively contest, in 1875 and 1878. He was appointed Provincial Secretary on the 8th of March, 1878; became Minister of Crown Lands in March, 1879, and held that office until the Joly administration went out of power in October, 1879. While

he was a member of Government, and virtually at the head of the educational department, the French Government sent him the decoration of Officer of Public Instruction.

At one period of his life Mr. Marchand gave considerable attention to farming, and to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits on the part of others, acting for sometime as president of the St. John's Agricultural Society, and as vice-president of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association.

Col. Marchand married on the 12th of September, 1854, Miss Marie Herzelle Turgeon, of Terrebonne, and they have had eleven children, only six of them, one son and five daughters, now living.

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FRANCOIS ~~HERBERT~~ A. LA RUE, M.A., M.D.,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of this biographical sketch is a son of Nazaire La Rue, notary, and Adelaide Roy, and was born in the Isle of Orleans, 25th of March, 1833, he being the 7th generation from the progenitor of the family in this province. The name was originally De La Rue. In this country it is a family of notaries, that profession being largely represented in the last four or five generations. The La Rues are of nobiliary origin, and connected by marriage or otherwise with several prominent families in this province.

Dr. La Rue was educated in the Quebec Seminary, Laval University, and at Louvain, Belgium, Paris and Boston, and is an M.A. and M.D. of Laval, of which university he was the first pupil licentiate (1855) and the first doctor (1859).

In 1854 Dr. La Rue was sent to Europe by the directors of Laval university to prepare himself to occupy the chair of medical jurisprudence, toxicology, etc., in Laval university, and with that end in view visited medical institutions in Germany, France, England, Italy and Belgium, returning to Quebec in 1856, when he commenced lecturing in the university.

Professor La Rue was one of the founders of *Les Soirées Canadiennes* and *Le Foyer Canadien*, the two principal French periodicals published in the Dominion of Canada.

Professor La Rue has been a very diligent man with his pen, as a list of the works he has written and published will show. They are as follow:—

Le Défricheur de langue (poème héroï-comique, 1859); Thèse sur le suicide (1859); Éléments de chimie et de physique agricoles (1868); Chansons populaires et historiques de Canada (1862); Mélanges historiques, littéraires, etc., (1870); Petit manuel d'agriculture, etc., (1870); Éloge funèbre de l'abbé L. T. Casault, founder and first rector of Laval university (1863); Éloge funèbre de l'abbé Laverdière, celebrated Canadian historian (1873); Les corporations religieuses de la cité de Québec (1870), translated into English; Étude sur les industries de Québec (1870); Manière d'élever les jeunes enfants au Canada (1876); Histoire populaire du Canada (1870);

Voyage sentimental sur le mer St. Jean, Quebec (1879); Grammaire Francaise élémentaire (1880); Petite histoire des Etats-tunis (1880); besides a great many literary and scientific contributions published in periodicals, Canadian, American, English, French and Belgian.

Professor La Rue has an extensive acquaintance with literary and scientific men of France, Belgium and the United States, and is a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Parkman, the great historian, who usually makes his home with the professor when visiting this city.

His writings are characterized by originality, vivacity, freshness and solid sense, with occasional streaks of sparkling humor. In some of his works, like "Mélanges historiques," for instance, he shows himself to be a keen observer, a faithful delineator of character, and rich in banter and original and pleasing fancies. His scientific writings fairly exhibit the generous breadth of his scholastic attainments.

In 1860 our subject was joined in marriage with Miss Alphonsine Panet, daughter of the late Judge Panet of Quebec, and they have six children living and have buried four.

He is now engaged in the revision of his course of chemistry, which will be published during the current year by one of his pupils. In a few months will appear another book from his pen, entitled "Two Years in Europe," or "Souvenirs du deuxieme Empire."

Besides his titles of M.A. and M.D., Professor La Rue is a corresponding member of the medical society of Louvain, Belgium, public analyst for the Dominion of Canada, and member of several scientific and literary institutions.

JOSEPH A. OUIMET, LL.B., M.P.,

MONTREAL.

JOSEPH ALDRIC OUIMET, Q.C., member of Parliament for Laval, belongs to one of the oldest families in the district of Montreal, settling here more than a century ago. He is a son of Michel Ouimet, justice of the peace, and Elizabeth St. Louis Filliatrault, the mother's family being also early settlers at Jesus' Island (now county of Laval.) He was born at Ste. Rose on the 20th of May, 1848; educated at the seminary of Ste. Therese de Blainville; studied law in Montreal with Edmund Barnard; was graduated LL.B., at Victoria college, Cobourg, Ontario, in 1869; and called to the bar in 1870, and since that date has been in practice in Montreal, being the head of the law firm of Ouimet, Ouimet and Nautel. They have a large practice, almost exclusively in the civil courts. Our subject is one of the rising advocates of the Province.

Mr. Ouimet was for several years a member of the board of Roman Catholic school commissioners, and is now a director of the Montreal city and district savings bank. He is also lieut.-colonel of the 65th Mount Royal rifles, in which he had previously served as captain.

Mr. Ouimet was first elected to the House of Commons for his present seat in 1873, to

take the place of Hon. Joseph Hyacinthe Bellerose, who was appointed to the Senate in October of that year; and was re-elected by acclamation in 1874, and 1878. He is a strong tariff man, and has made one or two carefully prepared speeches on that subject in the house. He also spoke on the Letellier question in favor of removing that public functionary, and on the Supreme Court, in favor of abolishing that Court, at least in its civil jurisdiction. Mr. Ouimet is a clear-headed man, and an able debater. He is a firm supporter of the general policy of the present Conservative government. His standing in his party and in society is highly creditable. He seems to have early struck out for himself a noble course, and his career, thus far, at least, is worthy of the imitation of any young man who possesses the spirit of emulation.

On the 30th of July, 1874, he married Theresa, daughter of Alfred La Rocque, Esq., of Montreal, by Dame Emelie Berthelot, and Mrs. Ouimet has had three children, losing two of them.

HON. ETIENNE THEODORE PAQUET, M.P.P.,

QUEBEC.

ETIENNE THEODORE PAQUET, Provincial Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Quebec, and the youngest member of the Cabinet, was born at St. Nicholas, county of Levis, P.Q., on the 8th of January, 1850, his father, Etienne T. Paquet, sr., being a leading merchant and agriculturist of that place. The family came from France more than two centuries ago, the pioneer settling on the island of Orleans, opposite Quebec; and it is now distinguished for the literary and theological attainments of some of its members, two of them being doctors of divinity and holding chairs in Laval university.

The mother of our subject was Anathalie Moffat, who is descended from a Scotch family.

Mr. Paquet received his classical education at the Quebec seminary, and Fordham college, New York, receiving the degree of L.B. and his legal at Laval university, having conferred upon him the degree of LL.B. in April 1872.

He was appointed notary on the 4th of May, following, and went into the practice of that profession in his native village. He was first elected to Parliament for his present seat at the general election in 1875, when only twenty-five years of age, against Hon. J. G. Blanchet, late Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly and now Speaker of the House of Commons, and was re-elected at the last general election, held in May 1878, his politics, at first, being Nationalist. His affiliations are now with the Liberal-Conservatives.

Since entering Parliament he has made speeches on education, the finances of the province, and various other subjects under discussion, showing himself to be a clear thinker and a logical and strong debater.



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Mr. Paquet is president of the agricultural society of the county of Levis. He was at one time a director of the Levis and Kennebec Railway, which position he resigned when called to office. He is a director of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, and is one of the Canadian Directors of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, an institution which, now in full operation, has rendered great service to the province in lowering the rate of interest, and permitting public corporations and farmers to liberate themselves from embarrassment by paying annuities. Mr. Paquet was the originator of that institution, for the establishment of which he has been working for three or four years.

He is also the promoter and initiator of the new commercial and financial relations opened for some time with France, and which will continue to be developed to the greatest advantage no doubt of the country.

In order to establish those important relations, and believing that the late government could not do it, on the 29th of October, 1879, Mr. Paquet declared himself in favour of a motion of conciliation and coalition between parties, which motion being carried, led to the formation of the present administration.

Mr. Paquet was married on the 11th of May, 1880, to Miss Emma Larue, daughter of Charles A. Larue of Three Rivers, P.Q.

RICHARD DICKINSON,

BEDFORD.

AMONG the oldest and most respected citizens of Bedford, county of Missisquoi, is Richard Dickinson, notary public and registrar in this district. He is descended from a Welsh family, which moved to England a long time ago, his father being born in London within the sound of the Bow Bells. His mother was Mary Morgan before her marriage, and her maternal grandfather is said to have been one of the parties who established the first bank in England, his name being Flood.

Mr. Dickinson was born in England in 1805, and in 1817 came to Quebec, his father being in the ordnance department. In that city principally the son finished his education, and was there articled as a *notaire's* apprentice to W. F. Scott, being admitted to practice in 1828. In July of the next year, he went to Shefford county, being appointed notary public, and a year later also registrar. When the inferior district of Bedford was formed, consisting of three counties, he had his choice of the three, and settled in Missisquoi. That was nearly forty years ago; and the offices we have already mentioned he has held around fifty years, being faithful and true in every trust.

In early manhood, Mr. Dickinson was connected with the militia, and served as quartermaster in 1837-'38, freely giving up his own funds in defence of his adopted country.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and served for a long period as warden of the same. He has strictly obeyed the injunction of the Scriptures to remember the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and has, to all appearance, kept himself unspotted from the world. A kinder friend to the poor and unfortunate than our subject it is difficult to find in these parts.

The wife of Mr. Dickinson was Betsy Foster, daughter of Dr. S. S. Foster, a member of the Canadian Parliament for eight years, sometime prior to the Confederation, and a very prominent man in the county of Shefford, and later in life in the county of Brome, where he died. Mrs. Dickinson had one child that died in infancy, and reared an adopted daughter, who was married, and died in September, 1879. Mrs. D. most heartily co-operates with her husband in his neighborly courtesies and benevolent acts, doing everything in an unostentatious and quiet way.

LOUIS TACHÉ,

ST. HYACINTHE.

LOUIS TACHÉ, sheriff of the district of St. Hyacinthe, was born at Kamouraska, province of Quebec, on the 25th of April, 1822. He is the second son of Charles Taché, captain of *Voltigeurs* in the war of 1812-14, and of Henriette de la Broquerie, and brother of Dr. Joseph Charles Taché, deputy of the Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet of Canada, and of his Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Sheriff Taché was educated at St. Hyacinthe college; studied law in order to prepare himself for the notarial profession, with Hon. Louis Lacoste, Q.C., batonnier of the Montreal bar, and was admitted as a notary at Montreal, in 1845. He practised his profession for three years at Belœil, acting meanwhile, also as postmaster of that village, receiving his commission from the Queen; and in 1848 settled in St. Hyacinthe. Here he continued the notarial business until 1864, in which year he was appointed sheriff. He was secretary of the county council several years, resigning in order to accept the office just mentioned. At the same time he resigned the office of revenue inspector, which he had held since 1858.

Sheriff Taché has also held a variety of other offices, civil, military, agricultural, religious, and temperance, having been a town councilman, lieutenant and adjutant of the sedentary militia, deputy-clerk of the circuit court, school commissioner, justice of the peace (still holding that office), president of the St. Jean Baptiste society of St. Hyacinthe, president of the county agricultural society, president of the local temperance society, and the promoter and president of the Eastern Townships colonization society. He has cleared more than 300 acres of wood-

land in this county, has a farm of 700 acres, and for years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, doing his share in opening the country and improving the soil, one of the noblest vocations in which man can engage. He was many times solicited to be the candidate for the House of Commons of Canada, and also to be a legislative councillor for Quebec.

He has been a temperance man since 1843, and a zealous worker for this cause, setting a good example before the young men of the county, and trying to save them from a life of dissipation and ruin. Any community is fortunate which has a liberal representation of such warm and noble-hearted men as the subject of this sketch. He is a true friend of his fellow man, willing to make real sacrifices, if need be, to benefit a neighbor.

Sheriff Taché was married in January, 1855, his wife being Odile, daughter of Godfrey Beaudet, of Coteau du Lac, county of Soulanges. They had one daughter and four sons, the eldest being private secretary to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Premier of the Province of Quebec, and the second was travelling through Europe during the last year before his admission to the practice of law.

Sheriff Taché died on the 1st of April last (1881), and the numerous and sympathetic assistance at his funeral proved the *estime* which every one felt for him.

JOSEPH LEFEBVRE AND JOSEPH H. LEFEBVRE,

WATERLOO.

JOSEPH LEFEBVRE, a notary by profession, and registrar of the county of Shefford, is a son of Toussaint and Anastasie (Surprenant) Lefebvre, and was born at Laprairie, P.Q., on the 9th of November, 1834, his father also being born at the same place. The family came from France in the early part of the 17th century. Young Lefebvre received an English education at the Laprairie academy, taught by Humphrey O'Regan, well known in that part of the province and in Montreal especially, where many of his pupils hold responsible positions; at sixteen years of age went with the family to the township of Ely, county of Shefford, and settled on wild land, to the clearing of which our subject gave two years' hard work; married Miss Eulalie Boisvert, of the township of Stukely, in February, 1852, and in September of the following year became a clerk in the store of Erastus Lawrence, of Lawrenceville, in the same township. He was appointed secretary-treasurer of the municipality of North Stukely, and held that position until 1856, when he was appointed deputy-registrar of the county of Brome, and soon afterwards commenced studying the notarial profession under the late Henry Bondy, one of the first notaries in the eastern townships. To that profession he was admitted in 1863, after a careful examination by the board, in Montreal, and for eight years he was the only notary in Brome county, his residence being at Knowlton. While living there, he was for a

number of years clerk of the Circuit Court, commencing in 1858; later (1869) was made clerk of the District Magistrate's Court, and he was secretary-treasurer of the Brome county agricultural society for fourteen or fifteen years.

In 1873, upon the prospect of the immediate building of a railway to run through Knowlton, his health not being very good, and thinking he might improve it by out-door exercise, Mr. Lefebvre left the office he then held in the charge of his brother, Jean Moise Lefebvre, notary public, and undertook the building of a large manufactory on the shore of Brome Lake. This enterprise, in 1875, he turned over to his two sons, Joseph Hubert, and William Raymond Lefebvre, and resumed the practice of his profession at Waterloo in company with Thomas Brossard. Owing to the want of railway connection, as at first expected, coupled with the financial crisis which came on about that time, the enterprise in which he had invested his savings failed. Both of his sons are now living in Waterloo, William R. being engaged in manufacturing household furniture, and the full history of Joseph H. is given at the end of his father's sketch.

The several offices which he held in Brome, Mr. Lefebvre resigned in July, 1876, in order to accept the office of registrar of the county of Shefford, in the place of J. B. Edgerton, Esquire, removing his family to Waterloo in the December following. He has excellent qualifications for this office, and is well liked by the community.

In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and took part in nearly all elections in Brome and Shefford counties from 1855 to 1876. When an active politician, however, he was not a bitter partizan, and had the friendship and good will of all parties.

Mr. Lefebvre has had something to do with military matters, being first appointed ensign company 6. 52nd battalion, in 1866, at the time of the Fenian raid, and was appointed lieutenant in 1869, captain in 1870, and paymaster of the battalion mentioned in 1873.

As the result of the marriage already mentioned, Mr. Lefebvre has six children living, five sons and one daughter, and has buried six children. The eldest is sketched below.

JOSEPH HUBERT LEFEBVRE dates his birth at Lawrenceville, March 3rd, 1853. He spent six years in an English academy at Knowlton, took a classical course at St. Hyacinthe college; also a business course at the Montreal branch of Bryant and Stratton's college; was articled to his father as a law student in 1870; and was admitted as a notary in 1877; from 1873 to 1876 he was in the lumber business with his brother, William R. Lefebvre, and sold out to him when he left the place.

On being admitted to the notarial profession, Mr. Lefebvre practised awhile at Granby, settling in Waterloo in May, 1879, succeeding to the business of Mr. Brassard, who had a large practice, which was transferred into the hands of our subject, whose business, consequently, was brisk from the start, and is steadily increasing. He has excellent qualifications for the position

which he occupies; does everything promptly and well, and is a favorite with the people. He is secretary of the municipality of the township of Shefford and village of Waterloo, and secretary-treasurer of the school corporation.

Mr. Lefebvre was a volunteer in the frontier corps at the time of the Fenian raid of 1870; and was graduated at the military academy at Montreal, in 1872. On the 10th of April, 1877, he married Miss Clara Dorval, daughter of the late Cajetan Dorval, formerly a merchant and postmaster at St. Césaire, and they have two children.

Jean Moise Lefebvre, brother of Joseph Lefebvre, and mentioned above, is a notary public at Knowlton, clerk of the Circuit Court, secretary-treasurer of the county of Brome agricultural and horticultural society, justice of the peace, and a valuable citizen of that place. The whole family have a good reputation wherever known.

JAMES O'HALLORAN, M.A., Q.C.,

COWANSVILLE.

JAMES O'HALLORAN, one of the oldest and ablest attorneys-at-law in the county of Missisquoi, Quebec, is a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, being born near Fermoy, in September, 1821. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (McGlenn) O'Halloran, members of the farming community, and emigrating to Vermont, in 1828. Our subject learned the printer's trade, and fitted himself for college while working at it; taught school during the vacations while in college, and was graduated from the University of Vermont (Burlington), at the close of 1843. He studied law at Cowansville, with his brother-in-law, now Judge Dogherty, of Sherbrooke; was admitted to practise in 1852, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1864. For nearly thirty years he has been in practice—mainly civil—at Cowansville, and has been successful in his profession. A gentleman who knew him in college, and has been intimate with him ever since that time, gives him credit for high scholastic attainments, and great fluency and ease as a speaker, having early distinguished himself as a jury lawyer.

Mr. O'Halloran was first elected to the Canadian Assembly in 1861, to represent the county of Missisquoi; was re-elected by acclamation in 1863, and served to the end of that term (1866), and then retired. He was the author of some bills, but of none, perhaps, of sufficient interest to be mentioned. He earnestly opposed Confederation, deeming the measure too precipitate and not well considered, and signed the remonstrance to the Home Government against it.

Mr. O'Halloran has always taken a deep interest in local matters; was at one period chairman of the board of school commissioners of the township, and has held various other

offices, indicating a willingness to bear his share of such burdens for the sake of benefiting the community.

He was one of the projectors of the South-eastern railway, which runs through Cowansville, and which has done a great deal to develop the agricultural wealth of the county of Missisquoi, bringing a market to the door of many farmers. He was president or vice-president of that company during the first twelve years of its existence, and is now one of its directors. This road brings the citizens of Cowansville and Sweetburg within three hours of the Montreal market, and twelve of the Boston.

Mr. O'Halloran is a member of the Masonic order, and has been Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. In 1851 he married Mary Ann Finley, daughter of Edward Finley, of the township of Durham, which includes the village of Cowansville; and they have had fourteen children, losing six of them.

Mr. O'Halloran has a delightful residence in a four-acre lot, on the eastern outskirts of the village, the grounds being laid out with neatness and taste. He has also a large farm in the parish of St. Armand, and other property, the proceeds of his profession placing him in comfortable circumstances years ago.

DANIEL THOMAS,

SHERBROOKE.

DANIEL THOMAS, registrar of the registration division of Sherbrooke, is a son of Daniel Thomas, snr., one of the early settlers in Melbourne, Quebec, being from Woodstock, Vt., and Elizabeth Ann Armstrong, who was from Belfast, Ireland. His father was a notary public for many years at Melbourne, and a leading citizen of that place, being especially prominent in educational matters, dying in March, 1856.

Mr. Thomas was born at Melbourne, November 26, 1835, received an academic education at Richmond, P. Q.; at sixteen years of age went to Australia, and engaged in mining, returning to Canada in 1857. He filled the post of deputy-registrar at Richmond for two years, and at Sherbrooke from 1859 to 1875; has been notary since 1863, and has been registrar since the 20th May, 1875, being the first appointed after the law took effect, preventing registrars from acting as notaries. He is one of those careful, accurate and trustworthy men who accept an office with the determination to do their duty, and to give satisfaction to the public, in which respects he is succeeding admirably.

Mr. Thomas is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and has held the office of Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada; is also an Oddfellow, and has held the several subordinate offices in that fraternity;

has likewise been Grand Treasurer of the Provincial Lodge of Orangemen of British North America, and is a member of the order of Foresters. His connection with these several societies has made him well-known in the province. His religious connection is with the Church of England.

Mr. Thomas married July 1, 1861, Miss Leonora M. A. T. Edie, daughter of James Edie, of the city of Quebec, and they have lost one son, and have three children living.

REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.,

MONTREAL.

REV. JAMES ROY is pastor of Wesley (Congregational) church, Montreal, in which city he was born on the 12th of November 1834. He is of Scotch descent, his father being born in Edinburgh. He obtained his collegiate education at Bishop's college, P.Q., Lennoxville, and Victoria college, Cobourg, Ontario, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1868, and that of Master of Arts in course. Long prior to this period, indeed as early as 1854, when only twenty years of age, he entered the ministry of the Methodist church, and before coming to Montreal held pastorates at St. Andrew's and Lachute, L'Original, Onslow, Wakefield, Port Dover, Dunnville, Gananoque, Sherbrooke, and Huntingdon.

While living at Cobourg and after finishing his studies, Mr. Roy was principal of the Collegiate Institute; and on vacating that position, the students, his assistant teachers and other friends, made him several valuable presents, including a silver set of six pieces and a silver tray.

When he left the college at Cobourg, Mr. Roy was valedictorian of his class, and he holds a prominent position among the many noted scholars who have been graduated from that institution in the last thirty years. He has been appointed French examiner to the university of Toronto seven years and served six of them.

He became pastor of the Sherbrooke street Methodist church, Montreal, where writes a friend, "he at once gained the respect and attachment of his congregation. His sermons were remarkable from the first by their depth of doctrine, their catholic spirit and that liberal interpretation of the Scriptures which places charity and universal brotherhood as the broad platform upon which all Christians can meet and work together for individual improvement and the regeneration of the world. In the course of time his teachings were found fault with in high quarters, and the controversy ended in an investigation and the resignation by Mr. Roy of his position in the Methodist body. His congregation stood by him nobly. On the 9th of May, 1877, he received an address, signed by the majority of his congregation, lauding his teachings and expressing the determination to stand by his fortunes and share his fate; and

this determination was carried out. It was resolved at once to build a church for Mr. Roy, and on the 18th of July, 1878, the corner stone was laid of Wesley Congregational church, one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in Montreal. During the interval, service was not suspended for a single Sunday, the exercises taking place in the Academy of Music.

"Mr. Roy is known as one of the best scholars and most powerful pulpit orators in Canada; and the effect of his instructions is to elevate the soul and revive it toward the pursuance of a clear Christian ideal and a thoroughly practical purpose. Amongst his published writings there are two that have attracted wide attention, one, a sermon entitled 'The Hard Things of the Bible,' and the other a bulky pamphlet on 'Catholicity and Methodism; or the Relation of John Wesley to Modern Thought.' This work, drawing a distinction between the 'legal standard' of Methodist theology and those not technically known as legal, and assuming the superior binding and interpreting force of the former, is an attempt to show that Methodism contains within itself the elements, which, under statesmanlike management, might enable it, without sacrificing any principle, to unite within its communion all that is truest in science and best in spiritual life."

Mr. Roy has written several magazine articles, one of which, on the French language in Canada, received much attention and high commendation, being favorably noticed in several French publications.

In 1879 he received the *ad eundem* degree of M.A., from McGill college, in his native city.

FRANÇOIS VEZINA.

QUEBEC.

PRE-EMINENTLY amongst the business men of Quebec stands forth in bold relief the name of Vezina, the present cashier of the Banque Nationale—an institution, be it remembered, that owes its present position in the banking world to the untiring energy, undeviating assiduity, and persevering zeal of the subject of the sketch we have before us.

The ancestors of Mr. François Vezina came from the parish of Reyrabul, in d'Aunis, in the bishopric of La Rochelle, France, and settled in Canada in 1650; and the family has been one of the most respectable, there not being in its whole history a blot or blemish on the character of any of its members. The father of François Vezina was born in the house which has been occupied by the ancestors of the Vezina family since 1663, and now in possession of the cousin of our subject, situate in the parish of L'Ange Gardien, near Montmorency, and was conceded to the Vezina family by the Bishop of Laval, who was seigneur of the north coast.

Mr. François Vezina was the son of François Vezina, who married a Miss Claire Moisan; he was born on 13th August, 1818, in the house situate at the corner of St. Joachin and Ste.

Genevieve streets, in the suburb of St. John, belonging to the Moisan family. Educated at the seminary of Quebec, where he took up a full classical course; on completing his studies, he entered the firm of Messrs. Babineau and Gaudry, in 1840, at a salary of £30 per annum. We merely mention the stipend to evince the progress this gentleman has made in his journey through life, which might well be put forward as a pattern and example for the young men of this day, and as an illustration of the results of industry, integrity, and perseverance. Having deservedly won the esteem and confidence of the partners of the firm, we find him a few years after appointed to a position more lucrative, in the Compagnie d'Assurance du Canada, under the direction of Mr. Daniel McCullum. The latter gentleman soon ascertained the merits of his young clerk, and was not slow to express his appreciation of his merits in the most eulogistic terms, and furthermore always regarded Mr. Vezina with the highest esteem. The failure of the company threw the young financier out of employ, but the reputation he had made now stood him in good stead, and ere long we find him in the supervisor of cullers' office, where his qualifications as an able administrator, as well as a clever financier, very speedily obtained for him the confidence and respect of the late Mr. John Sharples, who looked upon the subject of our sketch as a man possessing more than ordinary ability, in fact, as one of very superior business qualifications. Presently the post of secretary-treasurer of the Quebec building society became vacant, and, although the English shareholders strongly opposed the appointment of so young a man to so important an office, Mr. Sharples, who well knew his aptitude for the position, combined with his sterling integrity and worth, over-ruled their many objections, and eventually obtained for him the situation, which was a lucrative one for so young an official. In taking up his new position, he very thoroughly investigated and overhauled all the books of the company, and found them in far from a satisfactory state. Upon this, he set to work with commendable zeal, and, after considerable difficulty and labor, got them into a business-like condition, which not only gained for him the highest commendations of those who were his patrons, but also obtained for him the highest approbation and appreciation from those amongst the shareholders who were at first opposed to his being appointed to the important office. Irrespective of his arduous and onerous duties, as secretary-treasurer of the Quebec building society, he gratuitously undertook the responsibility and direction of La Caisse d'Economie; and it may be here stated that it is entirely attributable to the interest and labor which he devoted to these two societies, that they are in their present substantial and prosperous condition.

As cashier of la Banque Nationale—in fact, we may say founder—it is well known what position it holds in the confidence and estimation of commercial men, and its standing is only another instance, if it were wanting, of Mr. François Vezina's peculiar—nay, wonderful—qualifications as a financier, banker, administrator, to say nothing of his especial knowledge and aptitude in all and every branch of commerce. Since the establishment of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian branch in Quebec, Mr. Vezina has been specially appointed as commissioner

comptroller of the Quebec district. It will not be denied that he stands in the rank of Canadian bankers, and is highly esteemed and respected both inside and outside of business life. Socially, he has friends, in the very best sense of the word; and his urbane gentlemanly demeanor, together with his benevolent and charitable disposition, render him a general favorite with both poor and rich of every creed and denomination; and, in all cases, with whomsoever he comes in contact, we find that he never allows the cares of business to interfere with the serenity of his kind and amiable disposition, whether towards a stranger or an acquaintance. Amongst the large staff of clerks in la Banque Nationale, there is not a dissentient to the fact that he is a worthy and much esteemed chief, as well as a gentleman.

He is the author of several works on finance, and is connected with the leading literary societies in his native city, in all of which he manifests an interest. *En passant*, it may be remarked that he never associated himself with any institution or undertaking, except with a view to going into it thoroughly, and furthering its objects.

He married, on the 10th June, 1844, Miss Eleonore Rinfret, *dû* Malouin, third daughter of Mr. Remi Rinfret, by which marriage there has been issue ten children, seven of whom survive. Mr. Vezina is now a widower, Mrs. Vezina having died on 1st May, 1880.

NYE C. MARTIN,

UPPER BEDFORD.

NYE CALEB MARTIN, mayor of the township of Stanbridge and warden of the county of Missisquoi, was born in Stanbridge on the 23rd of August, 1835. His father, Peter R. Martin, a farmer in his day, was born in the State of New York, and was the son of a United Empire loyalist who moved from Northern Vermont into Canada, soon after the close of the American revolution. The mother of our subject, Sarah Corey, was a native of Hancock, Mass., her grandfather being a soldier in the continental army.

Mr. Martin received an academic education at the Bedford academy, under the first principal, Mr. Buckham; farmed until eighteen years old, then learned the currier's trade at Grafton, Mass., and went into the tanning business for himself at Chester, in the same state, remaining there between two and three years.

In 1862 Mr. Martin returned to Bedford, built a tannery in company with Ebenezer Alcombrack, and from that date they have been in business together manufacturing about \$40,000 worth of leather annually. They also own about 400 acres of land adjoining the tannery, and have one-fourth of it under cultivation.

Mr. Martin has been postmaster of Upper Bedford (half a mile from Bedford P. O.) since 1874, and magistrate since about the same date; was elected councillor and mayor of the town-

ship already mentioned in 1875, and still holds office, and in March 1880, was elected warden of the county. He is one of the most competent and thorough-going business men in Missisquoi, and takes great pride in aiding to advance public enterprises. Since the spring of 1874 he has been secretary-treasurer of the Bedford building society; is a trustee of the Bedford academy, and, in fact, is identified prominently with nearly every local interest, including the county agricultural society, of which he is a liberal supporter. He is secretary of the Bedford lodge, No. 59, of Free Masons.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Church of England, and has served as warden of St. James' church, Bedford, at sundry times, being a man of sterling character, and generally and highly respected for his pure life, his neighborly acts of kindness, and his industrious habits. He has always been and still is a hard-working man, and his accumulations are the result of energies constantly and wisely applied, and a strict regard to economy.

In October, 1859, he was joined in marriage with Miss Caroline Clark Cook, of Blandford, Mass., and they have five daughters and three sons.

HON. LOUIS V. SICOTTE,

ST. HYACINTHE.

LOUIS VICTOR SICOTTE, one of the puisne judges of the superior court of Quebec, is a son of Toussaint Sicotte, of the parish of Ste. Famille de Boucherville, and was born at Boucherville, on the 6th of November, 1812. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe college; studied law in Montreal, at first with Justice Dominic Mondelet, afterwards with Justice Louis Hyppolite Lafontaine, and, later still, with Norbert Dumas; was admitted to practice at Montreal in 1839, settling at St. Hyacinthe two years prior to that date. In those days there were no courts held there, the law business being done in Montreal, whither our subject went often, the distance by the travelled route, forty years ago, being forty-five miles.

Our subject entered public life in 1852, representing the county of St. Hyacinthe in the Canadian parliament, and continued so to do for eleven years. The opening part of his political career was an exciting period in the history of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,—the questions of clergy reserves and the seigniorial tenure being still unsettled; and in August, 1853, he was offered a seat in the cabinet of the Hincks-Morin administration as commissioner of crown lands, but he declined to accept it, because the government refused to proceed immediately to settle these two questions. In 1854, Mr Sicotte was chosen Speaker, and held that honourable post till the dissolution in November, 1857. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Taché-Macdonald government; in 1858, became Commissioner of Public

works in the Cartier-Macdonald administration; and retired from the government, on the Ottawa question, in December of that year.

In May, 1862, when the Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte government was formed, our subject took the portfolio of Attorney-General for Lower Canada; held that position until May, 1863; and was made judge of the superior court in the following September. In the year previous, he was sent to England on public business, and while there acted as commissioner in behalf of Canada, at the international exhibition held in London. Before going on the bench, he held, for a long time, the presidency of the board of agriculture, and was also a member of the council of public instruction, resigning the latter office when he accepted the judgeship. "Since his appointment as judge," writes a gentleman who has long known him, "he has administered justice with equal fairness, ability and dignity."

Judge Sicotte belongs to the Catholic Church, and people who have known him the longest and most intimately, credit him with having lived a blameless and eminently useful life. He was an intimate friend and co-worker with Mr. Ludger D. Duvernay, and, with him, took the first step toward the formation of the St. Jean Baptiste society in Montreal.

The wife of Judge Sicotte was Miss Margaret Amelia Starnes, daughter of Benjamin Starnes, of Montreal, and sister of Hon. Henry Starnes,—married in 1837. They have ten children living, and lost their youngest daughter in infancy. Victor Benjamin Sicotte, their eldest son, is an attorney-at-law, residing in St. Hyacinthe, and Eugene Sicotte, their second son, is a notary at Montreal.

LOUIS J. A. SIMARD, M.D.,

QUEBEC.

LOUIS JOSEPH ALFRED SIMARD, who occupies the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the Laval university, and is one of the leading men in his profession in the city of Quebec, is descended from a family which came to Canada in the 17th century, and was born at St. Anne des Plaines, county of Terrebonne, on the 28th of March, 1837. His parents were Etienne Simard, a farmer, and Angelique, *née* Gascon. He was educated in the classics and mathematics at St. Thérèse, county of Terrebonne, finishing in 1855, and in medicine at Laval university, receiving a licentiate's certificate, with great distinction, in 1860, and the degree of M.D. five years later. Prior to entering Laval he had studied for some time with Dr. J. E. Prevost, of St. Jerome.

The success which Dr. Simard had obtained during his course of medical studies, and his great proficiency in them, attracted the attention of the directors of Laval university, and led them to send him to Europe in 1860, to prepare himself for a teacher in that institution. He accordingly passed one year in Louvain, Belgium, one year in Giessen, Prussia, and one in Paris.

Returning to Quebec in 1863, he commenced teaching general pathology ; but he soon acquired a great reputation for skill in treating diseases of the eye and ear—so much so that in 1865 the directors of Laval university deemed it best to create for him a special chair of ophthalmology and otology, which was the first one of the kind in Canada. Hence, Dr. Simard can claim, with Laval, the honor of having contributed very much to the propagation, *directly*, by his lectures, of a knowledge of the diseases of the eye and ear among the medical profession of Canada, for prior to that time very little instruction, comparatively, had been imparted in the medical schools of the Dominion, in regard to such diseases ; and *indirectly* by inducing, not to say compelling, other universities to attach more importance than had been done before, to these particular branches of medical science. Dr. Simard can also claim the merit of having tried, by his example to encourage in Canada, the establishment of a specialty which is so generally and thoroughly appreciated in Europe, and which has proved itself so advantageous to patients, by the advancement of medical science.

Dr. Simard was one of the founders of the dispensary of Quebec, which was established in 1864 for the treatment of the poor in this city and the surrounding parishes, and for the benefit of students ; and since that date he has had charge of the treatment of diseases of the eyes and ears in that institution. As an optician &c., he has but few peers in the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Simard was married in 1865 to Edith, daughter of Thaddie Michaud, late notary public and registrar of the county of L'Islet, and they have eight children.

REV. ANDREW H. MUNRO,

MONTREAL.

REV. ANDREW HEBER MUNRO, pastor of the First Baptist church, Montreal, dates his birth at Surrey, England, in November, 1827. His parents were Alexander Munro, a pianoforte manufacturer, born in the isle of Skye, Scotland, and Grace Scott, a native of Perthshire. He was educated at a mathematical and classical school in the south of London ; received a diploma from the British and Foreign School Society—the first normal school in Great Britain ; was sent by that society to assist in establishing a normal and model school at St. John, N.B., and afterwards became a teacher in the Wesleyan college at Sackville, N.B., where he changed his religious views, and transferred his connection from a Congregational to a Baptist church. He then became a teacher in the Baptist seminary at Fredericton, where he read theology and prepared himself for the ministry.

In 1857, he was ordained at Digby, N.S., where he was pastor for two years, removing thence to Halifax, where he was pastor of the north Baptist church for seven years. Subse-

quently he labored a short time at Yarmouth and Liverpool, both in the same province (N.S.) and in both of which places there were extensive revivals under his preaching.

In 1869, Mr Munro accepted a call to the Alexander street church, Toronto, where he labored nearly eight years, and was highly prospered, seeing that little band of disciples grow into a strong body. While at Toronto, he had a call to the Pierrepont street Baptist church, Brooklyn, N.Y., which call he declined, and afterwards accepted one from the First Baptist church, Montreal, with which the Second church, of that city, soon afterwards united. Under his ministry, the church is thoroughly united, and is having a rapid growth. His sermons are always fresh, and calculated to instruct. He is very sympathetic, and, as a pastor, is very attentive to the flock, visiting the sick, comforting the sorrowing, and trying to do good to everybody.

Mr Munro holds a prominent position among the Baptists of Canada, being secretary of their home mission convention east; president of the Grande Ligne (French) mission; trustee of the Woodstock college (late Canadian Institute) and of the new Baptist theological college, Toronto; and secretary of the Baptist Union of Canada. The brethren throughout the Dominion have great confidence in his judgment and fidelity to the denomination; and he has done a great deal of late, with his pen, in shaping the educational policy of his brethren having such interests at heart. Probably no Baptist in Canada has more influence in the denomination than our subject. His counsel is sought in all prominent movements contemplated, and his judgment has great weight. Any measure undertaken he is very likely to carry out. Having put his hand to the plough, he is not of the class who look back.

The wife of Mr Munro is Phoebe Ann, daughter of John McGibbon, Esq., coroner of York county, N.B., their union taking place in 1854. They have five children here and two in the spirit world.

FELIX FORTIER,

QUÉBEC.

THE clerk of the Executive Council, Mr. Fortier, may be said to be one of the prominent landmarks of the city of Quebec. His father, Francois Fortier, was a merchant in Quebec, and was noteworthy for his irreproachable, undeviating, and strictly honorable dealing in all matters. He married M. M. Poulin, and Felix, the subject of our sketch, was the youngest son issue of this alliance. Mr. Fortier was born on 28th March, 1813, and was educated at the Quebec seminary, where he pursued a full classical course. Exhibiting some taste for the law as a profession, he was placed under judge Power, with whom he entered into partnership in 1835, and remained in private practice until the year 1847, when he was appointed to a post in the civil service of the province of Quebec.

He was clerk for the Crown in Chancery for the province of Canada from 19th February, 1842 until the year 1858, and was a clerk in the Crown Lands Department, as sub-chief, from March, 1847 to October, 1867. Since 1852 he had acted as agent of Seignory of Lanzeo, and has also been superintendent of the beach and water lots of the Crown domain. He was captain of the province militia, and retired with the rank of major. Mr. Fortier has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Sarah Jane Amelia Prendergast, a daughter of Mr. Edward Prendergast, who was a government contractor in this city, and of Irish descent; he remarried and his present wife was Miss Marie Caroline Amanda Belleau, daughter of Dr. Belleau, of St. Michel. There has been no children by either marriage.

LEON PAMPHILE LE MAY,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of this sketch, a well-known poet and romance writer, is descended from Michel Le May, or Le Mée, who came to Canada from the diocese of Angers, France, more than two centuries ago, and in 1666 was a farmer at Three Rivers, and in 1681 was settled at Lotbinière, where some of the family are still residing. He had thirteen children, whose descendants are dispersed over this Dominion and the United States.

Our subject was born at Lotbinière on the 5th of January, 1837, he being a son of Léon Le May, farmer and merchant, and Louise Auger, and the fifth child in a family of fourteen children. He was educated in the arts at the Quebec seminary; studied law awhile, and then discontinued such studies for two years, going to the United States in search of a fortune. Returning in 1859, he was engaged a short time as a merchant's clerk at Sherbrooke, P.Q.; but, having no taste for mercantile pursuits, he was invested with the cassock, and gave two years to hard study of theology at Ottawa, at the end of which period (1861), dyspepsia compelled him to leave the cloister. In 1862 he was employed in the French translator's office of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec.

Mr. Le May resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to practise in 1865, having his home at Lotbinière. In 1872 he returned to the city of Quebec to reside, and is now chief librarian of the Legislative Assembly; and, as he is, and has long been, a "book-worm," he no doubt finds his situation very agreeable.

Mr. Le May commenced writing for newspapers and the periodical press when a young man. His writings early attracted the notice and received the commendation of the *literati* of Canada, the United States, and France; and in 1865 appeared his first work, a volume of a little more than 300 pages, entitled, "*Essais Poétiques*," which was cordially received, and gave the public a foretaste of "better things to come."

In 1870, appeared his translation of Longfellow's "Evangeline," a literary effort which elicited the hearty applause of the public, and raised Mr. Le May to a high position among Canadian poets. On receiving a copy of the translation, Mr. Longfellow wrote a very cordial and congratulatory letter to Mr. Le May, on his success in so happily translating the poem; and for the last ten years they have had frequent correspondence with each other. This translation is generally regarded as Mr. Le May's master-piece, and he can safely rest his reputation on it. The pathetic story of the exiles from Acadia is admirably told; the character of the work is well rendered, and the harmony and flexibility of the verse are very pleasant.

The works which he has since published, mentioning them in the order of their appearance, are:

Deux Poèmes Couronnés. Québec. 1870. For which the author received two golden medals. (250 pp.)

Les Vengeances, poème. Québec. (330 pp.)

Les Vengeances, drame en 6 actes. Pamphlet.

Le Pèlerin de Sainte-Anne. Roman Canadien. 2 vols. Québec. 1877. (650 pp.)

Picouoc, le Maudit. Roman. 2 vols. Québec. 1878. (670 pp.)

Une Gerbe. Poésies. Québec. 1879. (232 pp.)

Mr. Le May's poems, mechanically, are the perfection of prosody, the rhyme being "orthodox," and the measure flowing and smooth. The criticism of his poetry by Mr. Fréchette, a brother poet, seems to be very just: "It has not the booming of the mad torrent: it is the purling of a fountain on a mossy bed; it has not the roar of the lion: it is the cooing of the dove; it has not the bold swoop of the eagle: it is the timid undulations of the cygnet."

In 1863 our subject was joined in holy wedlock with Miss Selima Robitaille, of Quebec, and they have eight children.

MICHEL MATHIEU,

SOREL.

MICHEL MATHIEU, born at Sorel, in the district of Richelieu, on the 20th December, 1838, son of Joseph Mathieu, farmer and justice of the peace, resident at Sorel, and of Edwidge Vandal. The father of Michel Mathieu was a farmer of little means, and was induced to have him educated under the Reverend Messire Augustin Lemai, formerly curé of the parish of Ste. Victoria (the parish of Ste. Victoria was founded by a dismemberment of the old parish of St. Pierre de Sorel), where also lived the above mentioned Joseph Mathieu and his family. His ancestors come of an ancient French family. He completed his classical course at the college of St. Hyacinthe, which he left in 1860. After leaving college, he passed his matri-



M. Mathew

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ulation and was admitted to the study for notaryship, which he studied under John George Crebossa, notary of the town of Sorel, where he was admitted as a notary on the 20th of January, 1864. In 1861 he was admitted to the study of the profession of advocate. From the 20th of January, 1864, until the 5th of December, 1865, he practised the profession of notary. He had, up to that time, a good practice, and he ceased to practise that profession on the 5th of December, 1865, in order to engage in the profession of advocate. On the 11th of June, he was nominated sheriff of the district of Richelieu, in the place of Pierre Rémi Chevallier, who had resigned in his favor. He was sheriff until the 14th of August, 1872, and then was elected a member of the House of Commons of Canada for the county of Richelieu; he gained the victory over his constant opponent in the county, George Isidore Bartle. In 1874 he again came forward at the general election for the House of Commons of Canada, and was defeated by the aforesaid George Isidore Bartle. In 1875 he was elected by acclamation member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec for the county of Richelieu, and on the 1st of May, 1878, he was again re-elected member for the Quebec Chamber, for the same county, by a majority of 186 over his opponent Pierre Bergeron, a physician of St. Aimé. He conducted the election, and it is to him that L. H. Massue owed his success in the county of Richelieu on the 17th of September, 1878. On the 22nd of June, 1863, he married Marie Rose Délima Thirza St. Louis, daughter of the late Captain St. Louis, of Sorel; she died on the 23rd of March, 1870. On the 30th of October, 1881, he married, as a second wife, Marie Amélie Antoinette Armstrong, daughter of the Hon. David Armstrong, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, and of Leocadie de Ligny. He was one of the directors of the railway company of Montreal, Portland and Boston, also one of the directors of the South-eastern railway company. He has published the Law Review since 1869 to the present time. He was elected mayor of the town of Sorel in January, 1875, and in 1881 he was again elected mayor; he was one of the founders of the college of Sorel. He was the advocate of Joseph Robillard in the famous case of Pierre Massé, and others, against him for the annulling of the election for the county of Berthier, on the ground of undue influence, where the judgment was reversed by the Judges Johnson, Bourgeois and Oliver. He has always been a conservative in politics, and has always supported the government of Sir George Etienne Cartier and of Sir John MacDonalld, and of the Conservative governments which have followed. He is a Roman Catholic in religion; he has three children, now living, by his first marriage, and one child by the second marriage. On the 11th of October, 1880, he was made Queen's Counsel for the Province of Quebec by the Dominion Government of Canada.

That the subject of our sketch is one of the most energetic, capable, and useful members of the community of Sorel is beyond question. As a member of the legal profession he is scarcely equalled and certainly not surpassed in ability by any of the many able gentlemen who compose the bar of Sorel. As a citizen, he is ever ready to aid in forwarding any project for the

advancement or welfare of the city. In his office as chief magistrate, he has given unequivocal proofs of his thorough acquaintance with all the details requisite to fill with credit so important an office. As a private citizen he is esteemed for his affability and kindness to all who require his advice or have business to transact with him, without distinction. In a word, his courteous manner have won for him a popularity not confined to Sorel alone, but extending to Borthier and the adjacent parts of Richelieu county.

Mr. Mathieu had the honor to receive his Excellency the Governor General in the town of Sorel on the 7th of June, and the Marquis of Lorne, and a numerous suite, honored Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu with a visit to their house, where a grand reception was held in honor of the distinguished guest. In return His Excellency was pleased to ask the youngest son of Mr. Mathieu to act as his page at a Grand Ball given in Quebec on the 22nd of June, which part the child did well.

EDMOND ROBILLARD, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this sketch, who is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Montreal, was born in this city, on the 30th of October, 1825, his parents being Joseph and Rose (Aussem) Robillard, both families being among the early settlers here. His father was a prominent man fifty years ago; he died in 1877, one of the oldest officers of the city corporation.

Dr. Robillard received a classical education in the colleges at Montreal and L'Assomption, and studied medicine with Dr. Wolfred Nelson from 1842 to 1846, during which time he also attended lectures at the Canadian medical school, Montreal, of which he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, while yet a student.

He commenced practice in the autumn of 1846; the next summer was appointed one of the medical attendants in the quarantine of Grosse Isle, while the ship fever was prevailing; and in the autumn following (1847), he went to New York, and continued his medical studies under the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Robert Nelson.

In 1848, Dr. Robillard was appointed chief surgeon of the New York and Erie railroad, then in course of construction; not long afterwards went to Paris, where he continued his medical studies, returning to New York in 1850, to resume his duties as surgeon of the N. Y. and Erie railroad. On his return to America while on the packet *Waterloo*, as we learn from a biographical sketch by Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, "Dr. Robillard, as surgeon of the ship, established so strict a sanitary cordon, that, although the cholera was raging at the time in Liverpool when the ship left that port, not one of the passengers was sick during the passage, and owing to his careful regard for their health, he received a complimentary address from the passengers on the arrival of the ship at New York."

In 1853, on account of sickness contracted during surgical operations in the States, Dr. Robillard deemed it best to return to Canada. In 1854 he was appointed one of the surgeons of the Grand Trunk railway contractors, and held that position during eight years, the period when the Victoria bridge was being built. His skilful operations in surgery at that time had honorable mention in the reports of Mr. Hodges, the chief engineer of the Grand Trunk railway company. His post during the period was at Pointe Claire, and while there he held for a time the office of mayor, and later, that of warden of the county of Jacques Cartier.

In 1859, Dr. Robillard was elected by the members of the college of physicians and surgeons of Canada one of the governors and examiners. From 1868 to 1874 he was registrar of the college. He has a diploma from the medical college, Philadelphia, and has also been a member of the Canadian medical association since 1868, and its treasurer since 1870. In 1873, the bishop's college, Lennoxville, conferred upon him the honorary title of *Ad Eundem*, a well-merited honor. In 1876 he went to Paris to study the new system of surgery, and to witness the wonderful operations in gastrotomie. While there he received a diploma from the *Société Clinique de Paris*, of which he was elected a corresponding member, in April, 1877. On his return to Canada he wrote a paper on the new surgery, and lectured before different medical bodies. Dr. Robillard is the inspector of lunatics in the Province of Quebec, and one of the assessors of Bishop's college.

Dr. Robillard is thoroughly wedded to his profession, and attends very closely to its duties being at the head of a good practice. His experience as a surgeon has been large, and he excels in that branch of the healing art, for the study of which he seems to have a passion. Dr. Edmond Robillard has had the honorary degree of master of surgery conferred upon him by the medical faculty of Victoria college, an honor well deserved.

The first wife of Dr. Robillard was Miss Adeline Loranger, a sister of the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, late a judge of the Superior Court, and Hon. L. O. Loranger, Attorney-General of the province of Quebec. They were married in 1854, and she died in 1873, leaving one daughter, who is the wife of Bantellier Trudel, advocate, Montreal. His present wife was Miss Antonie Mazuel, married in January, 1878, by whom he has an infant daughter.

PHILLIPPE JACQUES JOLICŒUR,

QUEBEC.

MR. JOLICŒUR, the present provincial assistant secretary, was born in Quebec city on 30th April, 1829, and received his education at the Seminary. There he commenced to study law with Sir Narcisse Belleau in 1849, and in 1854, the two entered into partnership which was only dissolved in 1858, on the former entering into politics. Mr. Jolicœur continued

to practise for some years after and was made a Q. C. in July, 1867. On the 25th July, 1867, he was appointed to his present post. He was formerly president of the Canadian Institute in Quebec. He is a staunch supporter and rigid adherent of the Conservative party, and is a Roman Catholic. In 1858 he married Miss Honorine Matte, and has had issue eleven children, but four boys only now survive. Mr. Joliveau is an official who is spoken of as being assiduous in the discharge of his duty, and is generally esteemed by all who come in contact with him officially or otherwise.

ERNEST IDLER,

MONTREAL.

ONE of the oldest citizens of German birth, residing in Montreal, is Ernest Idler, a native of Würtemberg, born July 16, 1796. He has been seen on the streets of this city for seventy years, and is well known to our older class of people. Up to a recent date he has been in business here, and has always been an industrious, straightforward, self-respecting man, his labors being well rewarded. When he came here three score years and ten ago, there were probably not more than fifteen thousand people in Montreal, and his recollections of the appearance of the city are very distinct. At that time McGill street had only one building on it, and that was occupied by a colored man, and numerous other changes, equally as striking, and showing the progress of the city, could be mentioned.

Mr. Idler is a son of George Adam Idler, a baker by trade, land owner and vineyard keeper, who was for a long time a burgomaster and magistrate in the village of Strümpfellsbach, and his maternal grandfather Johan George Moedinger, also a vine-cultivator, held the same office at an earlier date; the latter was also a magistrate, and a guardian of orphans. The mother of Ernest was Johanna Moedinger. He was educated for business in the public schools of the old country; came by the way of Philadelphia to Montreal in 1811, reaching the former place on the 29th of January, and the latter in March of the same year. Two older brothers, John George and George Adam, had preceded him to this city, and he became a clerk for the former in a grocery store. A few years later he learned the butcher's trade, and followed the business of meat dealer and packer, together with produce dealer, in connection with a grocery, for fifty years, his place of business being at first on Dorchester street, and afterwards on Sanguinet. He retired from the butcher and packing business in 1875, and from the grocery and produce trade some years earlier, being successful in his operations generally. In the great fire of 1852 he lost seven houses and a large quantity of provisions.

The year after Mr. Idler reached Montreal, war broke out with the United States, and, although a mere lad, he joined the militia when seventeen years of age. He also volunteered at the time of the rebellion (1837-38) and was lieutenant of volunteers; later in life he was cap-

tain of militia, resigning some years ago as major. He has always been a true friend of his adopted country.

Years ago, Mr. Idler was often invited to accept office in the municipality of the city, but sedulously refused to accept. He has been one of the trustees of the Protestant cemetery. He was the first treasurer of the German Society of Montreal, founded in 1835, and was afterwards its president. He was a member of the Church of England until the Germans organized a Lutheran church in 1857, of which he was one of the founders, and built a house of worship, when he transferred his religious connection. He was treasurer for some time of the Lutheran church, and is now an elder and president of its board of trustees.

In 1820 Mr. Idler was united in wedlock with Anna Maria Kieser, also a native of Württemberg, and they have lost six children, and have four daughters and one son living. The latter, William George Idler, is in his father's old business, butchering and packing; three of the daughters have been married, and two of them are widows.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. LEVITTE THERIAULT, M.P.,

FRASERVILLE.

THE subject of our sketch is of Acadian origin, and is one of the most popular members in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, he is the son of Captain Regis Theriault, a large land and mill-owner at Madawaska, and justice of the peace in Acadia; his mother was a Miss Julie, daughter of Louis Riquet, from Cap St. Ignace, and a descendant from one of the oldest French families. His father is a gentleman who has always been held in the highest regard by every branch of the community in his district, and he, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Theriault, are deservedly popular throughout the entire province. Born at St. Basil, N.B., on the 14th of May, 1837, the present representative for Madawaska, in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly, was educated at St. Anne's college, P. Q., and completed his studies at the well-known grammar school at St. John, New Brunswick. On leaving school he entered upon his father's extensive business in lumbering at Madawaska, which he continues up to the present day.

As an instance of his popularity among his constituents, we may mention that on every occasion that his name has been put forward as their representative, he has been unanimously elected. He is lieutenant-colonel of the Victoria reserve militia, having entered the service as ensign, some twenty years ago, and, in fact, organized the first volunteer company in Victoria, which was placed under Captain Baker's command, from Madawaska, and was present at the first camp held in New Brunswick, at Torrytown in St. Johns, at the time of the Fenian raids. He was elected for Victoria in 1867, and represented it until 1874, and was instrumental in divi-

ding that county, in the latter mentioned year, into two, viz, Victoria and Madawaska, upon which he became representative for the latter, by acclamation, and was also again returned therefor in a similar manner at the general elections in 1878, and we believe that he has not lost one year since he was first returned. He was a member of the Executive Council from July, 1871 to February, 1872, when he resigned. The colonel is one of those gentlemen who will not enter into any prospect or undertaking, be it ever so feasible, and however in accord it may be with his desires, unless he can devote the whole of that time which he considers should be given to make it a success, thus throwing his heart and soul into all and every enterprise whether it be in politics, business, or affairs of a private matter, municipal or otherwise, and to this as well as his sterling integrity may, in some great measure, be attributed his successful career. He takes a manifest interest in all matters connected with agricultural affairs, and organized the first agricultural society in Victoria; he is a member of the provincial board of agriculture, and secretary of the Victoria central agricultural society, and is a delegate from New Brunswick to Rivière du Loup *en bas* as director of the Temiscouata agricultural society. He was one of the delegates from Rivière du Loup *en bas* to the Quebec Parliament to urge upon that body the advantages to be derived by removing the court house and jail from Kamouraska to Fraserville, and it is well known that he worked incessantly and with a successful commendability to induce the government to comply with the proposition which has deservedly gained for him and the other gentlemen working with him the manifest appreciation of all in Fraserville. In politics he is a Liberal Conservative, and is pretty generally regarded by the community at large as being a man of the highest rectitude and integrity. Socially he is held in the highest esteem, and amongst his constituents he is looked upon as being a man of sterling character.

He belongs to the Roman Catholic church; he married, on the 13th of January, 1875, Eugénie, daughter of Edouard Le Bel, Esq., of Kamouraska, who died on the 31st January, 1877, aged 28 years; he re-married on the 24th of January, 1879, Lucy, widow of Octave Marchand, by which alliances there have been issue two children by the first marriage, all of whom survive.

LUDGER DUVERNAY,

MONTREAL.

LUDGER DUVERNAY, founder of *La Minerve* and of the St. Jean Baptiste association, is the son of a Frenchman whose family had long been settled in the country. His grandfather was a royal notary of the jurisdiction of Verchères, and his father, Joseph Duvernay, who was allied by his wife to the distinguished De Lamorendière family, had devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Duvernay was born at Verchères on the 22nd day of January, 1799.

After having received whatever education could then be acquired at the elementary schools of the rural districts, he came to Montreal in June, 1813, and was indentured as apprentice printer with Chas. B. Pasteur, who was then publishing *Le Spectateur*. Four years afterwards, in June, 1817, he commenced at Three Rivers the publishing of *La Gazette des Trois Rivières*, a newspaper which lasted till 1822. The year following he published the *Constitutionnel*, which paper lived two years.

On the 14th of February, 1825, he was united in the bonds of wedlock to Mdle. Marie Reine Harnois, of La Rivière du Loup. In 1826, he started at Three Rivers a third paper, called the *Argus*, and in 1827 he settled in Montreal, where he made arrangements with Mr. Morin to establish *La Minerve* on a permanent basis. From that time until his death, the name of Mr. Duvernay was prominently connected with every political contest in Canada.

La Minerve commenced then to wage war against all abuses and wrong-doings, and under Mr. Duvernay's guidance it has and since been foremost, and in the struggle for the defence of what he conceived to be right and justice, Mr. Duvernay was frequently the victim of the patriotic zeal with which he defended the right of the people. He was first arrested in 1828 in company with Mr. Jocelyn Waller. He was then printing besides the *Minerve*, a paper called the *Canadian Spectator*, of which Mr. Waller was the editor. They were both arrested under a charge of libel, on the deposition of one or two individuals. This had the effect of calling public attention to him, and making him very popular among the people. Public meetings were held and resolutions passed stating that the action taken against those gentlemen was tyrannical and a violation of the rights of British subjects, and of the liberty of the press.

In 1832, Mr. Duvernay was again arrested by order of the Legislative Council for having published in the *Minerve* an article in which the Council was represented as a great nuisance, of which the country ought to get rid. Mr. David Tracey, editor of the *Vindicator*, who had published an article to the same effect, was also arrested at the same time, and both were brought to the bar of the Council and condemned by their accusers, viz, the legislative councillors, who had passed resolutions declaring the writings in question to be a libelous defamation of their branch of the legislature.

Messrs. Duvernay and Tracey remained in prison at Quebec during the whole of the session, which was then being held. This gave rise to a general movement expressive of the utmost indignation both in the press and among the public against the action of the Council, and of the warmest sympathy towards Messrs. Duvernay and Tracey. Meetings and processions were organized both in Quebec and Montreal to prepare a brilliant demonstration in their favour. Furthermore, each of them received two gold medals, one from the residents of Quebec and the other from the citizens of Montreal, as a token of sympathy for the sufferings they had endured for the popular cause. Mr. Duvernay, being at the head of an energetic press, was even then considered as one of the leaders of the popular party. The fact that he had been imprisoned

with Dr. Tracey, far from being injurious to his reputation, and from weakening his energy, strengthened his courage, and made the name known in foreign countries by giving to his paper a wider circulation. After having received such proof of public esteem and approbation, it was impossible for him to believe that he was in the wrong, and to regret the position he had taken concerning the Legislative Council. No wonder that he was glad of having suffered for such a good cause, and of being able to transmit to his offspring those marks of honor destined to perpetuate his memory and to encourage his descendants to imitate his virtues. But the act which will no doubt more than any other perpetuate the memory of Mr. Duvernay among his countrymen, is the foundation of the French Canadian National Society. It was he who first conceived the idea, and who, by his activity, succeeded in putting it into practice. It was in the year 1834 that St. John the Baptist's day was first celebrated as a national holiday.

Before that time it was in mockery and derision that the enemies of that race gave the name of Jean Baptist to all the French Canadians, but by causing it to be adopted by the national association, he rendered that nickname respectable. He spared neither time nor money to obtain so patriotic an end.

The choice of the maple leaf as a national emblem is also due to Mr. Duvernay. This emblem has been adopted everywhere in Upper as well as in Lower Canada by all literary men and by iconology.

In 1836, Mr. Duvernay had to submit to another trial, and was imprisoned a third time for having dared to express his opinions in the press. Everybody remembers the death of Mr. Collins, who died of cold and starvation in the Montreal jail. An inquest was ordered, and the jailer and sheriff were found guilty of gross carelessness. During the next term the attorney-general submitted to the grand jury an accusation of murder against the jailer. As there was not then any law in existence concerning jurors, the sheriff was free to choose the grand jurors according to his fancy. The jailer being the subaltern of the sheriff, it was important for this last-named official, that no true bill should be found against the jailer, and it so happened that out of the seventy-four grand jurors that were empaneled sixteen were from the city of Montreal, and friends to the sheriff. Speaking of the procedure followed, the *Minerve* stated that the grand jury was packed. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Mr. Duvernay for contempt of court, and he was condemned to twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of £20. On this, as well as on previous occasions, his accusers and judges were the victims of their own hatred, and public opinion strongly manifested itself in favor of Mr. Duvernay. This new imprisonment was the means of increasing the number of those who already sympathized with him, and made his name still dearer to his countrymen, who looked upon him as a martyr to the good cause.

In May, 1837, Mr. Duvernay was elected by acclamation representative of the county of Lachenaye, and, together with all the most distinguished patriots of that time, he had to leave

the country at the beginning of November of the same year, his name being on the list of those who were banished for political reasons.

He and his family took refuge in the United States, and the publication of *La Minerve* was suspended from the 16th of November, 1837. He chose Burlington, Vt., as his residence, but he visited the principal cities of the Union to attend the meetings which were there held to sympathize with the Canadians. He was everywhere received with the greatest respect and consideration, especially at Philadelphia, where his presence had been advertised by large bills inviting the inhabitants of the city and county to hold meetings to hear him speak, and extend a helping hand to the Canadian refugees.

In December, 1838, Mr. Duvernay announced in a prospectus, that he was about to begin the publication of a French newspaper near the frontier, in the interests of Canada, and in the spring of 1839 the *Patriote Canadien* appeared at Burlington. As Mr. Duvernay was already well known in the States, and respected by all, this new enterprise was greeted with enthusiasm by all the press in the American Union.

At last the union of the Canadas having been decided upon by the English government, and the principle of responsible government having been accepted by the united province, peace was restored, and the political outlaws allowed to return.

Mr. Duvernay came back to Montreal in 1842, and in the month of September he commenced anew the publication of the *Minerve* for the defence of liberal ideas. Although he approved of the system of representative government, he never ceased to protest against the iniquities of the Union Act.

During all his public career, Mr. Duvernay never separated himself from the great mass of his countrymen. After his return to Canada, he sustained with energy the system of government now in force, and opposed the ministries who did not effectually put it into practice. At this period of his chequered life, and after so many years of ceaseless toil, Mr. Duvernay was still without any great amount of fortune, his printing establishment having been sold during his absence. Nevertheless, he relied upon Providence, and his own private interest always seemed to him of a secondary nature when compared with public interests. He always joined heartily in all useful and charitable schemes; it may also be said of him that he was a true patriot, a friend to mankind, and a supporter of all institutions, whose aim was to develop the intelligence of man, to alleviate human miseries, and to elevate the standing of humanity.

Mr. Duvernay died on the 28th of November, 1852, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral took place on the third of December, and was attended by several thousand people, among whom could be seen members of all creeds and nationalities, as well as men holding the highest position in society. The St. Jean Baptiste Association, and other national societies, turned out in full force, with their banners, regalia in mourning, and bands of music. Places of business were closed; the merchants in the dry goods trade had spread out crape and other

mourning draperies in front of their stores, and flags were seen hoisted at half-mast on some of the public offices. The mayor of Montreal, the judges of the several courts, and most of the leading men of the city, followed his remains to their last abode. The St. Jean Baptiste Association caused a splendid monument to be erected to his memory, which monument was the first ever erected in the Catholic cemetery. At the time of his death, Mr. Duvernay had five children, still living, and his two sons, L. N. and L. D. Duvernay, became proprietors of the *Minerve*. L. N. Duvernay died in 1879. L. D. Duvernay, since May, 1879, has published a French daily called the *Courrier de Montreal*, a paper wielding a large influence among the French population, who find in it an energetic champion of the popular cause, and a staunch friend to the descendants of the French settlers.

PIERRE GAUVREAU,

QUEBEC.

PIERRE GAUVREAU, government architect for the Province of Quebec, and a self-made man, and prominent mechanic, is a native of the city of Quebec, being born on the 7th of April, 1813. His father, Pierre Gauvreau, senior, descended from a family, now quite numerous in this province, the progenitor of which, Pierre Gauvreau, came from the department of the Vendée, France, where he was the king's locksmith, to Canada in 1640, and his mother was Angèle Laperrière, a member of another early French Canadian family.

Young Gauvreau received a good business education at Quebec college; learned the joiner's trade, then that of a stone-mason, and finally that of an architect, which he followed successfully for several years.

In 1848 Mr. Gauvreau was appointed government architect for the province, a position for which he had thoroughly qualified himself by very close application to his profession, coupled with natural talent and skill in a mechanical direction.

During the last thirty-two years he has designed and built no less than thirty court-houses and jails, not to mention other ordinary public buildings. His last labor, his *chef d'œuvre*, is the new government buildings in Quebec, one of the finest specimens of architecture in the province. The three sides of the buildings completed, and which make in the aggregate a frontage of 750 feet, and which are constructed of limestone, and four stories high above the basement, and including the mansard roof, are made strictly after the designs of Mr. Gauvreau, and present a noble sample of head work. The buildings are fire-proof, and warmed by three furnaces, each having eight fires. In his designs, Mr. Gauvreau has an inner yard of 120 feet square, which will be completely surrounded by buildings when the new parliament buildings are constructed.

In 1852 a patent was granted to Mr. Gauvreau for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, made with block stone or rock on which the city of Quebec is built. This cement, by its quality of quick setting and prompt hardness under water, has been used for the last twenty-eight years in all important public works made in this province and in other parts of the Dominion, and gives great satisfaction.

All the government wharfs on the river St. Lawrence, below Quebec, and the light-houses at several important points have been built under the direction of our subject.

He has been a member of the municipal corporation of the city, and president of the water-works committee during twelve years, and has been a justice of the peace for something like a score of years. He is a warden of the Basilica church, being a man of true Christian impulses and a generous disposition.

Mr. Gauvreau was at one period a major of the 7th battalion of volunteer militia, or Chasseurs de Quebec.

In 1835 he married Luce Simard, daughter of Jacques Philippe Simard, of Quebec, and of eight children, the fruit of this union, seven, five sons and two daughters, are yet living. Louis P. and Alfred, the eldest and youngest sons, are surveyors; Elzéard is an assistant of his father; Edmund G. is a doctor; Ulrick is a mill-owner and farmer; and Philippe is a lawyer. One daughter is married; the other is single.

FREDERICK W. HENSHAW,

MONTREAL.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HENSHAW, president of the Montreal board of trade, and consul for the oriental republic of Uruguay, is a native of this city, dating his birth on the 21st of July, 1823. His father, John Leveret Henshaw, many years a hardware merchant, was also born here. His grandfather, Joshua Henshaw, was a loyalist at the time of the American revolution, and came to Montreal not long after the close of that war. His mother was Ann Maria Corey, of Providence, R. I. The family of Mr Henshaw is of very ancient date, and early in the sixteenth century were prominent as extensive land-owners in Lancashire and other parts of England. The head of the family, Sir Thomas Henshaw, received the honor of knighthood from the sovereign, which he was afterwards deprived of; but the honour was restored by James I., with a crest and motto—"To Be, Not to Seem." The pedigree of the family was registered in the Heralds' college in 1701, together with a description of the coat-of-arms: from which records these extracts were taken in 1840.

Mr Henshaw received a good general and commercial education in a school here taught by Benjamin and Alexander Workman; was for some time in the old potash and pearlash

store on College street, now owned by Messrs. Dyde and Major; in 1853, commenced for himself as a produce commission merchant, a business which he is still following, having also an agency for a coal company.

Mr Henshaw has long been an active and prominent man in the Montreal board of trade, being for sixteen consecutive years a member of the council, then vice-president, and is now president. He was appointed a magistrate in 1867, by Sir George E. Cartier. In 1856, he was appointed vice-consul for the republic of Uruguay, and, in 1870, full consul, acting for the whole Dominion of Canada. He is not, we believe, a very active politician, but has always been identified with the Conservative party. He was noble grand of commercial lodge of the independent order of Oddfellows for some years, and afterwards a representative of the grand lodge, working under a United States charter. He has long been connected with and quite active in the St. George's society, and has been vice-president of the same.

He holds his Christian membership in the Church of England; was for years a vestryman of St. George's church; has been a delegate to the synod for several parishes. Nobody who knows him, we believe, doubts the sincerity or purity of his Christian life.

In 1850, Mr. Henshaw married Miss Maria Louisa Scott, native of London, England, and they have lost one daughter, and have two sons and one daughter living. Frederick Clarence, the elder son, was educated at Hellmuth college, London, Ont., and is in business with his father, and holds the appointment of vice-consul for Uruguay, the Argentine republic, Chili and Peru: Arthur Scott, who was educated at Bishop's college, Lennoxville, is in the Bank of Montreal: and Mary Ethel is attending Mrs. Watson's "Bute House" school, Montreal. Mr. Henshaw is a warm friend of education, and takes good care that his own children do not suffer for the want of it.

RENE A. R. HUBERT,

MONTREAL.

RENE AUGUSTE RICHARD HUBERT was the son of Louis Edouard Hubert, mentioned on preceding pages, and of Dame Marie Cécile Cartier, aunt of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, Baronet, and was born on the 5th of June, 1811. When, at twenty years of age, he had finished with distinction his course of study in the college of St. Hyacinthe, he was admitted, on the 16th April, 1836, to the bar of Lower Canada. Among his classmates we mention the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Hon. Judge Sicotte, and David Hubert, M.D., his brother. He studied in the offices of the late Louis Michel Viger, Esq., and in that of the well-known C. S. Cherrier, Esq., the oldest advocate now living in Montreal.

Choosing this city for the sphere of his practice for the long period of thirty years, he had a large number of rich and generous clients, as a reward for his assiduity in his profession, his

talents and sterling integrity. "No man deserved a better position than Mr. Hubert. In after years, his noble qualities were well known, and his honest purpose appreciated by those in power.

"On the 11th of January, 1866, just thirty years after his admission to practice, he was named prothonotary of the Superior Court, and still occupies this important, responsible and difficult situation, to the entire satisfaction of the bench, the bar, and the public."

When the new bank was established in Montreal, and received the name of the patron saint of Canada, the St. Jean Baptiste Bank, the subject of this sketch was made the provisional president of the enterprise.

A sale which Mr. Hubert made in October, 1874, at Côte St. Paul, near Montreal, shows the most extraordinary advance of property that has occurred for several years past. This farm consists of 96 arpents in extent, and cost the small sum of \$4,800 in the year 1866, and he sold it to a company of capitalists for the fabulous price of \$280,000. His residence is a fine house, "Mount St. Hubert," No. 441 Sherbrooke street.

A year after his admission to the bar, he was engaged in the troubles of that year (1837), and was present on the 14th of December, at the battle of St. Eustache, with the late Dr. Chenier, slain in the fight; J. F. Peltier, Esq., advocate, then his co-partner; J. Chevalier de Lorimier, who was one of the victims of the troubles of 1838. St. Eustache is pleasantly situated on the north branch of the Ottawa river, or the Rivière du Chêne. The malcontents were strongly entrenched in the church, which was set on fire, as was also the presbytery and about sixty of the principal houses in the village. Nearly 200 fell victims to their folly from the fire and charges of the troops, or were suffocated in the flames of the buildings destroyed. Mr. Hubert was exposed to the fire of the 32nd regiment and a battalion of volunteers on the north side, when he was riding on horseback on the south side of Petite Rivière du Chêne, having had a ball pass through his hat, and he would certainly have been killed, exposed as he was to the fire of more than 800 guns, if the fire had been better directed. On the 6th of January, 1838, he was taken prisoner with his brother, François Xavier Hubert, N. P., of St. Denis, at St. Antoine, River Richelieu, and thrown into the Montreal jail, where were then confined the late sheriff Leblanc, the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, and many others: he remained in jail for some months, till Lord Durham, converting his mission into one of peace, on the occasion of the coronation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, caused the jails in Canada, now crowded with political offenders to be emptied—many being released on giving security for future good behavior. Mr. Hubert gave recognizances of \$10,000 that he would not "trouble the peace again for five years." "More than forty years have passed since our subject gave these bonds; a new generation has arisen; Mr. Hubert has seen almost all his old companions pass away, but what he and the other '*Fils de la Liberté*' fought and bled for, that generation and their children have obtained, viz., responsible government and the election of its members by the people themselves."

"Very few have such an unblemished esentcheon and genealogical register as Mr. Hubert, and very few can tell, especially in a new country, of the position and occupation of his great-grandfather."

Mr. Hubert married, on the 26th of December, 1837, in the parish of Pointe aux Trembles, Dlle. Hermine Viger, daughter of the late Joseph Viger, Esq., and of Thérèse Archambault, of that place, and she has had eight children, three sons and five daughters, all living, namely : Louis Joseph Richard, Edouard René, Pierre Auguste, Marie Cécile Hermine, Marie Justine Eugénie, Marie Joséphine Delphine, Antoinette Marie Louise, and Marie Georgiana Gabrielle.

Mr. Hubert is a man very attentive to his business, very kind and accommodating, and is heartily esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances generally ; his impulses are most noble and generous, and the unfortunate find in him a true friend.

LOUIS EDOUARD HUBERT,

MONTREAL.

IN the year 1648, the year in which King Charles I. of England was beheaded by his rebellious subjects, there lived in the city of Paris, in the parish of Sainte Geneviève des Ardents, in the archbishopric of that city, René Hubert, a man of good position, holding the high appointment of apostolic notary and registrar of the officialité of Paris, one of the highest of all the Parisian courts of law. His wife was Anne Horry, a daughter of Nicholas Horry, who was also, at one time, apostolic notary of the parish of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, of Paris. This couple had a son who figured in the early history of Quebec, of the same name as his father, René Hubert, and who held the responsible position of registrar of the Prevosté of Quebec, receiving his commission directly from King Louis XIV. of France, and dated 20th of April, 1700. He was also the clerk of the Conseil Supérieur of Quebec, from April 13th, 1703, until his death, 1st of September, 1725. All the papers, edicts, and ordinances of that court, from the 14th June, 1703, to 1st of November, 1705, were signed by him. His son was Pierre Hubert, who left Quebec to reside in Montreal. He married Dame Marie Joseph Chartier de Bénac. He was a shipbuilder, doing a large business. The subject of this sketch, Louis Edouard Hubert, his son, was born in Montreal, on the 16th February, 1763, just seven years after the cession of Canada to Britain.

After passing with *celat* all his studies in the colleges of Montreal and Quebec, he married, on the 22nd of November, 1796, Demoiselle Marie Cécile Cartier, only daughter of Jacques Cartier, merchant, of the parish of St. Antoine, River Richelieu, and aunt of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, Baronet. He represented the county of Richelieu in the Parliament of Lower Canada, from the year 1801 to 1803; and when the war of 1812-14 broke out between Great Britain and the United States, he was named captain quarter-master of the militia of St. Denis.

The subject of this sketch, holding at that time an appointment in the militia, with many others, promptly responded to the appeal made by the governor, and the camp at Laprairie was formed, among whose citizen soldiery were Joseph Cartier, of St. Antoine, Colonel Bourdages, of St. Denis, and J. J. Girouard, notary, of St. Benoit, an old member of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.

Mr. Girouard has left a valued treasure to the family in the oil portrait which he drew in the camp of Laprairie, in 1813.

Mr. Hubert died at St. Denis, in 1843, at the age of 77 years. He left several children, the only surviving being Pierre David Hubert, M.D., and René Auguste Richard Hubert, the prothonotary of the superior court of the city and district of Montreal. 2/

NOTE.—The above notice is little more than a condensation of a sketch which we find in an elegant work entitled, "Montreal, its History, with Biographical Sketches," written and published by Rev. J. Douglas Northwick. From the same source we also derived much of the material for the notice of René A. R. Hubert, another very worthy citizen of Montreal.

HON. GEORGE OKILL STUART, Q.C.,

QUEBEC.

POSSIBLY no matter of such interest as the *Atalaya* case has ever been before the Vice-Admiralty Court of this province since that court was first established; and it has rested upon the subject of our sketch to give decision in that important affair. The judge was born at Toronto, on 12th October, 1807; is the son of the late Rev. Dr. George Okill Stuart, of Harvard, and for many years archdeacon of Kingston and dean of Upper Canada, by Lucy, daughter of General Brooks for many years governor of the State of Massachusetts. He was educated at Kingston and in the city of Quebec. After leaving school he entered upon a course of legal studies with Mr. (afterward Sir) James Stuart, attorney general, and was admitted to the bar in 1830, and made a Q.C. in 1854. Some four years after his being called to the bar he entered into partnership with Sir James Stuart, which was only dissolved in 1838, by the promotion of Sir James to the chief justiceship of Lower Canada. Possibly no man in the city of Quebec has done more for the advancement of the city. In 1846, he was elected mayor by an unanimous vote, and so popular was he with all classes at the time—as, indeed, he is at the present day—that he was re-elected for four years subsequently to fulfil the duties of the chief magistrate of Quebec, and so much respected was he by the community at large, that a subscription was raised at the time of his relinquishing the office of mayor, to present him with a very valuable silver testimonial manufactured in England. In 1852, he was elected to represent Quebec in the Provincial Parliament, and was brought in by a triumphant majority over the candidates supporting the administration led by Sir Francis Hincks. At a

subsequent election he was defeated; but, finally, another change of Government took place, and he was re-elected to represent the city of Quebec in the year 1857. Prior to this, he was appointed judge, pending the session of judges of the several courts, under the Seigniorial Act of 1854. At this time he was a Q.C. He defeated Judge Plamondon at the election in 1857. In all matters, which affect the progress and development of Quebec he has at all times taken a more than ordinary interest, especially as regards railway affairs, and it may be said that the Quebec people are mainly indebted to him for the carrying out of the North Shore Railway Act. More than twenty-two years have now elapsed since Mr. Stuart severed himself from politics; and, although on many occasions in this interim he has been invited at various times to take upon himself the representation of Quebec in Parliament, he could not be induced to do so, explaining, as a reason, that his profession—to which he is devoted—precluded him from taking upon himself Parliamentary duties. The admiralty reports, which were published in England in 1858 and 1875, emanated from Mr. Stuart's pen, and so far as maritime law in regard to the trade and navigation of the gulf and river of St. Lawrence are concerned, they are pronounced in Europe, as well as by our cousins on the other side of the Canadian border, as an authority indisputable, and carry with them a simple, concise, and explicit elucidation of very difficult questions.

On all matters relating to the high court of admiralty, Judge Stuart possesses a remarkable amount of knowledge and intelligence, as well as upon every subject appertaining to affairs nautical; and to such an extent has he made this a special study, that we believe we are correct in stating that he confines himself exclusively to admiralty cases, having ceased from practising in any of the other courts. Judge Stuart was appointed to his present seat on the bench of the court of admiralty, on the 27th October, 1873.

The judge is a member of the Church of England, and married Miss Margaret Black Staey, niece of the late Hon. Henry Black, C.B., formerly a distinguished judge of the admiralty court, Quebec, at whose death the subject of our sketch was appointed to fill the office vacated thereby.

WILLIAM LUNN.

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Devonshire, Eng., and the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Heard), Lunn, and was born on the 18th of July, 1796. His father was for many years an officer in the dockyard at Devonport. The Lunn's are believed to be descendants of the Danes, who settled in the northern part of England.

Our subject received a classical and commercial education at Devonport, where he clerked in a dockyard until 1819, and then came to Montreal, being sent out by the Admiralty to take



W. Gunn

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charge of naval stores, there being at that time a naval establishment in command of a post-captain, on each lake. This state of things continued until 1834, when the store-houses were closed, and the officers returned to England, excepting Mr. Lunn, who had married, in 1821, Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson, *nee* Fisler, widow of William Hutchinson, and concluded to remain in this country.

For sixty years he has been largely identified with the educational interests of this city. In 1822, he was instrumental in establishing the first public school in this province, the first meeting being held in his parlor. The teachers were sent out by the British and Foreign School Society of London. Some of the boys who attended that school are still living in this city, and occasionally, on meeting Mr. Lunn, speak of those early days, and of that small beginning in public school instruction. Between two hundred and three hundred scholars were connected with that first school, which was "kept" on Lagauchetière and Coté streets. This school, having been enlarged a few years ago, now has between five hundred and six hundred scholars.

In 1846 the Canadian Parliament established a general system of public instruction in this province with separate Protestant and Catholic school funds, a tax of one fifth of one per cent. being levied on the value of all real estate, excepting churches, nunneries, and religious and benevolent institutions.

For more than thirty years Mr. Lunn acted as secretary-treasurer of the Protestant board of school commissioners, and now holds the post of honorary treasurer. The people of Montreal feel greatly indebted to him for his assiduous and untiring efforts to advance the cause of education. He was one of the founders of the high school in 1843, and "when the public school system of Quebec was established in 1846," writes a leading educator of Montreal, "Mr. Lunn was appointed one of the six gentlemen who constituted the Protestant board of school commissioners of Montreal, and from that to this he has served with unintermitting zeal and fidelity. His long and useful life has won for him a large influence which he has ever exerted for good; never more conspicuously and effectively, perhaps, than in securing the co-operation of property-holders in the doubling of the city school tax, in 1872, a measure to which public education in the city of Montreal is very largely indebted."

Mr. Lunn has been a magistrate since 1826, and is one of the oldest officers of that kind in this city. He was alderman for seven consecutive years between 1840 and 1850.

He is a member of the Methodist church of Canada, and the oldest church trustee in Montreal. For fifty-five years he has been a zealous Christian worker. He aided in establishing a Bible society here, in 1820, in connection with the British and Foreign Bible society, and the first Bibles were obtained in a singular manner. A box of Bibles had been lying at Whitehall, N.Y., since the close of the war with the United States (1812-'14), they having been seized, with numerous other articles, by an American cruiser during that war. Mr. Lunn heard they were there, and through his efforts they were obtained, the duty on them being cancelled, and they coming in free.

The wife of Mr. Lunn died in 1862, since which time he has lived a widower. She left three daughters and one son by Mr. Lunn, all yet living but the eldest daughter, Mary, who married Col. Noble, R.E., and died in England in April, 1880. The second daughter, Julia, is the wife of Judge Cross, of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose sketch and portrait appear in this volume; Emma Heber, the youngest daughter, is living at home, and Alexander Hutchinson Lunn, the only son, is a lawyer in Montreal. The wife of Mr. Lunn had three children by her first husband, and one of the step-daughters married Dr. George W. Campbell, an eminent physician of Montreal, and a relative of the Governor-General of Canada.

REV. JOHN F. STEVENSON, LL.B., D.D.,

MONTREAL.

JOHN FREDERICK STEVENSON, pastor of Emmanuel Congregational church, Montreal, belongs to a family of clergymen, his father, Rev. John Stevenson, a M.A. of Glasgow university, having been a Baptist minister in the city of London, England, for more than thirty years, dying in November, 1878; and the memory of his grandfather, Rev. Thomas Stevenson, a man of remarkable pulpit ability, is still tenderly cherished among the older inhabitants of the midland counties, where he preached.

Our subject was born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, Eng., on the 9th of March, 1833, his mother being Ann Taylor, a native of the same county. He was educated in the arts at University college, London, and in theology at Regent's Park college; was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, where he preached for four years, and then became pastor at Nottingham, where he remained for five years. In 1863 he removed to Reading, Berkshire, and there served as pastor of Trinity Congregational church for eleven years.

In 1874 Dr. Stevenson came to Montreal and became the first pastor of Emmanuel church, which, through divine aid, he has built up into a strong and influential body.

He received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of London, in 1853, that of bachelor of laws in 1866, and that of doctor of divinity from Queen's college, Kingston, Ont., in 1879, honors very fittingly bestowed.

Dr. Stevenson has always taken much interest in the cause of education, and while in Reading, Eng., was a member of the school board, and is now chairman of the Protestant board of school commissioners for the city of Montreal. He is also chairman of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec for 1880, and has a high standing alike in his denomination and in the community.

Dr. Stevenson is lecturer on the Greek testament in the Congregational college of British North America; and the writer once heard him remark that he owed his love for that language

in a large measure to the late Dean Alford of Canterbury, on the death of whom he delivered and published a sermon. A few other sermons of his, we believe, have been published by other parties, mainly in newspapers and magazines. For years he has been accustomed to write more or less for literary periodicals, having skill for such writing as well as taste for literary work. He is also known as a lecturer on "Milton," "The Pilgrim Fathers," "American Poets," and other literary and historical subjects.

Dr. Stevenson married in July, 1863, Matilda Boyle Davis, daughter of the late George Henry Davis, LL.D., secretary of the religious tract society of England. They have four children living, and have buried one daughter. Mrs. Stevenson is a highly educated lady, sympathizing warmly with her husband in all his labors, and is an earnest Christian worker.

JUSTICE A. B. ROUTHIER, LL.D.,

QUEBEC.

M. JUSTICE A. B. ROUTHIER, was born at St. Placide, in the county of Two Mountains, on the 8th of May, 1839. His father, M. Charles Routhier, was a respectable and intelligent farmer, whose ancestors came from Saintonge, France.

He pursued his studies with great success at the college of St. Thérèse de Blainville, county of Terrebonne, and was the first student of that college who ever made a bachelier-ès-Arts of the Laval university.

He then studied law at the same university, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1861. The next year he married Miss Marie Clorinde Mondelet, the only daughter of the late Jean Olivier Mondelet, advocate, the brother of the two justices Mondelet, and made his residence at Kamouraska. There he practised his profession with success, and became at the same time one of the prominent writers of two newspapers, the *Courier du Canada*, published in Quebec, and the *Nouveau Monde*, published in Montreal.

In 1869, he was a candidate for the Commons, at the election that was going on in the county of Kamouraska, but was defeated by the Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, by a small majority.

In 1872, he was made a Queen's counsel by the federal government, and on the 1st September, 1873, was appointed one of the justices of the Superior Court.

From August, 1875, to April, 1876, he travelled through Europe, and when in Rome, his Holiness Pius IX. created him a knight commander of St. Grégoire-le-Grand. He spent four months in Paris, and was there intimately connected with the leading writers of the Catholic press and the Legitimist party. He delivered at the Cercle du Luxembourg a speech which was commented upon and praised by *l'Univers* and *Le Monde*, of Paris.

He took a conspicuous part in the festivities of June, 1880, and was the chairman of the *Congrès Catholique*, held at Laval university, and vice-president of the *Convention Nationale*.

In those assemblies he delivered speeches which, it is said, created a profound sensation, and after which *La Minerve*, a newspaper of Montreal, proclaimed him the champion of the Catholic party in Canada. Those speeches have been recently published, with the most flattering commendation, by M. Lucien Brun, the chief of the Legitimist party of France in the *Revue Trimestrielle*, of Paris.

M. Justice Routhier is now living in Quebec, and in June last he was made a Docteur-ès-Lettres by the Laval university.

In 1871, he published a volume, the *Causeries du Dimanche*, and wrote before and since, a great number of articles and pieces of poetry which are scattered in the newspapers.

At a time which is not distant, it is said, he will publish two volumes of "*Impressions de Voyage*;" another volume of "*Conferences et Discours*," and a little volume of *Poésies* (poems.)

M. Justice Routhier is the father of four children, three daughters and one son.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY FORREST,

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY FORREST was born at Louiseville, in the district of Montreal, on the 24th of March, 1833, consequently is a Canadian by birth although of Irish extraction.

His father, Doctor William Wilson Forrest, a successful and eminent practitioner, was at one time a governor of the college of physicians and surgeons; his mother was Clarissa, daughter of Captain J. Gethings, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment; his grandfather, Henry Forrest, descended from the renowned Sir Carmile Forrest, was an Irish gentleman, born and educated in Dublin, and a cousin of the late Lord Plunkett. For many years he resided on his plantation in the West Indies, but on the emancipation of the negroes he parted with his estate and came to Canada, when he settled in Montreal.

He was instrumental in rendering good service to the British Government, in 1812-'13, and as a reward, was offered a large tract of land in Upper and another in Lower Canada, but declined accepting these; possibly he may have preferred that his services should be purely voluntary. Subsequently he embarked a considerable amount of capital in Hudson Bay speculations, but the untimely death of his friend Lord Selkirk, caused him to withdraw from his operations in the north-west.

Lieutenant-colonel Forrest removed to the city of Quebec at the age of twenty, and there embarked in the lumber trade, which he carried on for several years. The firm of Forrest and

Oliver, of which he was senior member, was one of the first to ship timber direct from Quebec to Franco; he is now the head of the firm of Forrest and Company, coal and general merchants of Quebec.

In 1857, he contested the county of Dorchester, as a candidate for a seat in the old Parliament of Canada, but was defeated at the polls by Sir Hector Langevin, C.B. In 1861, he was gazetted captain of the Levis troop of volunteer militia cavalry; in 1866 he was appointed paymaster of the 17th battalion of infantry, and on the 30th of November, of the same year, paymaster on the permanent staff of the militia for the seventh military district, and he has since obtained the post of district storekeeper. As a military student he received and now holds, a first-class certificate from the royal school of gunnery in Quebec.

Colonel Forrest is a gentleman who is held in much esteem amongst his brother officers, and all who had the pleasure of meeting with him socially are unanimous in expressing their opinions as to his cordial and genial disposition.

He married, in 1855, Marianne, daughter of Thomas Tweddell, by whom he has issue three sons and six daughters, viz., Sydney Leopold, William Henry, Charles Gethings, Caroline Alice, Gertrude, Kate, Gwendoline, Clarissa Essex and Louise Lorne.

The family crest is a coronet and oak tree, and the motto, *Viveant dum vivant*.

GEORGE C. DESSAULLES,

ST. HYACINTHE.

GEORGE CASIMIR DESSAULLES, president of the Bank of St. Hyacinthe and of the St. Hyacinthe Manufacturing Company, and an enterprising citizen, was born in this city on the 29th of September, 1827. His father was Jean Dessaulles, *seigneur* of St. Hyacinthe, one of the founders of the place, a member of the Lower Canada parliament for years, and at the time of his death, in 1835, a member of the Legislative Council of this province.

The father of Jean Dessaulles was from Switzerland, coming to Lower Canada in the latter part of the last century. The mother of our subject was Rosalie Papineau, sister of Hon. Louis J. Papineau. She died in 1867.

Mr. Dessaulles was educated at the college of St. Hyacinthe, taking a complete classical course, and studied law, but never engaged in its practice. His time has been largely employed in looking after his seigniorial estate and other property, and in attending to the several municipal and other offices which he has held, or still holds.

He was councilman for twelve years, mayor of the city for ten years, making twenty-two consecutive years' service in the municipality, and then declined the chief magistracy against the wishes of the people; was a school commissioner at one period; is a justice of the peace,

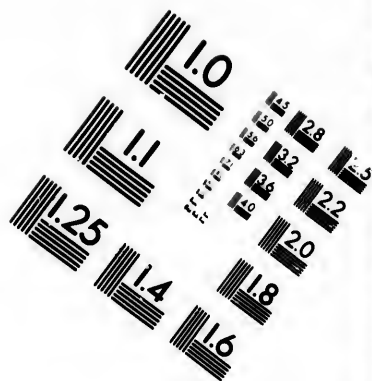
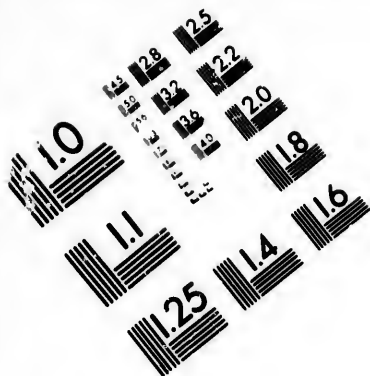
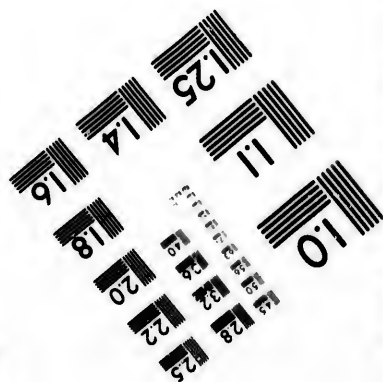
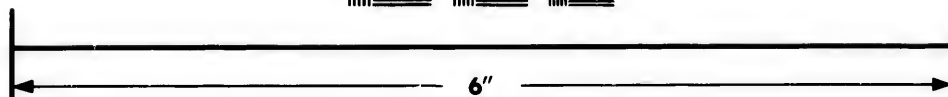
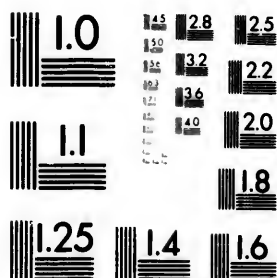


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and the second president of the Bank of St. Hyacinthe, taking that post in 1878. The Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, is a large institution, and doing a variety of business—carding wool, manufacturing flannels and cloths, flour for custom market, &c. It is such enterprises as this company that have helped to build up the city of St. Hyacinthe; and in efforts made in that direction no man has done more than the subject of this sketch, whose energies and business tact and talents are thoroughly devoted to the interests of his native city. He is connected with the Catholic church, and was at one time president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. His moral character stands well.

Mr. Dessaulles was first married in 1857 to Miss Emilie Emma Mondelet, third daughter of Hon. Dominic Mondelet, of Three Rivers, she dying in 1864, leaving one son and two daughters; and the second time in 1869 to Miss Frances Louisa Leman, daughter of Dr. Dennis S. Leman, an English physician, and by her he has two daughters and two sons.

WOODFORD PILKINGTON, M.L., C.E.,

QUEBEC.

MR. PILKINGTON is deservedly mentioned as one of the eminent and prominent men of Quebec, and although he has only been a resident in the Dominion since June, 1877, he has obtained for himself by his indefatigable zeal and skill, the good will and esteem of the public generally, from the Governor-General and his royal consort down to the employees under him in the important public works he has been entrusted with the construction of, such as the Princess Louise embankment and docks, as well as the Lorne graving dock, which is now in course of completion in the ancient capital of Canada.

The subject of our sketch was born at Trinidad, in the West Indies, on the 29th January, 1830, and educated in England. He is the son of the late Captain George Pilkington, an officer of some distinction who formerly belonged to that time-honored and scientific corps, the Royal Engineers. His mother was Miss Charlotte Clara, daughter of Thomas Jollie, Esq., of Vanbrugh Fields House, Blackheath, Kent, England, a gentleman at one time possessing a very large property. His mother died on the 14th of February, 1891. His father served at Guadeloupe and Martinique, and received the thanks of His Majesty King George III., for being instrumental in causing the French fleet to be driven from St. Kitts, which were read at the head of the garrison. He was also one of the four officers selected by the French officers to report on the state of the fortress of Martinique after its surrender.

Captain Pilkington was afterwards stationed at Trinidad, and it was during the time he was quartered there that Woodford P. was born; Sir Ralph James Woodford, K.C.B., being governor at the time and a great friend of this officer, he was by consent named after him.

Captain Pilkington was subsequently engaged in Spain in the first surveys in that country of the line of railway from Madrid to Badajoz, in which he was assisted by his son, Woolford Pilkington. Finally he (the father) proceeded as chief engineer to the Cape of Good Hope, where he died in 1839.

Mr. Pilkington, in the early part of his career was a pupil of Professor Butler Williams, and afterwards of the Rev. Benjamin Beatson, of Corpus College, Cambridge, possibly one of the most eminent mathematicians of his day. The first works the young engineer was entrusted with was the construction of the lighthouses on Cape Recife and Bird Islands, and possibly we cannot do better than give some extracts from a letter from Mr. W. Porter, a man of the most sterling honor and highest integrity, which runs as follows:—

WOODFORD PILKINGTON, Esq.,
M. Ins. C. E.,
&c., &c., &c.

16 COLLEGE SQUARE EAST, BELFANT,
26th January, 1877.

My dear Mr. Pilkington,

* * * * *

Having been, during the whole time you were employed in South Africa, a member of the Executive Council of the Cape Colony and of the Colonial Legislature, I had, I think, abundant opportunities of knowing what you did, and how you did it, and in what estimation you were held by the Colonial Government, by your own department, and by those amongst the Colonial public most competent to judge.

* * * * *

The Lighthouse on Cape Recife and the Lighthouse on the Bird Islands have always been regarded as creditable to you. Living as I did close to Cape Town, whilst you filled the responsible station of City Engineer, I can state that you filled it with efficiency. When afterwards you became, under Governor Sir George Grey, Chief Engineer of British Kaffraria, before its annexation to the Cape Colony, you had an opportunity of proving the versatility of your talents and attainments by acting as Marine Engineer in regard to the Harbor Works at East London, and by executing on land, some works of no inconsiderable importance. Your subsequent service as Assist. Colonial Engineer and Commissioner of Public Works, in the Eastern Districts, was, I have every reason to believe, quite as useful to the public and quite as creditable to yourself, as from your antecedents, was to be anticipated.

I do not know that I need say more. But I think it right to add that you always appeared to me to be a man gifted with considerably more than ordinary abilities, who had inherited a taste for engineering, and mastered his profession; and who, moreover, had that, without which no public servant is worth his salt, namely, a sense of duty and a determination to do it.

Believe me,

My dear Mr. Pilkington,

Yours, very faithfully,

(Signed,)

W. PORTER, C.M.G.,

Barrister-at-Law,

Late Her Majesty's Atty. General.

After his employment at the Cape he proceeded to the north of Spain, where he was engaged in constructing a line of railway for the Bidasoa Iron Co., as well as laying out all their works through the defiles of the Bidasoa river, by the side of which the metals run for a distance of nine miles in difficult inclines from Yrun to Anderlaza. Having successfully accomplished these works, it may be worthy to record the high opinion a no less distinguished

engineer than Mr. Barlow, the now past-president of the institution of civil engineers in London, England, entertained of him, which will be found in the following letter :

From Mr. W. H. BARLOW, F. R. S., &c., &c., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers,
2 OLD PALACE YARD, WESTMINSTER,
December 3rd, 1874.

I have known Mr. Pilkington many years, and have had somewhat recently to examine into works proposed to be constructed in Spain, which works have since been executed.

From my knowledge of Mr. Pilkington personally, and from the opportunity I have had of examining his engineering designs, I am enabled to state with perfect confidence that he is fully qualified to undertake the duties of the office for which he is applying.

He is very careful in the preparation of his drawings or other documents. He has a very suggestive mind, is fertile in resources, and is a gentleman of good education.

I may add that in the circle of my engineering acquaintance, I do not think I can point out any one (having regard to all the circumstances of the case) who would be able to fulfil the duties of the office better than Mr. Pilkington.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. H. BARLOW.

Since he has been in Quebec it is acknowledged upon all sides without bias that the selection of Mr. Pilkington for the important works here on the Princess Louise embankment and docks, as well as those which he is now engaged upon, viz., the Lorne graving dock at St. Joseph de Levis, which it is expected will be completed in 1882, was a most discreet one ; and that the high testimony always given of him in whatever part of the world he has been entrusted with any important work, is deservedly and fully confirmed by the assiduity, skill and care he has exhibited in the progress and construction of the harbor works and docks which have been and now are being carried out by him here.

That Messrs. Kinnipple and Morris were determined in securing the best man for the works at Quebec, is not only evinced by what we see has been and is being done, but also in the scrupulous care these gentlemen took in the selection they made out of some forty applicants for the post, which was publicly advertised for through the medium of the English press on behalf of the Quebec harbor commissioners. Mr. Pilkington is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England.

During the time from 1855-59 he was chief engineer in British Kaffraria, he made the acquaintance and was one of the official colleagues of the late Sir George Colley, who was recently killed at Majuba Hill.

The following is a copy of the statement and general summary of services under the Government at the Cape of Good Hope, by Woodford Pilkington, M. Ins. C. E., which will suffice to show the aptitude and ability as an engineer of the subject of our sketch.

1stly.—Employed as Resident Engineer on the design and construction of the Lighthouse at Cape Recife, Algoa Bay, erected within high water, the tower being 90 feet in height, and the centre of the light being 110 feet above the level of the sea, and carrying a revolving Catadioptric light of the first order. 2ndly.—Employed on the erection of the Lighthouse at the Bird Islands, over the Doddington Reef, Algoa Bay, the mean

height of the light apparatus being 120 feet above the level of the sea, and mounting a double fixed light. *3rdly.*—Employed for two years and a half as Civil Engineer to the City of Cape Town, where he had charge of the design and construction of all works, and was first to introduce a system of covered sewers, and designed and built the large out-fall sewers at the Central Wharf, which were afterwards carried with success through the reclaimed land of the Harbor Trustees. *4thly.*—Employed by the special appointment of Sir George Grey, K.C.B., as Chief Engineer of British Kaffraria, and particularly to the charge of the Harbor Works at East London, during the expenditure of the Imperial Grant of £40,000 per annum, for three years, during which time he prepared the necessary detailed surveys and sections of the river and harbor mouth, and the necessary drawings of the piers, training walls and breakwater, which in principle are now being carried into execution under Sir John Coode. At the same time he designed and built the large Hospital for the treatment of the Native Tribes in King William's Town, together with other miscellaneous works. *5thly.*—Finally, from August, 1859, to January, 1866, that is for a period of six years, was employed under direct appointment on the fixed establishment as Assistant Colonial Engineer and Commissioner of Works, in the Eastern Province, where for a considerable time, he had entire charge of all works and for which he received the special thanks of the Chief Engineer, and extra remuneration from the Government.

(SIGNED,)

WOODFORD PILKINGTON,

M. Ina. C. E.

Attested by

W. PORTER, Esq.

The Honorable WILLIAM PORTER, C. M. G.,

Barrister-at-Law,

Late Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony of the

Cape of Good Hope.

REV. CANON HENDERSON, M.A.,

MONTREAL.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College and canon of Christ Church cathedral, is descended from an old family which settled near Londonderry, Ireland, before the conquest of that town. His father was Rev. Robert Henderson, a clergyman of the Church of England, holding various posts of high responsibility, and among them, the principalship of Foyle college, Londonderry, where our subject was born on the 22nd of May, 1834. His mother was Letitia Johnston, daughter of Benjamin Johnston, Esq., of the Copse, Wicklow. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, from which he graduated in 1854, with classical and ethical honors; was ordained deacon in 1857, by the bishop of Bath and Wells, and priest in 1858, by the bishop of Meath, Ireland; and before leaving the old country had appointments at Brompton Ralph, Eng.; Monksilver, Somerset, Eng.; and Ballymore, Westmeath, Ireland.

In 1862, our subject came to America, and had the following appointments in the order mentioned: Pembroke, Ont.; St. Luke's, Cleveland, Ohio; St. John's, Keokuk, Iowa; St. Paul's cathedral, Virginia city, Nevada; St. John's, Eureka, same state; rector of Dunham, Quebec, and examining chaplain to the Metropolitan. As a preacher, he is distinguished by the simplicity, fulness and force of his language; by his argumentative and logical style; by

the dignity, propriety and seriousness of his manner; and by his exhibition of sound, robust and evangelical truth.

In 1877, he was appointed canon of Christ's Church cathedral, and principal of Montreal diocesan theological college, positions which he is filling with marked success. The college was incorporated in 1877, and has become affiliated with McGill university, two steps which have added greatly to its prosperity. Principal Henderson, under the bishop of the diocese, has its entire supervision, and also fills the chair of systematic theology. Its present flourishing condition is, no doubt, a source of especial pleasure to him, as well as to all its friends. Canon Henderson has peculiar fitness for his position as professor of theology, he being well read and sound as a theologian, "apt to teach" and zealous in the work. The excellent progress which his pupils are making reflects great credit upon their teacher, and shows the wisdom of the choice in placing him at the head of the college.

Principal Henderson has published an exposition on the article of the creed, "He descended into hell"; an essay on "Baptismal regeneration"; lectures on "Total abstinence"; and lectures on the "Advantages of the study of theology."

JOSEPH ELIZEAR POULIOT,

FRASERVILLE.

MR. POULIOT is descended from an old French family who settled in this country over 230 years ago from Bellême, in the diocese of Mans, in France; he is the son of Mr. Edward Pouliot, a farmer at Rimouski, who married Miss Marcelline Rehel, the daughter of a merchant of the highest repute in Rimouski, and was one of the first merchants that became established there.

The subject of this sketch was born at Rimouski on the 15th of April, 1838, and is now the leading and oldest advocate in Fraserville; he was educated at the seminary of Quebec, where he took up a full course; afterwards he entered Laval and finally studied at the law school at St. Mary's college, Montreal, from which latter he graduated on the 31st of July, 1862, having previously, in 1857, been granted the degree of B.L. at Laval, and was called to the bar on the 4th of August, 1862. During the time he was studying law he was engaged in the office of Mr. G. Talbot, of Quebec, and in that of Loranger Bros., at Montreal; he obtained first premiums in excellency in his class at the seminary, for the greatest part of the whole course, and having, in his earlier years, exhibited such a strong predilection for the study of law, it is hardly surprising to find him holding the positions he has done and now retains; he was official assignee for the district of Kamouraska from 1869 until 1879. In Rivière du

Loup *en bas*, he held the office of treasurer for the municipality, for nearly ten years, and was elected mayor two years consecutively by acclamation; he was entrusted with the drawing up of the bill of incorporation of Fraserville during his term of office as treasurer, and at present is president of the school commissioners of the town; he is also a commissioner appointed by the Government to receive affidavits for the courts of the Province of New Brunswick; he takes a great interest in all agricultural pursuits, and besides his professional duties of avocat, is a large farmer in Fraserville, and some of the property he now holds in the town at one time belonged to General John Murray, who was Governor-General of Canada after the cession of the country to the English. He is a Roman Catholic.

He married on the 1st of June, 1869, Julianna, eldest daughter of Andrew Laughlin Fraser, Esq., whose grandfather, Major Malcom Fraser, formerly belonged to the 78th Highlanders, at the time of the siege of Quebec, and who eventually became seignior of a part of Mount Murray and part of the island of Orleans. Mrs. Pouliot was a connexion of the late Dr. McLaughlin, who for many years was physician to Charles X. of France. By this marriage there has been issue one daughter, who survives.

MATTHEW HUTCHINSON, B.C.L.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this notice is associate professor of civil procedure in the University of McGill College, and one of the rising young lawyers of Montreal. He is a native of Halifax county, Nova Scotia, a son of William S. and Martha (Archibald) Hutchinson, and was born on the 29th of October, 1842. His father, who belongs to the agricultural class, is a grandson of an United Empire Loyalist, who moved from the United States into Nova Scotia about the time of the close of the American revolution.

When Matthew was about twelve years old the family moved into the Province of Ontario, settling on a farm near Clinton, in the County of Huron, where he had some healthful experience in aiding to cultivate the soil. He received his literary education mainly at the London grammar school and McGill college, attending two years at the latter institution, where also he obtained his legal education, receiving the degree of B.C.L., in March, 1873, being gold medalist in law. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1874, since which date he has been in practice in the city of Montreal, doing business in both the civil and criminal courts, but principally in the former. He is one of the firm of McMaster, Hutchinson and Knapp.

Mr. Hutchinson is a sound, careful and reliable lawyer, and adds to his fine talents and legal acquisitions, great energy and perseverance. By these qualities he has, during a comparatively

short practice, secured the confidence and esteem of a large circle of clients, and will, no doubt, with advancing experience, take rank among the leading advocates of the bar of Montreal.

Mr. Hutchinson was appointed a lecturer on civil procedure in McGill university soon after he had graduated from the same, and became associate professor in that chair in 1879, a post which his fine legal attainments and his diligence enable him to fill with great acceptance.

Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the American Presbyterian church, and a man of excellent moral as well as legal character. His profession rarely has a plethora of high-tone Christian gentlemen, but the Montreal bar is, in this respect, well represented, both in its older and younger members.

In January, 1874, he was united in marriage with Mary Hood, daughter of the late David Hood, engineer, of Montreal, and they have two children.

JEAN BAPTISTE LUDGER HOULD, LL.B.,

THREE RIVERS.

MR. HOULD, who is one of the most prominent lawyers in Three Rivers, and enjoys, possibly, the largest practice, was born on the 3rd of Sept., 1841, at St. Angèle de Laval, and is the son of Mr. Jean Baptiste Hould, who for many years was mayor and a member of the council of the latter place. His mother was Miss Olive Tourigny, of the same place.

He was educated at the seminary of Nicolet, and afterwards studied law at Laval university, during which time he was engaged in the office of the eminent and well known firm of Casault, Langlois and Angers, of Quebec. Passing his examination successfully in July, 1864, he, after a brief period, commenced practice in Three Rivers in 1865, which he has carried on until the present time. During this time he has enjoyed by far the most principal practice in this now prosperous and rapidly rising city. Amongst his many duties he has pleaded at the court of review, in the Queen's Bench, and the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

He previously held office in the city council, but his multifarious duties in connection with his practice compelled him to relinquish his connection with municipal matters.

He is the syndic of the Three Rivers section of the bar, and is acknowledged by his confrères as possessing a vast amount of ability in his profession. He is a gentleman much respected by the community at large, and from all accounts is still deserving the confidence for integrity reposed in him.

He married on the 30th June, 1869, Miss Sarah, daughter of the late François Xavier Turcotte, who was for many years clerk of the peace for Three Rivers, and one of the most able advocates of his day. By this alliance there has been issue seven children, five of whom survive.

He contributed to the abolition of the tax of \$4.00 which each advocate was formerly compelled to pay for the publication of the Lower Canada Reports, though he was not entitled to receive a copy thereof.

He compelled the former secretaries of the bar of Three Rivers to account for moneys received by them as such.

He established a law library for the section of the bar of Three Rivers.

He was the advocate of F. X. O. Methot, Hypolite Montplaisir, H. G. Malhiot, and D. N. St. Cyr, when their elections were contested.

HEZEKIAH L. ROBINSON,

WATERLOO.

HEZEKIAH LUKE ROBINSON, one of the leading merchants in Waterloo, is a native of the place, being born on the 1st January, 1827. He is a son of Hezekiah Robinson, merchant in his day, from Newfane, Winham county, Vt., whose great-great-grandfather, William Robinson, is mentioned in the history of four different towns in Massachusetts. It has long been a prominent family in that commonwealth. The mother of our subject is Seleucia Knowlton, also from Newfane, Vt., in which state her grandfather held the office of judge. Her grandfather was in the Indian wars, when the states were British colonies, and kept a journal during his soldier life, that journal now being in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Hezekiah Robinson came into this section of the province from Newfane, in 1821, having there been a wool carder and cloth manufacturer; started a carding mill at Stukely; in October of the same year purchased land and located where Waterloo now stands, he giving it its name, the nearest post office being at Derby, Vt., 43 miles off; commenced the mercantile business in 1829; erected a saw mill in 1830; a little later owned a grist mill in company with other parties, who had for a short time an interest in his other business; in 1841 built a stone store and devoted his attention more exclusively to merchandising, continuing it until his death in 1851. His wife, who died in 1876, was the mother of nine children, eight of whom lived to grow up, two of them being ministers of the English Church. Frederick Robinson, the second son, is a clergyman, and settled at Abbotsford, P.Q.; George Canning Robinson is settled at Aylmer, P. Q., and is rural dean for St. Andrews, and Edward died after engaging in mercantile pursuits. The third son, the subject of this sketch, received a common English education, and was carefully trained by his father for a mercantile life, which he has steadily followed, going into business for himself as soon as he had reached his majority.

With the exception of two years spent in trade at Hatley, county of Stanstead, two years in New York city, and seven in Montreal, Mr. Robinson has always lived in Waterloo. For

many years he was in partnership with his eldest brother, Jonathan Robinson, not before mentioned, and who was for a long time a prominent citizen of Waterloo, holding the offices of postmaster, mayor of the township, and warden of the county, dying in 1866.

In 1865, Mr. Robinson was a captain of volunteers, and was stationed a while at Niagara, it being the time of the St. Alban's raid. He rose to the rank of major of volunteers and resigned in 1870. In the Masonic order he has been grand superintendent of the Royal Arch, and is now grand J.; has also been district deputy grand master under grand lodge of Canada.

His politics are Liberal, and he is one of your positive men, having strong convictions of what is right and for the best interests of the country, and always ready to give a reason for his belief. He has usually been an active worker for his party during a political canvass, doing hard work for his friends, and asking nothing for himself.

His religious connection is with the Church of England. He holds the offices of warden and delegate to the Diocesan Synod of Montreal, and has been delegate to the Dominion Synod. He has long been an earnest advocate of temperance, and is president of the Waterloo branch of the Dominion Alliance.

Mr. Robinson was a director of the Eastern Townships bank from its organization until 1869, when he went to New York city. He was also at one time a director of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, and is now treasurer of that company. He has a liberal share of public spirit, and takes pride in witnessing the progress of important enterprises, and in helping them forward.

He has been married three times; first 1853, to Sarah Elizabeth Robertson, of Charlestown, N.H., she dying in 1868; the second time in 1870, to Kate Fiske Haskell, of Fitchburg, Mass., she dying three years later, and the third time in 1874, to Louise Robertson, of Charlestown, N.H., cousin of his first wife, she dying in 1876. Of eight children, the fruit of these several unions, only one child, George Edward, a son by the first wife, is living. He is in partnership with his father, and a young man of excellent character and first class business qualifications.

JOSEPH EDWARD METHOT,

THREE RIVERS.

THE subject of this memoir was born at Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, on the 24th of May, 1855, and is the son of Mr. Joseph Telesphore Methot, a well known merchant of that place, by Miss Celine, daughter of Olivier Mathe, who is also a merchant in the same place, and highly respected. Mr. Joseph Edward Methot was educated at the Three Rivers seminary, and was brought up for the profession of lawyer or advocate, and he has fully established most recently that he is a member of that learned profession of no mean ability: as in the question

of some importance to commercial travellers which has lately been contested at Three Rivers, as to whether the corporation by-law can be enforced in the taxation of commercial travellers, he so ably conducted the case against the municipal authorities that he gained it for his clients and at the same time got the objectionable bugbear of a by-law to commercial men annulled. Mr. Methot studied law in the office of Mr. A. Turcotte, the popular and eminent Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Council, and was admitted as barrister after passing his examination on July 12, 1879, at Three Rivers. He enjoys a good and daily increasing practice at Three Rivers, and is regarded there as a gentleman of considerable promise by his professional confrères. Socially, he is esteemed by the community at large, and with his business aptitude and intelligence and a commendable amount of zeal on all questions affecting his clients' interests, he is, although young in his profession, one of those men who must make a mark in the professional world. He served in the 79th battalion from 1873 to 1878.

He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. January 12, 1881, he married Miss Alida, eldest daughter of Louis Trefle Dorais, Esq., of St. Gregoire.

SEVERE DUMOULIN,

THREE RIVERS.

AMONG the many distinguished gentlemen who fill public positions connected with the legal profession in the city of Three Rivers, Mr. Dumoulin has always held a prominent place. The fact of his holding so many important public and honorary posts of responsibility attest the fact that his merits are acknowledged by the community generally.

Severe Dumoulin, sheriff for the district of Three Rivers, was the son of the late Pierre Benjamin Dumoulin, Queen's Counsel, batonnier and president of the Quarter Sessions, and Hermine Rientord, daughter of the late François Rientord. His father was mayor of Three Rivers for some years and represented that constituency in parliament at different periods.

Mr. Severe Dumoulin was born in Three Rivers in the year 1829. He received his education at Nicolet college, in the Province of Quebec, and at the Jesuits' college, Fordham, New York state.

He was called to the bar in May, 1852, and was twice elected batonnier, or president, of the Law Association for the district of Three Rivers. Since 1857 he was returned three times to the city council, and six times elected mayor, which latter office he still holds.

In 1868 he was elected by acclamation member for the Local House for Three Rivers and at the following session moved the adoption of the answer to the speech from the throne. In 1869 he resigned his seat as member to accept the shrievalty of the district of Three Rivers.

Mr. Dumoulin is president of the school commissioners and performs the duties of Recorder and Police Magistrate for the district of Three Rivers; has been elected several times and is now President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and the Three Rivers Building Society. He is president of the board for the relief of the indigent sick, and a member of the commission for the erection of churches, &c., &c., has been for a number of years and is still one of the directors of the Three Rivers Gas Company.

He was manager of the branch of the Bank of Upper Canada from 1856 to 1863 in this city.

Mr. Dumoulin married, on the 23rd of September, 1862, Fanny, daughter of Samuel Macauley, Esq., by whom he had two children, a son, Benjamin, now 12 years of age, and a daughter, Catharine, aged 15 years. His wife died the 24th of February, 1875.

He married a second time, on the 5th of July, 1877, Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Broster, Esq., lumber merchant. Our subject is a Conservative in politics and a Roman Catholic in belief. Sheriff Dumoulin is noted for his strict attention to his duties as sheriff and is much valued for his extreme usefulness in the various offices which he has been entrusted with, is much respected by his fellow-citizens, and always ready to assist in any matter which may further the interests of his native city.

SIMON PETERS, J.P.,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Youghal, county Cork, Ireland, Sept. 18th, 1815, eldest son of Henry Peter, of "Kirch in Polenden on the Rhine" and Mary Barry, of the town of Cork, Ireland. At the age of four years his parents came to this country from Gibraltar with the 1st battalion, 60th regiment, of which his father was color-sergeant. At the age of ten years he had to leave school to work for a living; when old enough to learn a trade was apprenticed to a master builder to learn the trade of a house joiner. In the spring of 1836, having finished his apprenticeship he went to New York, U.S., to improve himself in his trade and learn architectural drawing. These lessons in drawing were acquired at great expense and could only be taken at night, so as not to interfere with the labors of the day. In the autumn of 1840 returned to Quebec to take charge of his mother and her family who had been left penniless by the death of his father in 1837. Mr. Peters commenced business as a builder and contractor in the spring of 1841, without money or friends, having only his mechanical skill, indomitable energy, perseverance and administrative capabilities to help him in making his way. For the first few years the struggle was such that he had to labor almost day and night. As soon as circumstances permitted, and wishing to repair the loss of his early education, he

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Simon Peters

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attended a night school kept by a Mr. Geggie. In the winter of 1844 and 1845 he undertook to complete the cabins and state rooms of the river steamboat called the *Quebec*, built by the late John Munn, as the *Quebec* was at this time wintering at Boucherville, a few miles below Montreal. It necessitated a great deal of travelling by land during the winter, the journey occupying from three to four days, and the suffering from cold and snow storms was intense. This work, which was finished in the spring of 1845, compared at that time most favorably with the floating palaces of the present day, and was looked upon as an undertaking requiring a great deal of mechanical skill and knowledge. In the summer of 1845 he was a sufferer by the great conflagration which devastated the whole of the suburbs of St. Roch, and all his labor and earnings of four years were swept away in a few hours. Notwithstanding this severe blow to a young beginner, he immediately set to work to restore his workshop and make a shelter for his family. He moved to the suburb of St. John, whence a month afterwards, he was again driven back to St. Roch by fire, where he settled with his family. From 1845 to 1851 Mr. Peters was connected with the building of some of the finest edifices in Quebec, notably the Wesleyan church, St. Peter's chapel, Music Hall (when he received the thanks of the late Lord Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada) Masonic Hall, St. Andrew's church, Morrin college, the late James McKenzie's residence on the cape, the English chapel at Pointe Levis, and subsequently St. Saviour's church. In 1851 he undertook, in connection with his brother, Henry Peters, now of Halifax, and George Blaiklock, formerly of Quebec, to erect the new Wellington barracks at Halifax, Nova Scotia. During the eight years he was engaged in this extensive work, under the direction of Colonels Savage and Stothert, Royal Engineers, Mr. Peters introduced a number of reforms in that city, which remain as mementos of his visit, notably the changing of the working hours, the first brickyard established in Nova Scotia, working steam power at the eastern passage, and the first steam planing mill and factory on Creamer's wharf. During the construction of the Wellington barracks, he kept his business still going in Quebec, under the direction of his brother Charles Peters (now dead), and had the first steam saw and planing mill erected in 1855. In 1858 and 1859 he spent some sixteen months in London, trying to get an indemnity from the British Government for additional work done to the Wellington Barracks. In this he was ably assisted by the late Sir Samuel Cunard, the late Judge Haliburton (*Sam Slick*), M.P., and Viscount, now Lord, Bury. His application for indemnity being refused by the Government of that day, he returned to Quebec, where he was joined by his family. In 1864 he undertook to build for the Quebec Harbor Commission, the existing breakwater at the mouth of the St. Charles river. This work stands unrivalled in the annals of history, having been sunk in fifty-three feet of water at low tide. No such deep water work was ever attempted previous to this date in any part of the world. In the month of August, 1864, the steam saw mill and factory, erected in 1855, was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of \$60,000, on which there was only a nominal insurance. Mr. Peters

was made a justice of the peace in 1866, in which year he commenced the construction of the St. Charles steam saw mill and factory on the river St. Charles, and completed it in 1867, where it now stands, the most complete establishment of its kind in the Dominion, from which buildings and building material have been sent to the coast of Peru, South America, San Domingo, and elsewhere. In 1874 he had the honor of building a summer residence for the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, at Tadousac, mouth of the Saguenay river. In 1877 was the successful competitor for the Quebec harbor improvements, now known as the Louise embankment, called after Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, wife of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne, the tablet stone of which was laid in 1880 by Her Royal Highness, on which occasion the contractors presented her with an engraved silver trowel and mallet. In 1878 and 1879 Mr. Peters was president of St. Patrick's Society; was also appointed by the mayor and corporation of the city of Quebec as valuer for certain lands in Palace ward, used and occupied by the Q. M. O. & O. R., which valuation was most faithfully accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the civic authorities, and the public at large. During the 40 years that Mr. Peters has been in business he has paid away large sums of money for labor; his dealings with his men in his employ have always been fair and just, and no man ever left his employ unpaid, or was detained one moment beyond the usual fortnightly payments. It might not be out of place to add what Professor L. N. Fowler, the eminent phrenologist, said of Mr. Peters in the year 1858:

You have prominent executiveness, wide awake energetic spirit; you are rather forcible, cannot take life tamely, or do a small business only; you are mostly in a hurry, positive in character, independent in spirit and remarkably ambitious, but not proud or haughty; you could scarcely live in retired life or devote yourself exclusively to personal business; you desire office, position, some kind of business that would require much energy and ambition, the more you have to do with public life the better it would suit your views; you seldom fail to accomplish your ends, but manifest a desire to pursue objects perseveringly; are almost too stubborn and self-willed when excited; you are like the Duke of Wellington, you can never be conquered; you are qualified to take the lead, to superintend others, to take charge of business, and assume all responsibility; the greater the respect you obtain, the more you are pleased; you are very hopeful, sanguine, cheerful, independent and buoyant in spirit; no task is too arduous for you to attempt, and you are disposed to accomplish more than most men with the same means, because you are so enthusiastic; you are wanting in respect for things and persons, except your judgment tells you that they are worthy; you are no man worshipper; you lean on yourself; you seldom seek advice, and if you do, it is for the purpose of hearing what the opinion is; you are very democratic, and are free from mere sectarian feelings and contracted views, but generous hearted, liberal in feeling and take pleasure in doing good; you possess a strong social nature, are quite fond of your family, and attached to children; are disposed to make friends, to be companionable, but your motto may be said to be "business first, then friends"; you have remarkable mechanical talent, and would excel in making large or small works; you would be very successful in laying out work and getting up designs; you would be engaged at a mechanical business on an extensive scale, requiring energy and ambition as well as skill to gratify the mind; from a boy you had a propensity to construct and make; you would prefer to deal in machinery or head work, and what you made would be made substantially; you have strong imagination and scope of mind; you enjoy the sublime, and are very fond of oratory; it does not thunder too loud for you; you delight to hear the cannon roar; you have good powers of imitation and can do what you see others do; you are fond of fun; your jokes are sharp and full of meaning, at the same time rather mirthful; your thinking, planning intellect predominates over your perceptive, yet you are quick to perceive, and judge of what you see; you can measure by the

eye and judge of proportions correctly ; you remember places accurately and would be fond of the study of astronomy, and mathematics ; you are particularly recognised for your power to criticize, to notice defects and inconsistencies ; you would be apt to detect a flaw in machinery almost as soon as you entered the shop ; you want business done like clock work, are very punctual in engagements, and cannot tolerate tardiness on the part of others ; you understand human nature well and can select men so that each shall be in his place ; you could superintend 500 men as well as five ; you are calculated to form your own character and to earn your own fortune, to have your own way, and what you do will be distinguished again and again by individual efforts ; you would not succeed so well in partnership in business, as if you directed it yourself, or if you had a partner, you should be the head man in the concern ; you have a correct ear for music and are quick to detect mistakes in its performance ; you are disposed to do better as a contractor than a merchant, and at out-door rather than in-door occupation.

Mr. Peters is much esteemed by his fellow citizens, and socially no better host could be wished for ; and while cultivating talents to further his social position, he has not neglected those which tend to make a home happy and attractive to his sons and daughters. Being a singer far beyond the average, his well-cultivated tenor voice has been heard for years singing the praises of God in the choir of St. Patrick's church, as well as in concerts for charitable and other purposes. No one has ever applied to him for charity in vain, and his motto has always been "To live and let live." Mr. Peters was married in 1838, in the city of New York, U.S., to Elizabeth Jane L'Amoureux, only daughter of Abraham and Sara L'Amoureux, and has had fifteen children, eight of whom are now living, four sons and four daughters.

SAMPSON P. ROBINS, M.A., LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

SAMPSON PAUL ROBINS, superintendent of the Protestant schools of Montreal, is a son of Rev. Paul Robins, minister of the Bible Christian church, and Ann Vickery, dating his birth at Feversham, county of Kent, England, on the 26th of January, 1833. The Robinses are an old Cornwall family ; his mother is of Welsh descent. He came to Canada in 1846, his parents settling at Peterboro', Ont., where he had the good fortune to come under the tutorship of Rev. R. C. Taylor, rector of the parish and head master of the grammar school. In his sixteenth year he commenced teaching, his first school being in the township of Dummer, county of Victoria, he going thence to the county of Northumberland, where he taught three years.

In 1851 Mr. Robins went to Toronto, became a pupil in the normal school, and before the end of a year was set to teaching the classes of which he had been a member. After teaching in the Toronto normal and model schools three years or more, he was appointed head master of the central school, Brantford, in the same province.

After a rest of one year at Orono, from educational work, on the establishment of the Normal school at Montreal, in 1857 Mr. Robins removed to this city to be one of the professors in that institution, a position which he continued to fill for thirteen years. Meanwhile he con-

needed himself with the arts department of McGill university, did double work while an undergraduate, and was graduated B.A., in 1863, and M.A., in 1868. The degree of LL.D., he received from the same institution in 1880. A gentleman who was instrumental in getting Dr. Robins to come to Montreal, and who is thoroughly conversant with his labors here, speaks of him as follows :

"Dr. Robins came to Montreal as professor of mathematics in the McGill normal school. In that capacity he served with the greatest efficiency for a number of years, when he accepted the position of superintendent of city schools under the Protestant board of commissioners, still however, by special request of the corporation of the McGill university, which, with the honorable the superintendent of education, has the supervision of the normal school, delivering certain courses of lectures therein. Dr. Robins has now been engaged for twenty-three years in educational duties of the highest importance and responsibility in the Province of Quebec and is entitled to rank as one of the first educationalists in the Dominion. The Protestant schools of the city of Montreal owe a large part of their present usefulness and reputation to his able and zealous exertions."

Dr. Robins is a member of the Methodist church of Canada, and has been an office-bearer for nearly thirty years. He is a class-leader and local preacher, and untiring in his religious as in his educational labors.

He was first married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Hore, of Camborne, Ont., she dying in 1867, leaving seven children, six of them yet living; and the second time in 1871, to Miss Jane Dougall, of Montreal, by whom he has two children.

HON. MARCUS DOHERTY,

SHERBROOKE.

MARCUS DOHERTY, one of the judges of the superior court, was born near Dungiven, county of Derry, Ireland, on March 20th, 1820, his parents being Thomas and Bridget (McCloskey) Doherty. His father was proprietor of a small freehold estate in that place, formerly owned by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, father of John Mitchell, the distinguished patriot, who was born in the same house with our subject.

His father of Judge Doherty sent his son to the grammar school at Dungiven, intending him for the priesthood; but died soon afterwards, and the widowed mother sent her son to the United States to a paternal uncle, Rev. James Doherty, of Johnson, Vermont, that uncle taking charge of his education, and sending him, when of suitable age, to the college at St. Hyacinthe, where he was a fellow student with Lord Bishops Fabre, of Montreal, and McIntyre, of Prince Edward Island. In 1838 he entered the freshman class of the university of Vermont (Burling-

ton) and was graduated in course, 1842, and received the degree of master of arts three years later.

On leaving college he commenced teaching the academy at Frost village, near Waterloo, county of Shofford, and while thus engaged studied law under Robert S. M. Bouchette, Esq., and was called to the bar in 1848. From the work already quoted, we learn that our subject "practised his profession in Montreal, where he attained all the honors that the first bar of the Dominion can offer to its members, being successively chairman of the board of examiners, *syndic* and *batonnier* of the bar of the District of Montreal.

In 1872 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and in September of the next year to his present seat on the bench. He is an industrious, painstaking, conscientious man, and makes an impartial, strictly honest judge.

ALFRED N. CHARLAND, Q.C.,

ST. JOHN'S.

ALFRED NAPOLEON CHARLAND, advocate, was born at Iberville, on the 28th of May, 1842. He is a son of Joseph Charland, a merchant of the same place, and one of the oldest settlers of the county of Iberville, and who married Elmire Duquette, of Chateauguay, sister of the lamented Joseph Duquette, the young patriot who was executed in 1838, at the age of twenty-two years, as one of the "sons of liberty," he being a supporter and bosom friend of the celebrated Papineau.

Our subject was educated in St. Hyacinthe college, and made his legal studies in McGill university, Montreal, whence he was graduated B.C.L., attending at the same time the law office of Hon. A. A. Dorion, now chief justice of the court of appeals. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1863, and settled at St. John's, where he edited *Le Franco-Canadien* for two years, and commenced an extensive law practice in partnership with E. Z. Paradis, Q.C.

Mr. Charland was made a Queen's counsel in 1878, and was gazetted judge of sessions for the district of Montreal by Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, in the place of Judge Coursol, a position, however honorable, which Mr. Charland declined. He was for several years actively engaged in politics in his district, and an energetic, enthusiastic, and strong supporter of the French-Canadian section of the Liberal party. He was frequently mentioned in the Liberal newspapers as likely to become a judge of the superior court for some rural division, under the Mackenzie administration—a position for which he, no doubt, has excellent qualifications.

Says a friend of Mr. Charland:—"He has particularly distinguished himself as a criminal lawyer, having, for several years, occupied the position of crown prosecutor in this district; and, when not so employed, been entrusted with the defence in all the important criminal cases which came up before the assizes of the district of Iberville. He obtained great success in

several murder cases. He is considered as an authority, in this district, on criminal matters. He is acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent and forcible speakers in the province, and perhaps the most correct and elegant of our French orators. As such, he has taken an active and prominent part in all our political contests throughout the province, and greatly contributed to the success of the Liberal party in many electoral strifes."

Mr. Charland married, in May, 1865, Aglae Ouimet, sister of J. A. Ouimet, lawyer, and one of the professors in the Laval university, Montreal, who died on the 5th of December, 1879.

HON. AUGUSTE REAL ANGERS,

QUEBEC.

HON. A. R. ANGERS, judge of the superior court, was born in Quebec, in 1838; his father occupied a distinguished position in the Quebec bar; he studied at Nicolet college, Province of Quebec, and entered his father's office as a law student; he was admitted to the bar in 1860, and successfully practised his profession in the law firm of Casault, Langlois and Angers; was made a Q.C. in 1874.

In 1874, he succeeded the Hon. J. E. Cauchon as local member for the county of Montmorency. The same year the Hon. M. de Boucherville was called upon to form a new cabinet. The brilliant reputation of Mr. Angers pointed him out as a future minister; the Premier offered him the portfolio of Solicitor-general, which he accepted; he took the oath on the 22nd of September, 1874; he therefore became minister before having occupied a seat in Parliament. After having acted, during one session, as Solicitor-general, he was chosen, in 1875, as leader of the Assembly, M. de Boucherville occupying a seat in the Legislative Council, and became Attorney-general on the 26th January, 1876. Messrs. Angers et de Boucherville worked harmoniously together, being both scrupulously honest and equally devoted to the public interests. They resolved to build the North Shore Railway which had been talked of for more than thirty years, but which private enterprise had failed to carry out. They therefore undertook, as a provincial work, this important railway for which considerable sums had been subscribed by divers municipalities, more especially by the cities of Quebec and Montreal, each of which had voted a grant of \$1,000,000. During the discussion which took place over the measure transferring the railway from the hands of the company to the Government, Mr. Angers displayed wonderful debating powers and great foresight in looking upon the North Shore Railway as a link of the Canada Pacific Railway. The recent action of the Federal Parliament has fully justified the views he then took of the question, for the transcontinental highway, the building of which has been entrusted to a powerful syndicate of foreign and Canadian capitalists, will soon be an accomplished fact. Thanks to the construction of the North Shore railway, the

two principal cities of the Province of Quebec, Quebec and Montreal, became virtually the termini of the gigantic Canadian Pacific and the *entrepôts* of the vast trade that will eventually flow over this great inter-oceanic railway.

Mr. Angers made his mark especially as a legislator, the Electoral Act and the Controverted Elections Act being monuments that bear testimony to his legal acumen. The former has been universally admitted by the courts to be superior to the Dominion Act. The latter ranks equally high, inasmuch as the *enquete* is made before one judge alone, the case being pleaded before three judges, whose decision is final, whereas by the Dominion law, a controverted election that can be carried in appeal to the Supreme Court does not possess the confidence of the people of Lower Canada. Moreover, these appeals entail long delays and enormous costs.

Another Act introduced by Mr. Angers, and which is highly creditable to him, is the Superannuated Fund Law providing for the widows and orphans of civil servants. This law is now working with very beneficial results.

Mr. Angers also introduced and carried through the Lower House, in 1876, an Act, framed by the Government, concerning education. This is an exceptionally important law, and gives entire control to both Catholics and Protestants over their respective educational matters.

To the efforts of Mr. Angers is particularly due the construction of the new departmental buildings, which are a guarantee that Quebec, the heart of Lower Canada, will permanently remain the capital of the province.

It was during the session of 1877-'78 that Mr. Angers, seeing that Montreal and the other municipalities which had voted grants to the North Shore Railway had failed to meet their just obligations, introduced a measure in order to force these municipalities to pay the amount they owed the provincial treasury. This was a highly important measure, inasmuch as the province would have been obliged to pay the large amounts subscribed by the municipalities, if they had been allowed to evade their just liabilities. Nevertheless, this bill, and another government measure having for its object an increase of the revenue, created some agitation. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Letellier, a strong Liberal partisan, and who, during twenty years, had been a bitter enemy of the Conservative party, profited by this agitation to dismiss from power the De Boucherville Government, giving for this unusual proceeding sundry pretexts, since shown to be groundless, among others alleging that the Premier had not obtained the consent of the crown before introducing the two measures above mentioned, whereas the Premier had obtained from the Lieutenant-Governor a blank form for the introduction of the government's financial measures.

On Mr. de Boucherville's dismissal, Mr. Angers was chosen as leader of the Conservative opposition, and caused the Assembly to adopt several votes of want of confidence in the Joly administration. Mr. Joly appealed to the electorate, and at the general election of May, 1878, Mr. Angers was defeated in the county of Montmorency, by a majority of twelve. All the

energies of the Liberal party, and the influence of the city of Quebec, whose million Mr. Angers had endeavored to obtain for the Province, were thrown in the balance against him.

Convinced that Mr. Letellier had acted in a manner contrary to the usages of responsible government, and that his conduct was a precedent that might become dangerous for provincial autonomy, Mr. Angers determined to bring about the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor. The general elections of September, 1878, having brought Sir John Macdonald into power at Ottawa, Mr. Angers took the lead of the agitation that resulted in Mr. Letellier's dismissal.

In 1880, Mr. Angers was elected member of the House of Commons for the county of Montmorency by an overwhelming majority; he only sat during one session, and accepted the position that he now occupies, to the great regret of his friends who had every reason to believe that a brilliant political career was still in store for him. As a parliamentary debater, Mr. Angers has no superior, and few equals in the country.

A generous heart, a manly, straightforward character, an unblemished reputation, profound legal learning, such are the qualities that will make of Mr. Angers an honor and an ornament to the Canadian bench.

GEORGE E. FENWICK, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

GEORGE EDGEWORTH FENWICK, professor of surgery in McGill university, Montreal, and a man of eminent attainments in his profession, is a native of the city of Quebec, his birth being dated October 8, 1825. His parents were Joseph and Margaret Elizabeth (Greig) Fenwick, his mother being also a native of Quebec—of Scotch descent. His father, who was in the East India Company's service, was from Morpeth, Northumberland, England, and his grandfather belonged to the landed gentry of that county.

Dr. Fenwick was educated by the Rev. Mr. Ramsey, a clergyman of the Church of England. He commenced the study of medicine and surgery by entering the Marine and Emigrant hospital at Quebec, in June, 1841. His brother, Doctor A. G. Fenwick, at present of London, Ontario, was at that time house-surgeon to that institution. Our subject acted under his brother as house apothecary, and he remained in that situation until November, 1842, when he entered the medical department of McGill university. He passed his examination in May, 1846, but not being of age, did not receive his diploma until January, 1847, when a special convocation of the university was called for the purpose of conferring upon him the degree of doctor of medicine and master in surgery.

In May of the year last mentioned, Dr. Fenwick was appointed house-surgeon and apothecary to the Montreal General Hospital, which situation he filled until December, 1848, when he commenced general practice in Montreal. In 1849, he aided, in conjunction with Dr.

Howard, the late G. D. Gibb (afterward Sir G. D. Gibb, M. D., Baronet, of London, England), the late Drs. Peltier, Boyer and Jones, in establishing the Montreal dispensary, and was one of the attending staff of that institution until November, 1864, when he received the appointment of attending surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital, on the death of Dr. Thomas Walter Jones. In 1867, he was appointed professor of clinical surgery in McGill university, holding that position until 1876, when, on the resignation of Dr. George W. Campbell, he was appointed professor of surgery, which chair he still fills.

One of his former students thus writes in regard to him: "As a teacher Dr. Fenwick has had a long experience in the practical teaching of surgery. For many years professor of clinical surgery, his lectures were all delivered in the general hospital. Every student whose privilege it has been to follow the wards during his term of service, knows well the keen interest taken by his teacher in everything concerning the case in hand, and the untiring energy and scrupulous care with which every circumstance tending to the welfare of his patient was personally superintended by Dr. Fenwick. Careful and painstaking himself, he firmly exacted from all his assistants—house officers and dressers—a like degree of attention and carefulness in little things. Thoroughly imbued with his subject, always intensely earnest over the matter in hand, the Doctor seldom failed to present the facts of a case to his hearers in so forcible a manner as to be certain to cause it to remain fixed in their memories. His large experience in surgical practice derived from dispensary, hospital and private sources, afforded him ample stores from which to draw suitable material for the illustration of cases under observation. Like Lincoln, he would occasionally be reminded of a little story, and would proceed with some *apropos* surgical yarn, which was always well received. From the first his popularity with successive classes of students has been great and, on more than one occasion, they have testified to him in the most hearty manner their appreciation of his character as a teacher and a friend.

"Since his promotion to the chair of surgery, Dr. Fenwick's lectures have been of a more didactic nature, but to them he has brought the same spirit of earnest devotion to the cause of science—the same grasp of subject leading to the formation of opinions strongly held; the same care for the important minutie; the same genial and impressive manner which characterized his early teachings in the wards.

"As a medical writer, Dr. Fenwick is probably as well known as any in this country. His articles upon surgical subjects are all terse and logical, and carry the impress of a vigorous and thoughtful mind. The most important papers are those upon lithotomy, of which operation he has probably had a larger experience than any other living surgeon in the Dominion; on excision of bronchocele, his bold operations commanding wide-spread attention; and on excision of the knee-joint, the results of a considerable series having been remarkably successful."

Dr. Fenwick is a member of the Church of England, and has a high standing among laymen of that Christian body.

In 1852, he married Eliza Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. de Hertel, of St. Andrew's, Argenteuil, by whom he has had seven children, three only survive.

Dr. Fenwick established with his colleague, Dr. F. W. Campbell, the *Canada Medical Journal*, in the year 1864, and continued to edit that periodical until the year 1879, when he relinquished the editorial management. He alone holds the degree from his first university, never having sought medical honours from any institution abroad. Nevertheless, he has been considered worthy of them; he was elected honorary member of the New Brunswick medical society, also of the medical society of Nova Scotia, and of the gynecological society of Boston. For many years he represented the profession of Montreal as one of the governors of the College of Physicians, and Surgeons of Lower Canada. He has served as president of the Medico-Chirurgical society of Montreal, and was, at the meeting of the Canada Medical Association, held at Ottawa in September, 1880, elected vice-president of that body for the Province of Quebec.

HON. JOSEPH G. ROBERTSON, M.P.P.,

SHERBROOKE.

JOSEPH GIBB ROBERTSON, treasurer of the province of Quebec, and one of the best financiers in the province, was born at Stuartfield, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the 1st of January, 1820. His father, Rev. James Robertson, was pastor of the Congregational church at Stuartfield for thirty years, and subsequently at Sherbrooke for upwards of 25 years, where he died in September, 1861. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Murray, died in Scotland. Our subject came to Canada with his father in 1832, and finished his education in Derby, Vt., and Sherbrooke; was engaged in farming in his younger years, and was a merchant at Sherbrooke a long time, retiring a few years ago. For a short period in the early part of his commercial life, he resided in Chicago, Ill., representing the house with which he was connected.

Mr. Robertson has always been quite public spirited, and has been active in furthering the interests of his town and district. He was a director and president of the Sherbrooke Mutual Insurance, etc., in all a dozen of years or more; was secretary-treasurer of the county of Sherbrooke under the old system from 1847, when the Municipal Act was introduced, until 1855, when the order of things was changed, and he was mayor of the town seventeen or eighteen years. He is president of the Quebec Central Railway, and of the Sherbrooke agricultural society, and is, in short, one of the leading spirits in the community.

Mr. Robertson was first elected to the Provincial Assembly for Sherbrooke in 1867, and has held that seat constantly since Confederation. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council on the 25th of October, 1869, in the Chauveau cabinet, and has held that office during

part of four administrations, the second being Ouimet's, the third De Boucherville's, and the fourth, Chapleau's, being reappointed the fourth and last time on the 30th of October, 1879.

A writer in one of the Canadian newspapers thus speaks of our subject in his present official position: "The treasurer is a busy man, and necessarily so, for his department is one demanding great attention. He has the credit of organizing it, for it was in but an embryo condition when he assumed the office. The new machinery of administration had scarcely got into running order, and there was much to be done in the way of completing, improving and reforming before the wheels moved smoothly and noiselessly in their bearings. * * *

It is no easy matter to compass the treasurer on a matter of business; he is a shrewd, cool-headed Scotchman, who will not be readily led into a trap, as many a man who has had his eye upon the 'soft thing,' supposed to be at the disposition of ministers of the Crown, and has attempted to trade upon conjectured weakness, will readily and painfully recollect."

In 1874 Mr. Robertson was sent to England on public business, the raising of a \$4,000,000 loan, and was successful in his mission, winning much applause for the same. On his return from England to his home, the citizens of Sherbrooke turned out to the number of 2,000, and met him at the depot, the pro mayor, Mr. Paton, presenting him with an address, to which he replied in fitting, yet very modest terms. He is the most esteemed where best known.

Mr. Robertson is a Conservative, and fully identified with the leading measures of that party, in which his lofty integrity and straightforward career have given him a high position.

He is a member of the Congregational church, and a man of solid character. For many years he had been active in the temperance cause, and in 1870-71 was president of the Quebec temperance league. Few men anywhere have more at heart the true interests of their fellows than our subject.

In 1870 he married Mary, J., oldest daughter of A. G. Woodward, Esq., of Sherbrooke.

NARCISSE GEORGE PELLETIER,

FRASERVILLE.

MR. PELLETIER is the son of the oldest merchant in Fraserville, and was born at Rivière du Loup, *en bas* on the 6th of March, 1837. His father was Mr. George Pelletier, of St. Roch des Aulnets, who married Miss Virginia, daughter of Louis Moreau a merchant of considerable repute in Beaumond and Quebec, where he and his family were held in the highest respect. The late Mr. Pelletier was one of the men who, in the early days of Rivière du Loup, interested himself in every possible way to advance the interests of the little town, and which now promises to be one of no mean order under its new and corporate name of Fraserville. As one of its earliest merchants, Mr. Pelletier soon gained for himself the confidence of

the small community he had settled amongst, and by his sterling integrity and upright character in all his business transactions, deservedly gained popularity daily. For many years he was mayor, prior to which he was prefect of the county; subsequently he became justice of the peace, and his urbane philanthropic principles held to him until his demise in 1874, when his irreparable loss was mourned by the whole of the community of Fraserville. He was the son of a highly respectable farmer at St. Roch.

The subject of our sketch was educated at St. Anns de la Pocatiere, and afterwards at St. Michael's college, Toronto, where he took up a full commercial course of instruction. On leaving school he entered into his father's business, which he has since continued in, and although only a young man of business, ranks second to none in the promising town of Fraserville. He is a man of energy and considerable practical ability, consequently is daily developing his business transactions which will doubtless enlarge proportionately with the development of the town itself. Irrespective of his business as a merchant at Fraserville, he has also a hand and steam saw-mill, as well as a carding machine, and is one of the most popular and enterprising business men in the place, and in which his family are all held in the highest respect.

ALPHONSE ANTOINE TAILLON,

SOREL.

ALPHONSE ANTOINE TAILLON was born in Ottawa (Bytown), on the 17th of July, 1847. His parents were John Taillon and Dame Genevieve Lionais. His father, who died in June, 1850, was formerly a merchant of Ottawa, and his mother still resides in that city with his brother George, who is a barrister practising in the city.

Mr. Taillon was educated at the college of Ottawa, and went to Montreal in April, 1865, and shortly after his arriving in that city he entered the service of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and remained in that Institution until June 1871, when he was sent to open a branch of that bank at St. Hyacinthe, and on the 27th of July in the same year, he was removed to Sorel, to establish another branch, of which he was appointed manager, which position he filled until March, 1880, at which time the Merchants' Bank made a proposition to him of carrying on the business of the branch in his own name; the offer was accepted, and the branch was accordingly closed on the 20th March, 1880, Mr. Taillon continuing the business as a private banker.

Mr. Taillon has always taken an active interest in the commercial welfare of the town of Sorel, and has been the promoter of several enterprises. He was for a number of years president of the building society, which he was the means of establishing in Sorel; and was also mainly instrumental in establishing the board of trade and the wadding manufactory, one of the largest establishments of the town. He was for a considerable time editor of the *Sorel*

Pilot, published in the English language. During the Fenian raid he was a captain in one of the volunteer corps, the "Chasseurs Canadiens," and was in active service at St. John's, Pigeon Hill, and St. Armand.

In religious belief Mr. Taillon is a Roman Catholic, and his political views are strongly Conservative.

Mr. Taillon married on the 12th of January, 1871, Miss Josephine Verchères Boucher de Boucherville, of Boucherville, P. Q., eldest daughter of P. V de Boucherville, M. D., of Beauharnois. His family consists of two daughters, Josephine and Emma, and two sons, Alphonse and Boucherville.

Mr. Taillon's banking business is prospering, a continued increase being perceptible, which illustrates the fact that in deciding to manage the business as a private banker, he did not over estimate his ability to conduct it successfully. His character as a thorough man of business and of the highest capacity and probity is undoubted.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LEACH, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., MONTREAL.

WILLIAM TURNBULL LEACH is a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, born 2nd March, 1805, being the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Turnbull) Leach. He was educated partly at Berwick, partly at Stirling, Scotland; entered the university of Edinburgh in 1823; graduated for M.A. in 1827, and the year after commenced the divinity course, which then extended over three years in addition. During the period of his college life and before, he was indebted to the kindness and liberality of a maternal uncle, William Turnbull, Esq., of Forthbank, near Stirling. He was licensed a minister of the Church of Scotland by the Presbytery of Stirling in 1831, and soon afterwards came to Canada under the auspices of the Glasgow Church Society. In 1834 was elected minister of St. Andrew's church, Toronto, and during his ministry there, had no inferior share in the proceedings that led to the founding of Queen's college, Kingston. Some seven years afterward, he resigned that church in Toronto, and received Holy Orders from the Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Mountain, and by him was licensed to the incumbency of St. George's church, Montreal, then newly erected, which incumbency he held for nearly twenty years, when he resigned it. For a few years he held the rectory of Lachine. During this period, he was made honorary canon of Christ church cathedral, by the Metropolitan Bishop Fulford, in 1854, and his domestic chaplain and archdeacon of the cathedral in 1865.

On the advice and request of Bishop Mountain, then one of the members of the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," he accepted the professorship of classical litera-

ture in the university of McGill college, in 1843, an appointment which, with that of vice-principal, subsequently received the formal sanction of the Crown. For several years he held the professorship of logic and moral philosophy, and in course of time, when the vastly-increased work of the college necessitated proportional arrangements in the faculty of arts, he was appointed by the governors of the university to the professorship of English literature, resigning that of logic and moral philosophy, as previously he had resigned that of classical literature. For many years he has been vice-principal of the university of McGill college and dean of the faculty of arts.

Professor Leach has surviving, his son, David S. Leach, advocate, Montreal, and Jessie, wife of Thomas F. G. Howell, London, England, by his first wife, Jessie Skirving, daughter of David Skirving, Esq., East Lothian, Scotland, and Milda, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of Francis Dominic Guilt. His second wife was Eliza Easton, daughter of the Rev. Robert Easton, minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal. She died in 1868.

An old friend of Dr. Leach thus speaks of him :

The Rev. Doctor is a deeply read classical scholar, and was formerly professor of classics in McGill college. But his studies have not been confined to Latin and Greek authors only. They have extended over a very broad field; and there are few who can excel him in wide range of reading and acquaintance with English literature, of which subject he is the present professor in McGill. As a logician and metaphysician, he has exhibited all the essentials that characterise the deep thinker and sound reasoner. His occasional writings are all marked with ability of the very highest order, and cannot be read without the conviction that they are the productions of a superior intellect, one, also, that has been cultivated in the highest degree. As former first minister of St. George's church, Montreal, he became widely known as a theologian of extensive reading and deep learning, and as a liberal-minded, pious man, earned for himself the unqualified esteem of even those who differed most with him in religious convictions. 'Jew and Gentile' alike, Dr. Leach has been a most industrious, and for a long period unrequited, laborer in the cause of education, literature and science, and in the earliest and most gloomy days of McGill university worked with a zealous devotion in its behalf above all praise.

REV. GAVIN LANG, M.A.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this biographical notice is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, dating his birth at the manse of Glasford, on the 21st of July, 1835. He is a son of Rev. Gavin Lang, for nearly half a century minister of the parish of Glasford, Lanarkshire, and has two brothers in the ministry of the church of Scotland, viz., Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang, who succeeded Dr. Norman Macleod in the barony parish of Glasgow, and Rev. James P. Lang, minister of the east parish, Stirling, Scotland. The mother of our subject was Anna Robertson Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., of Nisland, Lanarkshire, the head of an old and most respectable family in that Scottish county.

Our subject received his literary and theological education at the university of Glasgow ; was licensed to preach in 1864, and, after being assistant for some months to the Rev. Dr. J. R. Macduff, of Sandyford parish, Glasgow, whose numerous and popular religious books are known all the world over, was ordained, in 1865, minister of the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, where he labored with great acceptance for five years, and on the death of his father, in 1869, was translated to the parish of Glasford—a rare occurrence for a son to immediately succeed his father in the same and his own native parish.

In 1870, on the death of the Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D., who had been for more than forty years the minister, and much respected, Mr. Lang was offered and accepted the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, Montreal, and is now in his eleventh year as a minister in this city. St. Andrew's is one of the oldest Protestant churches in Canada, and has always held its connection sacredly with the church of Scotland. It is also the wealthiest, and probably the most influential, church in the Dominion, numbering among its members such men as Sir Hugh Allan, Dr. G. W. Campbell, Hon. Judge Cross, Joseph Hickson, Esq., of the Grand Trunk railway, Robert Esdaile, Esq., president of the Board of Trade, and many others of like prominent position. The first Sunday that His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Gov.-General of Canada, worshipped in Canada, he attended St. Andrew's church, he being a member of the church of Scotland ; and the sermon which Mr. Lang preached on that occasion was published by special request.

The church building was erected many years ago, and cost about \$100,000. It would now cost much more to build such an elegant and substantial stone structure, it being modeled after the Salisbury cathedral, England, and having one of the most exquisitely proportioned spires of any church in the Dominion. From its magnificent situation, standing as it does on the slope of the beautiful Beaver Hall hill, and its purely ecclesiastical style of architecture, it is often called the Scottish cathedral of Montreal, in contradistinction to the churches known as the French and English cathedrals.

St. Andrew's has a flourishing mission church at the east end of the city, and supports a missionary who labours there all the year round. Our subject has the oversight of this interesting work, in addition to other arduous duties. He is also honorary secretary, and has been since its formation, of the Dominion evangelical alliance—an office entailing considerable labor and attention in connection with the different Canadian branches, and the arrangements for the yearly week of prayer services. Although an ardent Scottish churchman, Mr. Lang is so eminently catholic as to take part in what concerns christian life and work of all churches. He was acknowledged by all to be the chief promoter and moving spirit of the first and only evangelical alliance conference in Canada, that held in Montreal, in October, 1874.

As a preacher he is solemn, earnest and practical, seeking the spiritual good of his hearers rather than to dazzle them with flourishes of rhetoric. His sermons, never long, are always cal-

culated to elevate the mind and impress the heart, and to make his hearers better and happier. He is also a man of good presence and fixed principles, and a firm believer in the ecclesiastical polity and doctrines of the church of Scotland. This was seen in the firm stand which he and his church took in relation to what is called "the union" of the Presbyterian churches of Canada in the year 1875. Believing as he did that a union of spirit rather than of the ecclesiastical letter was better, he refused to join the said union. Although a man of the most catholic and loving spirit, he was determined to stand by the minority, believing them to be in the right, and he has had to do that at some cost. But all men honor him and believe he is actuated by the purest motives and from the most profound conviction that he is right.

He is a busy Sunday school worker, and their east end mission, with its Sunday school, is one of the best and most successful in the city. His manner and bearing are such as we could only expect from one who had been trained and brought up in a refined Christian home.

On the 13th of June, 1865, Mr. Lang married Frances Mary Corbet, daughter of James Corbet, late of the Hon. East India company's service, and proprietor of the valuable estate of Bieldside, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, not far from the royal castle of Balmoral, and they have seven children.

CHEVALIER CHAS. P. F. BAILLAIRGE, M.S.,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of this sketch, who is a Chevalier of the Order of St. Sauveur de Monte Reale, Italy, was born in September, 1827, and for the past thirty-three years has been practising his profession as an engineer, architect and surveyor, in the city of Quebec. Since 1856 he has been a member of the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for the province, and since 1875 its chairman; he is an honorary member of the Society for the Generalization of Education in France; and has been the recipient of thirteen medals of honour and of seventeen diplomas, &c., from learned societies and public bodies in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Japan, &c. Mr. Baillairgé's father, who died in 1865, at the age of 68, was born in Quebec, and for over thirty years was road surveyor of that city. His mother, Charlotte Janverin Horsley, who is still living, was born in the Isle of Wight, England, and was a daughter of Lieutenant Horsley, R.N. His grandfather on the paternal side, P. Florent Baillairgé, is of French descent, and was connected, now nearly a century ago, with the restoration of the Basilica, Quebec. The wife of the latter was Mlle. Cureux de St. Germain, also of French descent.

Our subject married, in 1845, Euphémie, daughter of Mr. John Duval, and step-daughter of the Hon. John Duval, for many years Chief Justice of Lower Canada, by whom he had eleven children, four of whom only survive. His wife dying in February, 1878, he, in April of the



Mr. Bulling

following year, married Anne, eldest daughter of Captain Benjamin Wilson, of the English navy, by whom he has one son.

Mr. Baillairgé was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, but, finding the curriculum of studies too lengthy, he left that institution some time before the termination of the full course of ten years, and entered into a joint apprenticeship as architect, engineer and surveyor. During this apprenticeship he devoted himself to mathematical and natural science studies, and received diplomas for his proficiency in 1848, at the age of 21. At that period he entered upon his profession, and for the last fourteen years has filled the post of city engineer of Quebec, is manager of its water works, and since 1875 has been engineer, on the part of the city, in and over the North Shore, Piles and Lake St. John Railways.

Mr. Baillairgé has held successive commissions in the militia, as ensign, lieutenant, and captain; and in 1860, and for several years thereafter, was hydrographic surveyor to the Quebec Board of Harbour Commissioners. In 1861, he was elected vice-president of the Association of Architects and Civil Engineers of Canada. In 1858, he was elected, and again in 1861 unanimously re-elected, to represent the St. Louis ward in the City Council, Quebec. In 1863, he was called for two years to Ottawa, to act as joint architect of the Parliament and Departmental buildings, then in course of erection. Interests of considerable magnitude were then at stake between the Government and the contractors, claims amounting to nearly half a million of money having to be adjusted. In connection with his employment by the Government, Mr. Baillairgé found, that to continue his services he must be a party to some sacrifice of principle, which, rather than consent to, he was indiscreet enough to tell the authorities of the time. This excess of virtue was too moral for the appointing power and more than it was disposed to brook in an employee of the Government. The difficulty was, therefore, got over by giving Mr. Baillairgé his *feuille de route*, a compliment to his integrity of which he has ever since been justly proud. He shortly afterwards returned to Quebec.

During his professional career, Mr. Baillairgé designed and erected numerous private residences in and around Quebec, as well as many public buildings, including the Asylum and the Church of the Sisters of Charity, the Laval University building, the new gaol, the music hall, several churches, both in the city and in the adjoining parishes, that of Ste. Marie Beauce being much admired on account of the beauty and regularity of its interior. The "Monument des Braves de 1760" was erected in 1860, on the St. Foy road, after a design by him and under his superintendence. The Government, the judges, the clergy and others have often availed themselves of his services in arbitration on knotty questions of technology, disputed boundaries, builders' claims, surveys and reports on various subjects.

In 1872, Mr. Baillairgé suggested, and in 1878 designed and carried out what is now known as the Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, a structure some 1,500 feet in length, overlooking the St. Lawrence from a height of 182 feet, and built along the face of the cliff under the Citadel. This

terrace was inaugurated in 1878 by their Excellencies the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, who pronounced it a splendid achievement.

In 1873, Mr. Baillairgé designed and built the aqueduct bridge over the river St. Charles, the peculiarity about which being that the structure forms an arch as does the aqueduct pipe it encloses, whereby, in case of the destruction of the surrounding wood-work by fire, the pipe being self-supporting, the city may not be deprived of water while re-constructing the frost-protecting tunnel enclosure.

At the age of seventeen, the subject of our sketch built a double-cylindred steam carriage for traffic on ordinary roads.

From 1848 to 1865 he delivered a series of lectures, in the old Parliament buildings and elsewhere, on astronomy, light, steam and the steam engine, pneumatics, acoustics, geometry, the atmosphere, and other kindred subjects, under the patronage of the Canadian and other Institutes; and in 1872, in the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, under the auspices of that Institution, he delivered an exhaustive lecture on geometry, mensuration, and the stereometricon (a mode of cubing all solids by one and the same rule, thus reducing the study and labour of a year to that of a day or an hour), which he had then but recently invented, and for which he was made honorary member of several learned societies, and received the numerous medals and diplomas already alluded to.

The following letter from the Ministry of Public Instruction, Russia, is worthy of insertion as explanatory of the advantages of the stereometricon :

MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,
Saint-Petersburg, le 14 février 1877.

No. 1823.

A. M. BAILLAIRGÉ,
Architecte à Québec,

MONSIEUR,—Le comité scientifique du ministère de l'Instruction Publique, (de Russie), reconnaissant l'incontestable utilité de votre "Tableau Stéréométrique" pour l'enseignement de la géométrie en général, de même que pour son application pratique à d'autres sciences, éprouve un plaisir tout particulier à joindre aux suffrages des savants de l'Europe et de l'Amérique sa complète approbation, en vous informant que le susdit tableau, avec toutes ses applications, sera recommandé aux écoles primaires et moyennes, pour en compléter les cabinets et les collections mathématiques, et inscrit dans les catalogues des ouvrages approuvés par le ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

On fera, en outre, des dispositions pour faire venir de l'Amérique à Saint-Petersburg quelques exemplaires de vos ouvrages et de vos éditions, et vous êtes prié instamment, monsieur, d'avoir la bonté d'informer le comité s'il n'existe pas quelque part en Europe, un dépôt de vos ouvrages mathématiques.

Agréez, monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le chef du département au ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

E. DE BRADKER,

And the Quebec *Mercury*, of the 10th July, 1878, has the following in relation to a second letter from the same source :

It will be remembered that in February, 1877, Mr. Baillairgé received an official letter from the Minister of Public Instruction, of St. Petersburg, Russia, informing him that his new system of mensuration had been adopted in all the primary and medium schools of that vast empire. After a lapse of eighteen months, the sys-

tem having been found to work well, Mr. Baillairgé has received an additional testimonial from the same source, informing him that the system is to be applied in all the polytechnic schools of the Russian empire."

Mr. Baillairgé has, since that time, given occasional lectures in both languages on industrial art and design, and on other interesting and instructive topics, and is now engaged on a dictionary or dictionaries of the consonances of both the French and English languages.

In 1866, he wrote his treatise on geometry and trigonometry, plane and spherical, with mathematical tables—a volume of some 900 pages octavo, and has since edited several works and pamphlets on like subjects.

In his work on geometry, which, by the way, is written in the French language, Mr. Baillairgé has, by a process explained in the preface, reduced to fully half their number the two hundred and odd propositions of the first six books of Euclid, while deducing and retaining all the results arrived at by the great geometer.

Mr. Baillairgé, moreover, shows the practical use and adaptation of problems and theorems, which might otherwise appear to be of doubtful utility, as of the ratio between the tangent, whole secant and part of the secant without the circle, in the laying out of railroad and other curves running through given points, and numerous other examples. His treatment of spherics and of the affections of the sides and angles is, in many respects, novel, and more easy of apprehension by the general student.

In a note at foot of page 330, Mr. Baillairgé shows the fallacy of Thorpe's pretended solution of the trisection of an angle, at which the poor man had laboured for thirty-four years, and takes the then Government to task for granting Mr. Thorpe a patent for his discovery.

In February, 1874, he visited Europe, and it was on the 15th of March of that year that he received his first laurels at the "Grand Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers," Paris.

Mr. Baillairgé lately issued a report on the defects in the mode of building in this province, and recommended the establishment of a Polytechnic School for the Province of Quebec, which is now shortly about to be opened in the provincial capital under Government patronage. It is due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Rev. Brother Alphraates, superior of the order of Christian Brothers, and of which institution Mr. Baillairgé, it is understood, is to be professor of technology and engineering.

Some of Mr. Baillairgé's annual reports on civic affairs are very interesting and instructive; that of 1878, on "the municipal situation," is particularly worthy of perusal. His report of 1872 was more especially sought after by almost every city engineer in the Canadas and United States, on account of the varied information it conveyed. It may also be remembered, as illustrative of the versatility of his talent and of his humoristic turn of mind, that a comedy, "Le Diable Devenu Cuisinier," written by him in the French language, was, in 1873, played in the "Music Hall," and again in the "Salle Jacques Cartier," Quebec, by the Mangard Company, then in the city, to the great merriment of all present.

Nor will the members of "Le Club des 21," composed as it is of the *littérati*, scientists and artists of Quebec, under the presidency of the Count de Premio Réal, Consul-General of Spain for Canada, soon forget how, in March, 1879, Mr. Baillairgé, in a paper read at one of the sittings of the Club, around a well-spread board, successively portrayed and hit off the peculiarities of each and every member of the club, and of the count himself, while at the same time doing full justice to the abilities of all.

Mr. Baillairgé is a close and industrious worker, devoting some fourteen hours out of the twenty-four to his professional callings, and again robbing the night for the time to pursue his literary and scientific pursuits.

In politics, if he may be said to have any, he is inclined to Liberalism, but he is of too independent a character to be tied to a party, preferring to treat each question on its merits, irrespective of its promoters.

The subject of this sketch is brother to G. F. Baillairgé, Deputy Minister of Public Works of the Dominion, and grand nephew to François Baillairgé, an eminent painter and sculptor "de l'Académie Royale de Peinture et Sculpture, France," who carved some of the statues in the Basilica, and whose studio in St. Louis Street (the quaint old one story building, now Driscoll's livery stables) was at that time so often visited by Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, during his sojourn in Quebec.

A portrait of Mr. Baillairgé, but which, however, does not do him justice, accompanied by a brief biographical notice, appeared in *L'Opinion Publique* of the 25th April, 1878. The *Rivista Universale*, of Italy, also published his portrait and a biographical sketch of Mr. Baillairgé's career, in February of 1878.

WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

WILLIAM EDWARD SCOTT, professor of anatomy in McGill university, and one of the oldest medical practitioners in Montreal, is a son of John and Caroline (Neate) Scott, and was born in London, England, on the 9th of October, 1822. He came to Canada, with his parents, in the autumn of 1831, and has been a resident of Montreal for nearly fifty years. He received his literary education in London and this city; at a suitable age entered the medical department of McGill university, and was graduated and admitted to practice in the spring of 1842.

In 1845 Dr. Scott was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in McGill, and a few years later was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence and clinical surgery. For a quarter of a

century he has filled the chair of anatomy in the said institution, and is one of the leading men in his specialty in the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Scott was attending physician at the Montreal general hospital for twenty-seven years, and is now consulting physician to the same; was for twenty-five years one of the governors of the college of physicians and surgeons of Quebec, and for three years president of the same; is a magistrate, and has held a few other civil offices, being ready to bear such burdens as would not materially conflict with his professional duties; he is the medical officer of the Grand Trunk railway; a Royal Arch Mason; a member of St. George's Episcopal church, and a gentleman of irreproachable character, a valuable citizen, and held in high esteem.

In 1847 he married Elizabeth Sproston, daughter of John Sproston, of Montreal, and they have had nine children, only four of them, three sons and one daughter, now living.

JOHN POUPORE, M.P.,

CHICHESTER.

JOHN POUPORE, who represents the county of Pontiac in the Dominion Parliament, is a descendant of a Norman-French family, a member of which came to Lower Canada in the early part of the 18th century, settling at La Prairie. The name has been anglicised from Poupart. The parents of Mr. Poupore were Jean Baptiste and Rose (Boyd) Poupore, who were living at Edwardsburg, county of Grenville, Ont., when he was born, April 10, 1817. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the American Rebellion (1775—1782), being of Irish descent, while his maternal grandmother was French.

Mr. Poupore was educated at Potsdam, New York; in 1833 moved with his father's family to West Meath, Ontario, and in 1853 to Chichester, his present home. There his father took up a block of land, of one thousand acres, most of which is still in the hands of the family, and until his death in 1862, was engaged in farming, lumbering, and manufacturing custom flour, a business which our subject still follows, being one of the leading business men in that locality.

Most of the time for the last twenty years, Mr. Poupore has been in public life, entering the Canadian Assembly in 1861, for Pontiac, and serving his constituency in that position until the Confederation in 1867. He was then sent to the Provincial Assembly, holding that position until 1874, when he resigned in favour of Hon. Levi R. Church, after having served his constituents steadily and faithfully for thirteen years. His public labours seem to have been well appreciated by them, they giving expression to their feelings in this respect by presenting a testimonial in the form of a valuable piece of plate.

Mr. Poupore was emigrant agent at Quebec from 1876 until the summer of 1878, when he resigned, at the urgent request of a convention of his political friends, held at Portage du Fort, at which he was nominated to represent that constituency in the House of Commons. He was elected by a large majority, and has served two sessions in the 4th Parliament, in the Conservative interests.

Mr. Poupore joined the volunteer infantry years ago, as lieutenant, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of Reserve Militia.

In July, 1846, he was joined in marriage with Marguerite, eldest daughter of Pierre Bouré, deceased, long a resident of Quebec. They have buried two children, and have three daughters and one son living.

HON. ROBERT MACKAY,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this sketch is a puisne judge of the superior court of Quebec, and was born in Montreal, on the 27th of October, 1816, being the second son of Col. Robert Mackay of the Indian department, by a daughter of Hon. Arthur Davidson, once a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada.

Judge Mackay was educated in Montreal, here studied law, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1839. He rose to a high position in his profession, and held at one time the office of *batonnier* of the Montreal bar.

He was appointed one of the commissioners to consolidate the public general statutes of Lower Canada and Canada respectively, on the 28th of March, 1856.

His appointment to the office of a judge of the superior court is dated on the 27th of August, 1868, and in November of the same year he was appointed an assistant judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

GEDEON OUIMET, Q.C., D.C.L.,

QUEBEC.

GEDEON OUIMET, superintendent of public instruction for the Province of Quebec, dates his birth at Ste. Rose, county of Laval, on the 3rd of June, 1823. He is the son of Jean Ouimet, *cultivateur*, descendant of an old French Canadian family, and Marie Louise Beautron, *dû* Major. He received his literary education at the colleges of St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, having in the last named place received most excellent drill under that most noted educator, the Abbé Duchesne; and his legal with Mr. Sicotte, now the Hon. Judge Sicotte, being admitted to the bar in 1844.

Mr. Ouimet practised for five years at Vaudreuil, and after that period in Montreal where he rose to prominence in his profession, and was honored by his fellow citizens, serving at one period as mayor of the town. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1867, and was at one time *batonnier* of the Province of Quebec.

From 1858 to 1861, Mr Ouimet represented the county of Beauharnois in the Canadian House of Assembly. He has been president of the St. Jean Baptiste society of Montreal, and of the *Institut Canadien Français*.

From the Confederation in 1867, to 1875, he represented the county of Two Mountains in the Quebec Legislature, and was attorney-general of the province until February 1873, when he became Premier and Minister of Public Instruction, succeeding Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau. At that time, the Minister of Public Instruction must necessarily be a member of the local parliament; but at length it became evident to wise statesmen that the two positions were too burdensome for one man to hold, if not inimical to the best interest of education, and in 1875, by an Act of the Local Assembly, the connection was abolished, and the administration of educational affairs of the province was replaced in the charge of the superintendent, as it had been prior to the Confederation. The judgment of the proper authorities as well as public sentiment pointed to Hon. Gédéon Ouimet as the person best fitted for that highly responsible position, and he was appointed on the first of February, 1876, the interval of a year and a half from the time of his leaving the head of the educational department and the date just mentioned, the ministry being filled by the Hon. C. B. De Boucherville.

The *Canada School Journal* for May, 1878, contained a portrait and sketch of our subject, and stated that "since Mr. Ouimet has had charge of the educational interests of the province, apart from politics, a powerful impulse has been imparted to the educational machinery, and already a very gratifying progress has been made." Since Mr. Ouimet assumed the duties of his present office, the old School Acts have been carefully revised, simplified and immensely improved; the work of the department has been reorganized and rendered much more efficient; and the methods of official intercourse with school commissioners, inspectors, trustees, and other functionaries charged with special duties in carrying into effect the laws relating to public instruction, has been greatly improved, this being done largely by the issuing of circulars, defining the functions and detailing the duties of all parties concerned. At the same time these circulars have had a tendency to impress upon the persons interested, more elevated views of their responsibilities and the importance of their work. The system of public exhibitions of educational work, introduced in 1877, has created a spirit of emulation which is proving highly beneficial to teachers, scholars, and the managers of institutions of learning.

The journal from which we have already quoted, further remarks that "it is worthy of mention—a fact of some significance in its bearings upon the interests of a mixed population like that of the Province of Quebec—that Mr. Superintendent Ouimet is regarded with much

favor by the ministry of the province generally. In all cases in which Protestant and Roman Catholic educational interests infringe upon each other, or come into collision he has the reputation of being strictly impartial in his decisions; and, so far as one can judge, from the frequency of his presence at Protestant institutions on public occasions, and from his many published addresses, it cannot be doubted that he is at heart a real friend of education, irrespective of creed or nationality. . . . His well known urbanity, legal eminence, experience in public business, and impartial zeal in the cause of public education, not only qualify him, in a mixed community, like that of Quebec, for the important public post which he occupies, but justify the hope of a bright future for education in the Province of Quebec."

The above was written nearly three years ago, and what was then predicted in regard to a "bright future" for education in this province, is beginning to be realized. The cause is making rapid advancement through the untiring labors and admirable management of the superintendent, whose love for learning and fine culture make him an excellent leader among the educators of the land.

Superintendent Ouimet is a D.C.L. of the university of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, and the author of the law on district magistrates, and while in the legislature he secured important amendments on the qualification of jurors in criminal cases, and also in the Code of Procedure. Hence it is seen that in more ways than one he has left, and is leaving the impress of his well-disciplined and powerful mind in the archives of his native province.

In 1878, Mr. Ouimet was named by the French Government *officier d'instruction publique*, as a mark of distinction and approbation of the scholastic exhibition of the Province of Quebec during the international exhibition held in Paris.

In 1850, our subject married Miss M. J. Pollant, daughter of the late Alexis Pollant, and they have seven children, one of whom is Dr. J. A. Ouimet, practising at Ely, in the Eastern Townships.

RT. REV. BISHOP FABRE,

MONTREAL.

EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, Bishop of Montreal, is a native of this city, dating his birth on the 28th of February, 1827. Both parents, Edward Raymond and Lucy (Perrault) Fabre, were also born here; his father, who died a few years ago, was a bookseller in Montreal for many years, and a prominent citizen, being mayor in 1849 and 1850; his mother is yet living. Our subject is the eldest member of a family of five children who survive their father. A younger brother, Hon. Hector Fabre, is senator for La Salle; and a sister, Hortense, is the widow of Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.

Bishop Fabre was educated at St. Hyacinthe college, and in Issy, near Paris, France; received the tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Affre, of Paris, on the 17th of May, 1845, and was ordained in Montreal by Bishop Prince, on the 23rd of February, 1850.

After remaining a few months at the bishop's, our subject was made curate of Sorel; in 1852 was appointed parish priest at Pointe Claire; in November, 1854, returned to the bishop's palace; was made a canon on the 25th of December, 1855; appointed Bishop of Gratianopolis on the 1st of April, 1873, and was consecrated by Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, on the 1st of May following. In 1876, on the resignation of Bishop Bourget, our subject became Bishop of Montreal, taking possession on the 19th of September of that year. The office is one of great honor; but the Bishop of Montreal has unusual burdens and responsibilities to bear, and it is not at all unlikely that he would shrink from them, but for the consciousness that he is in the path of duty, and has been called of God to do this work.

HON. HENRI GEDEON MALHIOT, Q.C.,

THREE RIVERS.

HENRI GEDEON MALHIOT, is the son of the late Numidique Malhiot. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Rousseau. He was born at St. Pierre des Bacquets, in the Province of Quebec, on the 6th of March, 1837. His ancestor René Malhiot, came from Chastelvray, in the Diocese of Toulouse, in the south of France, in 1670, to Canada, which was then a French dependency known as New France (Nouvelle France). The family settled in the Seigneurie of Gaudarville, and in 1726 they removed to the Seigneurie of Levrard, or les Becquets, in the district of Three Rivers. The lands then settled on by the family, have been transmitted from father to son, since that period, and are still in the possession of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Malhiot received a classical education in the colleges of Nicolet and Chambly, studied law in Quebec, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada, on the 8th of November, 1858, and has practised his profession in the city of Three Rivers, where he resides since that date.

He was elected a member of the Quebec Legislature for the city of Three Rivers, in the year 1871. On the 22nd of September, 1874, he was appointed one of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, in the De Boucherville administration (Conservative), held the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands in it, and during which he was leader of the House of Assembly; after his appointment he was re-elected by acclamation for Three Rivers, in the October following. At the general election in 1875, he was elected by a large majority for the same constituency.

In 1874, Mr. Malhiot was made Queen's Counsel by the Provincial Government, and again by the Dominion Government in 1880. He is *batonnier* (president) of the bar of the Lower Canada section of the District of Three Rivers. During the Fenian Raid of 1866, he was captain of No. 2 company in the Three Rivers Volunteers, and served with his company at the front.

On the 26th of July, 1865, he married Elizabeth Eugenie, daughter of D. G. LaBarre, Esq., notary public of Three Rivers. He has one daughter, Alice, aged 13 years.

Mr. Malhiot's politics are strictly Conservative.

In religious opinion he is a Roman Catholic.

He is one of the most active and energetic members of the legal profession in this city, his practice being both lucrative and extensive.

HON. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE,

MONTREAL.

AS this volume contains sketches of the recently deceased as well as of the living, it would be very imperfect without some notice of the brilliant Irish orator, statesman, historian and poet, whose name stands at the head of this sketch. As his full biography has already been written by that talented lady, Mrs. Sadlier, we shall give only a brief outline of his diversified career; and in so doing we shall draw largely from a sketch of Mr. McGee found in *The Harp* for June, 1880, a literary magazine published in Montreal. The article is signed "J. J. C.," and is, no doubt, from the pen of another Irish orator, brilliant advocate and graceful writer, J. J. Curran, Q.C.

We learn that Mr McGee was born at Carlingford, county of Louth, Ireland, on the 13th of April, 1825; that he came to America the first time in 1842; settled in Boston, Mass., began immediately to contribute to the columns of the *Boston Pilot*; and that, although only seventeen years of age, he showed great powers as a writer and speaker. His articles in the *Pilot* attracted much attention, especially in Dublin, Ireland, and, in a few years, by invitation, he returned to his native isle to take the chief editorship of the *Freemen's Journal*. His next step was to become associated with Duffy, Davis, Mitchell and Reilly in editing the *Dublin Nation*, the organ of the Young Ireland party, and Duffy regarded McGee as a powerful addition to that galaxy of audacious and brilliant politicians.

After the collapse of the movement of 1848, Mr McGee returned to America, and was connected successively with the *New York Nation*, the *American Celt* and the *New Era*, all having a brief existence, owing, no doubt, to poor management, Mr. McGee not excelling as a business man.

"As a public lecturer on literary or historical subjects, he was probably unrivalled in the New World, and it is much to be regretted that no complete edition of his great efforts has as yet been offered to the public.

"His career in Canada may be briefly told. He sat for many years as representative for Montreal West in the parliament of the United Canadas, and for one session under the Macdonald-Dorion administration he held the office of President of the Council; and subsequently that of Minister of Immigration, Agriculture and Statistics in the Macdonald-Cartier cabinet, in the Parliament of the Dominion. In our legislative halls the eloquence of the most gifted statesmen paled before that of the great Irish representative. When it became whispered about that McGee was to address the house on any important topic of debate, no seat was vacant in the chamber, and eager crowds elbowed themselves into the galleries. When he arose to speak, no sound interrupted his usually unostentatious opening sentences, but as he warmed to his subject cheer after cheer would rend the air, his bitterest political foes bowing down with the multitude before his commanding genius. His humor was contagious, his wit sparkling, his invective terrible; but the spirit of patriotism he seemed to infuse into his every utterance was the most effective of his weapons, and won the hearts, after he had convinced the reason, of his hearers.

"Apart from McGee's great Confederation speeches, and his lectures and poems, his principal works are his 'History of Ireland,' pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Tabaret, president of the Ottawa university, as the most interesting work on that subject yet written; 'Gallery of Irish writers in the 17th century'; 'History of the Irish settlers in North America'; 'Life and Times of O'Connell'; and 'Life of Dr. Magin.'

"McGee's popularity amongst his fellow-countrymen in Canada was unbounded, until the breaking out of the Fenian movement. Having himself in the mournful days of '48, passed through the fiery ordeal, he felt compelled to warn his fellow-countrymen against lending an attentive eye to those who would seduce them from their allegiance. The unmeasured terms in which he inveighed against Fenianism and its promoters aroused against him a feeling which led to his assassination. At the still hour of midnight on the 7th of April, 1868, he fell at the door of his hotel, his mighty brain shattered by the bullet of an assassin. The Dominion authorities ordered a public funeral for the murdered statesman, and generously provided for his widow and orphans. The bar of Lower Canada, of which he was a member, met and passed appropriate resolutions of condolence. The Rev. M. J. O'Farrell delivered his funeral oration in St. Patrick's church, Montreal, a master-piece of Irish eloquence, and the late Archbishop Connolly offered up requiem services in the cathedral of Halifax.

"Poor McGee lies interred in the family vault on the mountain side, in the Catholic Cemetery of Côte des Neiges, on the outskirts of the city whose inhabitants his silvery tongue had so often charmed. He had his faults, but the greatest of them he had conquered long before his sad end. He was a true Irishman, a true and loyal citizen of Canada, his adopted country; but above and beyond all, a true son of the Catholic Church. His admirers to-day are legion; the enemies of his memory few. The prophetic words of a gifted writer, Mr. P. J. Malone, in the *Irish National Magazine* of 1873, are now almost verified: 'His works and ideas have in them the power to propagate themselves, and when the apparent inconsistency of his course shall have been forgotten and explained away, our children will build monuments to the prophet whom their fathers assisted to stone.'

THE COUNT LOUIS GUSTAVE D'ODET D'ORSONNENS,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of our sketch is a lieutenant-colonel on the militia staff of the Dominion of Canada, brigade-major at Quebec, &c., &c. The Count Louis Gustave d'Odét d'Orsonnens was born in this country on the 17th of April, 1842, and is the descendant of a Swiss patrician family of the canton of Fribourg, who, according to Blanc de Charney, in his history of the patrician families of Fribourg, "came towards the end of the fourteenth century to settle in that city, and continue there its *lustre*."

The general lexicon of Switzerland, by Leu, published at Zurich in 1758, mentions the d'Odet d'Orsonnens with honor. Later, in 1789, Jean Jacques Holtzhalb, in his supplement to the lexicon or dictionary of Leu, has also continued its history.

From its arrival in Fribourg, the family found itself divided into two branches; one, in which the noble house of De Meyer became extinct, died off towards 1746. While the other branch, the one which now exists in this our own day, counts among its members distinguished priests, soldiers and statesmen; amongst whom we may mention, a lieutenant d'Avoyer, Claude Joseph d'Odet d'Orsonnens, who was also colonel of the whole country, and Swiss ambassador to renew the treaty of alliance between the Helvetic body and the crown of France, on the 28th of May, 1777; a Jesuit father of the name of Arsène, who was the confessor of the Electrice, Marie Josephe de Baviere, later Empress of Germany, and which history mentions as being "a model of sweetness and the beloved of his kings"; a Capuchin father, *Louis*, chaplain to the Swiss Guard of France; a field-marshal of France, Nicolas Albert Ignace Bernardin d'Odet d'Orsonnens, prefect of Dompiere, knight of the order of St. Louis, and colonel of the Swiss Guard who passed through the revolution of 1793; a bishop, Jean Baptiste d'Odet d'Orsonnens, bishop Count of Lausanne, and Prince of the Holy Empire, who died in 1803 after having passed through the most critical events of the revolution, and who merited the qualification of "*Optimus et vigilantissimus episcopus*," from his holiness Pope Pius VII.; at the same period, Pierre Louis d'Odet, Seigneur of Orsonnens, then bailiff of Romont, gave refuge to a large number of French priests who were flying from the revolution. Those whom he could not receive into his castle, he placed with some of the inhabitants of his bailiwick. This humane conduct attracted the attention of his holiness, Pope Pius VII., who caused his secretary of state, Cardinal Zelada, to thank the family, as well as the Swiss inhabitants, in his name, for their generous hospitality.

Later, in 1848-49, Louis Nicolas Simon d'Odet d'Orsonnens, knight of the military order of St. George de la Reunion, then captain in the 2nd Swiss regiment at Naples, took part in the Roman campaign, for which he was decorated by the pope. This was the last member of the family in Switzerland, he having died in his castle of Orsonnens on the 2nd April, 1879.

The first member of this distinguished family who came to this country, was Prothais d'Odet d'Orsonnens, patrician of Fribourg, who came to Canada about the year 1810, with the famous Meuron's regiment, as captain of the grenadier company; having then as his lieutenant Monsieur de Montenach, his cousin, who married here Miss Grant, Baronne de Longueuil. Captain Prothais d'Odet d'Orsonnens, after his regiment was disbanded in 18—, went to the Red river with a strong party, comprised chiefly of the old soldiers of his regiment, and took Fort William for Lord Selkirk, who was then governor of the Hudson Bay Company. The fort was held by the North-West Company, which was comprised chiefly of Canadians. This resulted in an immense trial in England, where the conduct and bravery of the captain was

highly commended by some and condemned by his opponents. Captain d'Orsonnens married, in Montreal, Miss Sophie Rocher, sister of the Honorable Madame Sabrevois de Bleury. For his services, Lord Selkirk gave him a township in the north-west, on the understanding that he was to create a Swiss colony there. He went to Switzerland for that purpose, but failed to carry out his engagements; through that and the death of Lord Selkirk, the family lost these lands. On returning to Canada, he settled at St. Roch de l'Achigan, where he built a house in the style of the manors of that time, and which he named "La Chaumière Suisse." He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the militia battalion of Lachenaye, and died suddenly on the 16th of March, 1834, from heart disease; having served in nearly every part of the world,—France, Spain, Egypt and India; and, during the many engagements he served in, was wounded no less than seven times. He left two sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. The eldest, Thomas Edmond d'Odet d'Orsonnens, was born at St. Roch de l'Achigan on 30th October, 1818. A career in the army was marked out for him, but after coming out brilliantly in his studies at the Montreal college, he entered the medical profession and practised in that city. He married Miss Adeline Dorval, of L'Assomption. He is, at present, president of the medical school faculty of the Victoria University, of Cobourg, surgeon and doctor of the Hotel-Dieu, of Montreal; and knight of the order of St. Gregory the Great. He has many children. The eldest, Louis Gustave, upon whom the family nobility and titles were recognised with the title of Count, by his holiness Pius IX., was born at L'Assomption on 17th April, 1842. He was educated for the army, and was to have joined the Swiss regiment at Naples, in which his cousin was captain, when the kingdom of Naples was overthrown by the revolution. He joined the 1st battalion of rifles as ensign, on the 17th of November, 1859; in 1860, he exchanged into the 2nd troop of cavalry, being gazetted a cornet; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on 3rd June, 1861, and commanded the troop for nearly a year. He resigned his command for the purpose of studying law; having completed his studies before coming of age, he embarked on board the schooner *La Canadienne* as supernumerary, under commander, now the Hon., Pierre Fortin, and proceeded for a cruise down the gulf.

After being called to the bar, he re-entered the service and joined the 4th battalion of Canadian Chasseurs, and was gazetted lieutenant on the 15th of December, 1855; he served on the frontier at Niagara, in 1866, as ensign and adjutant, and was promoted to the rank of captain of the 4th Chasseurs on the 8th of March, 1867. His subsequent promotions are brigade-major, 3rd January, 1868, and lieutenant-colonel, 19th February, 1869.

In 1871, he held the temporary command of the 6th military district at the divisional camp of Laprairie. Lieutenant-colonel Count d'Orsonnens is the only staff officer who holds certificates from all the schools. The following are their dates, viz.:—Infantry school, 1st class, 24th August, 1864; gunnery, 1st class, 4th July, 1868; cavalry, 1st class, 27th March, 1869. Towards the close of the year 1869, he went to Switzerland, when upon the invitation of the

president of the confederation he joined the federal staff at Bière, and followed the army during its grand autumn manœuvres.

In 1874, the Count d'Odet d'Orsonnens, doubtless being inspired by the remembrance of the manœuvres of the Swiss army published a pamphlet on the military organization of the Canadian Confederation. He also was the first who, in 1867, suggested the idea to his co-religionists to send military aid to the papal see, and was instrumental in the decision of the movement which sent to Rome more than 600 Canadian Zouaves. This expedition, which resembled, in more respects than one, that of the first Crusades, has, it is affirmed, contributed more to make Canada known to Europe than any other thing.

Like many other old families, the d'Odet family retain many souvenirs and marks of appreciation from distinguished personages, such as autographic letters from kings, princes and others; amongst some of these in their possession is a letter dated 8th March, 1670, signed by Emmanuel, due of Savoie, and king of Cyprus.

The d'Odet family has been allied with barons d'Alt, marquis de Mailbard, de Reynold and de Praroman, the counts de Ste. Colombe and the princial family de Diesbach, &c., &c.

The Count d'Odet d'Orsonnens married in 1870, Miss Marie Louise Adèle Desbarats, and has issue one son, born in 1872, the Viscount George Joseph Gustave.

ARMS: Azure, a lion, or; rampant, holding a horn of plenty, of the same.

COUNT'S CROWN; MOTTO: *Certa fides, certa munus.*

CORNELIUS J. F. R. PHELAN, M.D., C.M.,

WATERLOO.

IF we have not, at the start, a decided relish for a certain class of studies, yet are impressed with the conviction that we should pursue them, having in view, for instance, one of the liberal professions, then we should cultivate a taste for such studies, as one does a love for tomatoes. It is much better, however, if we can do it, to fall in love with such studies at the outset. In that case, we shall be almost certain to succeed in the profession for which we fit ourselves. A good illustration is the subject of this sketch, who, as far as we can ascertain, was an apt medical student to begin with, and who still studies his profession and practises it from an ardent love of the science; hence it is almost needless to state that our subject is making a success in his profession.

Dr. Phelan was born in the parish of St. Columban, county of Two Mountains, P.Q., on the 10th of May, 1840, his parents being John and Mary Phelan. His father was a merchant from Kilkenny, Ireland, a pioneer in the parish mentioned, and a prominent man there for a long time, holding the offices of major of militia, justice of the peace and mayor, being a peacemaker

in the community, and greatly respected. His mother was a sister of the late Bishop Phelan, of Kingston, Ontario. The son received a good classical education at the seminary of Ste. Thérèse, and studied medicine with a keen relish at McGill university, Montreal, from which institution he received the degree of M.D., C.M. in 1865. During the vacation in the previous year he spent his time very profitably in visiting hospitals of the United States, principally at Washington, in order to enlarge his knowledge of surgery, in the practice of which he has since had marked success.

Dr. Phelan commenced practice at Knowlton, county of Brome, immediately after receiving his license from the board of physicians and surgeons of the province, and in January, 1870, removed to Waterloo, soon becoming the leading physician in the town. His practice is very large, and his neighbors credit him with having great skill. He holds no office of any kind, and devotes his spare hours entirely to the study of his profession, keeping well read up in its several branches.

His politics are Conservative; his religion, Roman Catholic.

On the 8th of November, 1865, Miss Eledeanne M. Guindon, of Montreal, became the wife of Dr. Phelan, and they have one child living, and have buried one.

WILLIAM FRASER,

FRASERVILLE.

THE subject of this biography is the much esteemed and highly respected seigneur of Fraserville, and was elected mayor in 1877, which office he has retained up to the present time (1881), having each year been elected therefor unanimously.

He was born at Rivière du Loup on the 20th of September, 1830, and is the son of Alexander Fraser, Esq. (an old north-wester, and one of the associates of McTavish and others), by Pauline Michaud. His grandfather was Captain Malcolm Fraser, of the 78th Highlanders, one of the most distinguished regiments in the British army, and served under Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, for which and other services he had performed in defending the crown of England, he was made seigneur of one-half of Murray Bay, the remaining half being awarded to Colonel Nairne, who was colonel of the regiment at the same time.

The old veteran's sword, which he used at the siege, is in possession of the present seigneur and mayor of Fraserville, and is a time-honored, valuable old relic, which the worthy man holds in the highest affection, as well as many old books and manuscripts which belonged to the regiment, all of which are worth their weight in precious stones to him. The brave old soldier exchanged from the 78th Highlanders into the 84th regiment, to which he was gazetted

paymaster, and died in 1815. It should here be mentioned that the seigniory of Rivière du Loup was owned by Mr. Alexander Fraser, the father of the subject of our sketch.

Mr. William Fraser was educated at the seminary and high school, Quebec, and, after leaving these, having always exhibited a fondness for agricultural pursuits, he commenced farming, in which occupation he has been engaged in up to the present time, and it is no idle mention to state that his farm would do credit to any Upper Canadian farmer—aye, and for aught of that, many an old country one too. The whole town of Fraserville is built upon his property, and the family of Frasers have made the place what it is at the present day. It is much to be regretted that we have not more men like the present seigneur and mayor, for if so, we do not believe we should have so many outeries that the land is not so good in Lower Canada as it is in other directions.

The mayor has twenty-two miles front seigniory on the St. Lawrence river, by nine miles depth. Socially, Mr. William Fraser is deservedly popular amongst all classes, irrespective of nationality or creed, in his native town, and he is highly esteemed throughout the entire Province of Quebec, as well as generally being acknowledged one of the very few practical gentlemen farmers who throw their whole energy into the developing of the resources of the land, by adopting when and where necessary auxiliaries for the fertilising where it has become deteriorated by exhaustive crops.

He married on the 23rd of June, 1857, Anais Wilhelmine de Gaspé, eighth daughter of P. de Gaspé, seigneur of St. John, Port Joli. Her mother was Miss Allison, and her grandfather, Captain Allison. By this alliance there have been issue ten children, four of whom, Malcolm, William, and Archibald, and Mary Alice, only survive.

ALEXANDER LUDERS LIGHT,

QUEBEC.

THE present Engineer of the Government Railways for the Province of Quebec was born at Durham, England, on the 17th April, 1822. His father, Colonel Alexander Whalley Light, was a descendant of an old and distinguished Somersetshire family, and for many years commanded His Majesty's 25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers). In the early part of the century he had served with marked distinction under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sir Eyre Coote, and the Dukes of York and Wellington. He twice led "forlorn hopes," was each time severely wounded, and received a handsome pension for gallant services. He married Jane, eldest daughter of John Smart, Esq., of Trehitt Hall, Northumberland, and sister of the late Admiral Sir Robert Smart, at one time Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron and the Mediterranean Fleet. The subject of this sketch came with his family to Canada in 1831, and

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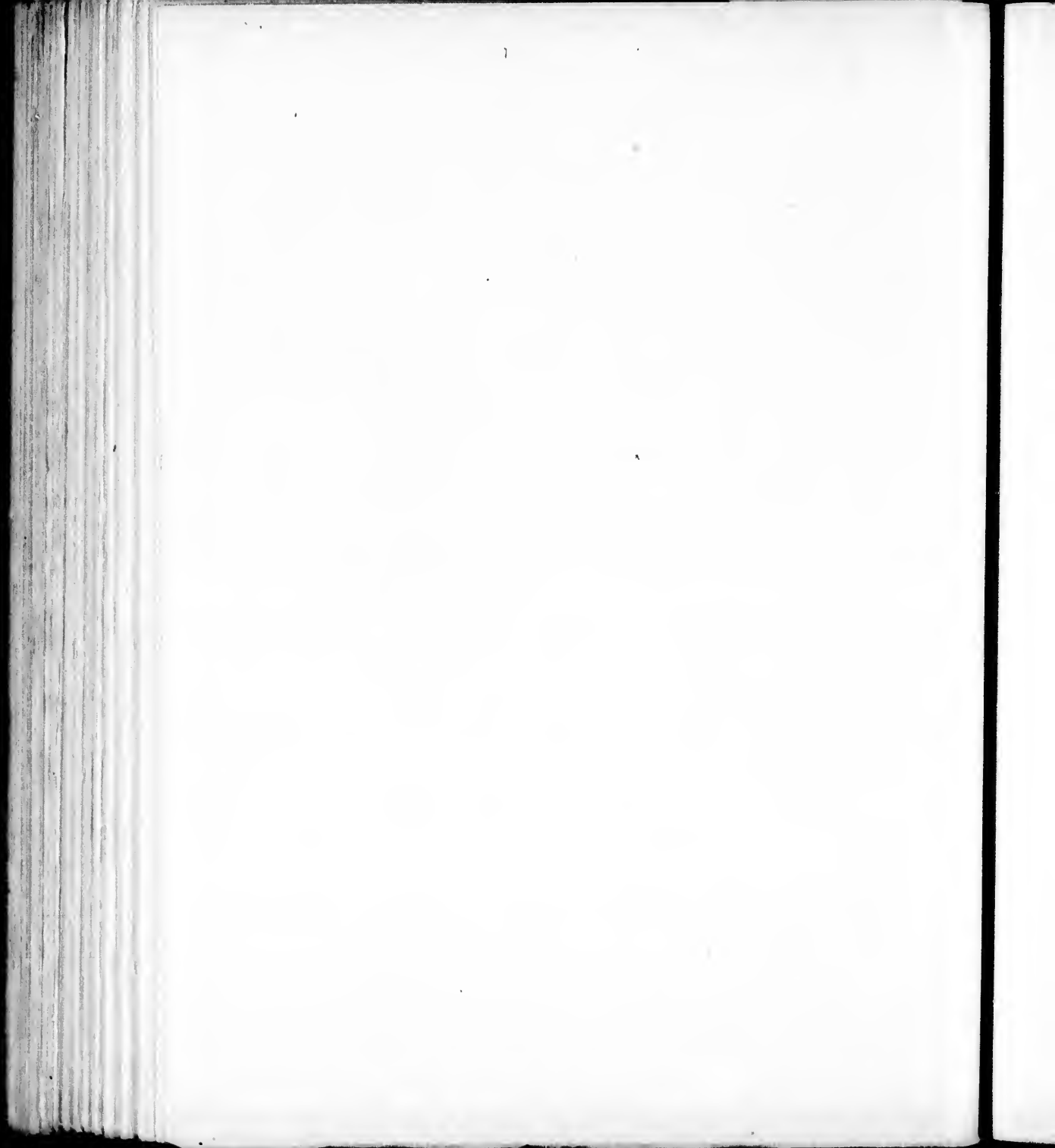
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A. L. Knight



was a pupil at the Royal Grammar School, Kingston. At an early age he showed considerable aptitude for the study of Mathematics and Mechanics, and having chosen his profession was articled to an English Civil Engineer of ability. In 1842, Mr. Light became an Assistant Engineer on the Board of Works of Canada, under the late Hon. H. H. Killaly and Samuel Keefer, Esq., C. E., with whom he served until 1846, when he joined the staff of the Great Western Railway, then just in course of construction. In 1851, Mr. Light held his first position as Chief Engineer, being appointed in that capacity to the St. Andrews and Quebec (now known as the New Brunswick and Canada) Railway, and for ten years almost uninterruptedly filled important positions as Chief Engineer of Government Railways in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Amongst other important works he built what was formerly known as the "European and North American Railway," between St. John and Shediac, N.B., and which is now incorporated with, and forms a considerable portion of, the Intercolonial Road.

In 1861, Mr. Light was in England, and was specially chosen by the Horse Guards and War Office as being an Engineer of marked ability and experience, to accompany the Imperial troops to this country during the affair of the "Trent," and, in the event of war, for other services in North America. On his return to England in 1863, he was elected member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and was shortly after appointed by Mr. James Brunlees to the Santos and Sao Paulo Railway, in Brazil, a work of great difficulty and importance. On his return to England, Mr. Light became associated with Mr. Brunlees, Meadows Rendell, and Berkeley Bruce, eminent English Engineers, and assisted them in various works of importance. In 1869, Mr. Light accepted the charge of a District on the Intercolonial Railway, under Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., including the Miramichi Bridges, which important works were constructed under his immediate supervision, and in 1874, he was appointed Government Engineer of Railways for the Province of Quebec, which post he still retains. Mr. Light (amongst others) has constructed the Q. M. O. and O. Railway between Quebec and Montreal, which is an admirable and serviceable work.

HON. HONORE MERCIER, M.P.P.,

ST. HYACINTHE.

THE member of the Quebec Assembly for St. Hyacinthe, is a man of no ordinary parts. As an advocate and a legislator, he is a man of mark, and calculated, by his magnetic power, to exert a mighty influence. He is a native of this province, born at Iberville on the 15th of October, 1840. His father was born at St. Pierre, county of Montmagny, and established himself at St. Athanase of which he was one of the first settlers.

Our subject received a first class literary education at the Jesuit college, Montreal; studied law with Messrs. Leflamboise and Papineau, and was admitted to practice in 1865. While yet

a law student, Mr. Mercier was engaged in journalism, and in 1862, sustained the Macdonald-Sicote administration, being at that time a moderate Conservative. On being admitted to the bar, he dropped journalism for awhile, giving his whole time and energies to his profession, soon taking a front rank among the advocates of his district.

During a few months of the year 1866, we find him once more in the editorial chair of the *Courier*, which he had conducted while a student at law; but being dissatisfied with some measure of the government, he left the Conservative party, and for a time seemed to be pretty much "out of politics."

In 1871 he reappeared in the political arena, and valiantly supported the candidacy of Mr. Langelier, a Liberal, in the county of Bagot. The next year he consented to be a candidate for the House of Commons for Rouville, and was returned.

At the general election which followed the downfall of the Conservative government, held in January, 1874, he thought it was his duty to yield his place to Mr. Cheval, so as not to divide the vote of the Liberal party in the face of that redoubtable adversary, Mr. Gigault, who since 1878 represented Rouville.

In 1878 Mr. Mercier was the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons for St. Hyacinthe, and lacked only six votes of an election. He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly to represent St. Hyacinthe, as solicitor-general in the Joly government, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. P. Bachand, on the 3rd of June, 1879 and held that position until that administration went out of power in that year.

It is almost needless to say that Mr. Mercier has lived a very busy life, his time having been divided between journalism, the law, and politics. He belongs to that class of men who are always ready for duty—always fully equipped for a fight; and his blows never fail to be felt. His friends have thought that at times his political contests have been too fierce, his struggles too hard for his health; but he has great courage, much pluck, and never yields. We should add that he has the name of being a manly fighter, never taking any improper advantages of his adversary. He has made a success in whatever he has undertaken.

As a politician, though a Liberal, Mr. Mercier does not place party above country. In the autumn of 1880 a report was in circulation that he was in favor of a coalition, and that he would accept a portfolio in the Conservative Cabinet of Quebec, of which Mr. Chapleau is Premier. To set himself right before the public in this matter, he made a speech at St. Hyacinthe, which was reported in *La Patrie*, and from which we make an extract, calling attention to the nobleness of the sentiment in the last few sentences. We give it in his own tongue:

"Ceux qui se sont amusés à lancer dans le public une pareille accusation sur mon compte sont des calomnieurs. Je ne trahirai pas mes amis, et ceux même qui le disent savent qu'ils mentent; jusqu'ici j'ai été fidèle au mandat que vous m'avez confié et j'espère, Dieu aidant, vous le remettre sans avoir à rougir de mes actes.

"On a parlé de coalition: l'on a prétendu que j'y étais favorable. Vous n'ignorez pas et je vous l'ai déjà dit, que j'ai toujours été, et suis encore favorable à l'union des hommes honnêtes et intelligents des deux partis

sur une base honorable et intelligente, savoir : l'intérêt bien entendu de toute la Province de Québec. Je n'ai pas à rougir de ce sentiment que partagent tous les libéraux et les conservateurs honnêtes et respectables du pays. L'esprit de parti a fait assez de mal au pays pour engager les véritables patriotes à réagir énergiquement contre la manie qui fait voir des ennemis là où il n'y a que des adversaires. Mon opinion est que les hommes publics doivent travailler au bien du pays avant de songer au bien du parti. Faisons plus d'affaire et moins de politique ; nous n'en serons pas plus mal et le public en sera mieux."

Mr. Mercier has a high appreciation of the beautiful and the true, and a partiality for the ideal, but, as a writer in *L'Opinion Publique* well says, "this does not prevent him from seeing things as they are—from loving the world notwithstanding its imperfections, and politics in spite of its annoyances. To a clear view of the general aspect of a question, and of its most salient points, he adds the faculty of keen analysis and of a wonderful expansion or concentration of the mental vision." He is certainly a man of much promise, on whom this country, quite as much as any party, can build hopes of great usefulness.

At the request of many of his friends Mr. Mercier left St. Hyacinthe in February, 1881, for Montreal, where he lives now and practises law in partnership with Messrs. Beausoleil and Martineau, a firm that promises to become very important.

HON. LOUIS A. JETTE, LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

LOUIS AMABLE JETTE, judge of the superior court, was born at L'Assomption, P. Q., on the 15th of January, 1836, his parents being Amable Jetté, merchant, whose ancestors came to Canada from near Tours, France, in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and Caroline Gauffreau, whose grandfather was a planter in St. Domingo when that island was under French rule, and left at the time of political trouble. Our subject received a classical education at L'Assomption college ; studied law at first with Messrs. Pelletier and Belanger, afterwards with Messrs. David and Ramsey, and was called to the bar in February, 1857. He practised his profession from that date until he was appointed to the bench, his commission being dated September 2nd, 1878. While at the bar Judge Jetté distinguished himself very much ; and in the Guibord case he won almost a world-wide reputation for ability. In an extended review of that case the *Gazette Judiciaire* of Belgium, thus spoke of our subject after quoting some passages from his speech :

This speech, like all the pleadings of Mr. Jetté, have a tone remarkable for sincerity and loyalty. Mr. Jetté appears to us, moreover, to be an advocate of great merit, who must hold the first rank at every bar where he has a great cause to plead. * * * Voltaire, hearing the speech of Mr. Jetté, at Montreal, would find himself more comfortable than at the Court of Appeals at Paris, or in the Legislative Assembly at Versailles.

At one period of his life Judge Jetté was very much interested in politics, being a pronounced Liberal ; and at the general election, in 1872, he contested Montreal East, and beat Sir

George E. Cartier, the great statesman and leading Conservative in the province, having an unprecedented majority of more than twelve hundred votes. This brilliant triumph of our subject produced great enthusiasm on the part of his political confreres and one of the Liberal journals, *Le Bien Public*, thus spoke of him about the time :

This boy who made so little noise in college, is to-day one of the most distinguished advocates in Montreal, and one of the representatives in the House of Commons of the great metropolis. * * * Mr. Jetté is a striking example of what can be accomplished by hard study, correct principles and good conduct. He has made his way quietly and patiently, without unnecessary noise, and without disturbing the natural course of things. He has ripened slowly like good fruit, which is not harvested before the proper time.

Judge Jetté has been but a short time comparatively on the bench, and most of his history there, should he be spared many years, is yet to be made. It is enough to say that the high expectations of his friends are fully realized in the record which he has already made.

At the general election in 1874 Mr. Jetté was re-elected by acclamation ; served through the session of 1878, and in the spring of that year was offered a seat in the cabinet by Mr. Mackenzie ; but he had made up his mind to retire from politics.

In the summer of 1878 he visited Europe, and while in Paris received a cablegram, notifying him of his appointment to a seat on the bench of the superior and asking for his immediate return.

Judge Jetté is a corresponding member of *La Société de Législation Comparée de Paris* ; also corresponding editor of the *Revue de Droit International* of Ghent, Belgium. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Laval university, Quebec, in 1878, and is professor of civil law in the Montreal branch of the same celebrated institution.

In 1862 Judge Jetté was joined in marriage with Miss Berthe Laflamme, daughter of the late Toussaint Laflamme, merchant, Montreal, and of seven children, the fruit of this union, only three are living. *Chief Justice*

HENRY TURNER MACHIN,

QUEBEC.

IS the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Machin, clergyman of the Church of England, and his wife, Emily Mackintosh Chisholm Fraser.

Mr. Machin was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, England, and came to Canada as a child in 1840. Educated in Upper Canada college, Toronto, he entered business life in 1849, in the office of the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec ; the commissioner of the company at that time being Sir Alexander Galt. Respected by the whole community he was, on leaving Sherbrooke, presented with an address from the inhabitants signifying their appreciation of his estimable qualities. In 1874 he was appointed

inspector of public offices for the Province of Quebec, and a few months afterward was made assistant treasurer of the province, which post he now holds. In his official capacity as well as socially, Mr. Machin is a gentleman held in much esteem. He is a Protestant, and a freemason, and has held a commission in the militia.

He married in 1863, Lucy Anne, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Hale, of Sherbrooke, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province.

HON. WILLIAM COLLIS MEREDITH, D.C.L., LL.D.,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of our sketch is the chief justice of the superior court of the Province of Quebec. He was born in the city of Dublin, on the 23rd of May, 1812. His father the Rev. Dr. Thomas Meredith, rector of Ardrea in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, married Eliza, daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, Ireland. His father, maternal grandfather, and great-grandfather (the Rev. Dr. Drought), were all fellows of Trinity college, Dublin. Dr. Meredith was distinguished in the university for his mathematical attainments. Dr. Drought and Dr. Graves filled in turn the chair of regius professor of divinity, in the university; and Dean Graves' theological works, especially his "Essay on the Pentateuch" are still held in high esteem by scholars. Dr. Meredith's widow, having, in 1824, married again, came out to Canada with her husband, the Rev. Edmond Burton, and four of her children by her first marriage, the eldest being the subject of our sketch; and settled at Rawdon, north of Montreal; where the Rev. Mr. Burton had a mission under the society for the propagation of the gospel.

Young Meredith, before leaving Ireland, had passed some years at Dr. Behan's school in Wexford; after his arrival in Canada, his education was continued under the care of his stepfather, a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin. He was greatly aided and encouraged in the studies, at that period of his life, by his mother, a woman of much culture and refinement, and possessed also of great energy and force of character.

Mr. Meredith's legal studies were commenced in the year 1831, in the office of the Hon. Mr. de Blenry, and continued in that of J. C. Grant, Esq. Q.C., both advocates of eminence. During his studentship he earned a reputation for indefatigable industry and conscientious attention to his studies; and it is to these qualities, quite as much as to his professional attainments and conspicuous legal ability, that he is indebted for the deservedly high reputation which he has always enjoyed both as an advocate and a judge.

The law has been described as a jealous mistress, who will not brook a rival. In that light she would appear to have been regarded by Mr. Meredith, for from the day that he

commenced his legal studies until the present moment, he has never allowed anything to interfere with or interrupt his strictly professional labors. He was admitted to the bar in Dec. 1836, and obtained the silk in 1844. In that year he declined the office of solicitor-general, and subsequently that of attorney general; and in 1847 he for the second time declined the attorney generalship, during the Draper administration. In December, 1849, Mr. Meredith was appointed a judge in the superior court by the Lafontaine-Baldwin government; abandoning with some reluctance the practice of a profession to which he was always greatly attached; and leaving to his partners, Strachan Bethune, now a Q.C., and the late Judge Dunkin, we believe the largest legal business, which had ever at that time been brought together by a single professional firm in the Province of Quebec.

At the earnest solicitation of the government, (Sir George E. Cartier being then attorney general) and in compliance with the wishes of the leading members of the Montreal bar, Judge Meredith consented to be removed from the Superior Court to the court of Queen's Bench; that being the court of appeals for the province. His appointment to the Queen's Bench was approved of by the unanimous resolution of the Quebec bar. Whilst a member of the court of appeals several of his judgments were spoken of in high terms by the lords of the Privy Council.

Judge Meredith retained his seat in the Queen's Bench, until the death, in 1866, of the Hon. Edward Bowen, chief justice of the superior court; when, Sir George Cartier being attorney-general, he was appointed to that office, which he still holds, and the duties of which he still discharges with his characteristic energy and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the profession and the public; notwithstanding his being, as we believe, the oldest judge now on the bench in the dominion.

As far back as 1844, Mr. Meredith was requested to accept the professorship of law in the university of McGill college, Montreal, by the principal, chief justice Vallières; but the pressure of Mr. Meredith's professional duties made it impossible for him to do so.

In 1854 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L., from Lennoxville university, and eleven years afterwards, (6th Sept. 1865) upon the nomination of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, was unanimously elected chancellor of that university. But his onerous judicial duties made it impossible for him to assume the duties of that office. Subsequently, in 1880, upon the proposition of the Hon. F. Langelier, Q.C., he received the honorary degree of LL.D., from Laval university.

It has been said that throughout his whole career Mr. Meredith never allowed any thing, whether in the way of business or pleasure, to interfere with his professional duties. This was the motive which in 1844 and 1847, impelled him to resist the strong inducements which were then held out to him to enter political life; and this same motive prompted him in 1865 to decline, as we have seen, the honor of being Chancellor of Lennoxville university.

But the "troubles" of 1837 as they were called, for a season somewhat rudely interrupted

the peaceful tenor of the professional life of our young advocate, who had been admitted to the bar in the preceding year.

Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion in 1837 a company of the "Montreal rifles," composed mainly of the young professional men and merchants of Montreal, was formed under Captain Louis Moffatt, a son of the Hon. George Moffatt. Mr. Meredith was made lieutenant of the company, and was present with the regiment at the affair of St. Eustache.

The chief justice socially possesses troops of friends; and is held in the highest respect in the city and Province of Quebec, by all classes of the community; being as popular among the French as the English. He married in 1847, Sophia Naters, youngest daughter of the late Dr. W. E. Holmes, of Quebec, and has been blessed with a numerous family of whom three sons and four daughters are living.

The Chief Justice has two brothers resident in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Henry H. Meredith, of Rosebank, Port Hope, and Mr. Edmund A. Meredith, LL.D., ex-deputy minister of the Interior, of Rosedale, near Toronto. Mrs. W. H. Kiltson, wife of the collector of customs at Hamilton is his sister.

HONORÉ JULIEN JEAN BAPTISTE CHOUINARD,

QUEBEC.

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD is one of the many rising and promising lawyers of the Province. He was born at Ste. Foye, near Quebec, on the 18th June, 1850, and is a son of the well-known advocate, H. J. Chouinard, who married Celina Pelletier. The parents were the children of wealthy and influential persons in the city, who had been commercially connected with Quebec from the commencement of the present century. Mr. Chouinard's ancestors came from France about 1680, and have lived through these generations in the counties of L'Islet and Kamouraska. He is a cousin of the Hon. C. A. Pelletier, senator and ex-minister, and a nephew of Father Pelletier, S.J., who died in New York about twelve months since.

He received the early part of his education at St. Anne's College and the Quebec Seminary, and subsequently graduated as L.B. in 1870, at Laval university, and LL.B. for the Faculty of Law from the same institution, in July, 1873. He was called to the bar in July, 1873, and now is a partner of the firm of Gauthier and Chouinard. He has practised since 1875 in the courts of the Quebec district; was secretary for three years, and is a member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; also secretary-general of the French Canadian National Convention of Quebec, which post he has held since June, 1880. In this convention he has taken a lively and prominent interest, having been the author of the manifesto addressed to all French Canadians on the continent, and also of the programme of the deliberations of the Quebec convention of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Mr. Chouinard has just published a complete report of proceedings of

the convention, under the title of "Fête Nationale des Canadiens Français célébrer à Québec en Juin, 1880." He is an officer of L'Institut Canadien de Quebec for the past seven years, and is now its president, and has contributed several lectures which are published in the transactions of L'Institut. He is connected with most of the literary and benevolent societies of the city, and is a Conservative in politics, rigidly adhering to the dark blue in all political contests; a member of the Club Cartier, and has been a city councillor since May, 1880, when he was unanimously elected for St. Louis ward. As such he is presently engaged in the preparation of amendments to the city charter, being president of the committee appointed to revise the constitution of the city of Quebec. Mr. Chouinard is unmarried.

CHARLES ALLEN,

WATERLOO.

IN the "History of Shefford," a small volume written by Cyrus Thomas, late principal of the Waterloo academy, is an interesting sketch of Charles Allen, part of it autobiographical; and we are indebted to that little work, published in 1877, for most of the data of this notice of one of the noblest pioneers that ever settled in Waterloo. He reached here from New Hampshire, on the 31st of March, 1825, being ten days in making the trip from Claremont, and coming from Montpelier, Vt., most of the way on foot, and part of the way, in Canada, with "blazed" trees for a guide. He spent his last money, a half crown, for a ride from Magog to Frost village, two miles from Waterloo.

Mr. Allan is a native of Andover, Vermont, being born on the 18th of June, 1799, and subsequently moved with his parents, Isaac and Sarah (Dakin) Allen, to Chester, in the same State, where he resided until of age, working at the blacksmith's trade. He was educated in a district school and Chester academy; at twenty-one, went to Troy, N.Y., to work at his trade, and in the year already mentioned came to Waterloo, having here an old friend in the person of Daniel Taylor, whose family, with five other families, constituted the population of Waterloo at the opening of the spring of 1825.

Mr. Allen worked at his trade three months for Mr. Taylor, and Hezekiah Robinson; then bought out Mr. Taylor; formed a partnership with Mr. Robinson, and two years later, success crowning his labors, he bought out his partner, and continued business alone. Being an ingenious mechanic, and having tools for making sheet iron stove pipe, etc., he turned his attention to other work than simply blacksmithing, and made himself very serviceable in this new settlement, including the adjacent towns.

In 1829, he married Laura Taylor, sister of Daniel Taylor, and by her has five children.

In 1832, he lost his shop by fire; re-built on a much larger scale; became once more a partner of Mr. Taylor, and in 1835 they built a foundry, and remained in company until near the close of 1837, when the rebellion broke out, and Mr. Allen sold out to Mr. Taylor, joined a cavalry company, and marched bravely to the defence of his adopted country.

In 1838, the firm of Allen and Taylor was formed; the next year they opened a store, and did a mercantile and manufacturing business together until the death of Mr. Taylor in 1858, when two of the sons of Mr. Taylor took their father's place in the firm. One of those sons, Walter A. Taylor, retired in 1865, and the other, Edwin A. Taylor, is still a member, the firm name being Allen, Taylor and Co. George H. Allen, now mayor of Waterloo, and sketched elsewhere in this volume, became a partner in 1861. The shops have been enlarged, and increased in number from time to time, until they have ten buildings, beside the store, and are doing a heavy and prosperous business.

Mr. Allen has held various offices, such as school commissioner, municipal councillor, secretary-treasurer of the agricultural society, and justice of the peace; but is not, and never has been, a man to covet or seek official positions. He has lived a quiet, unassuming life, loving labor for the reward it has brought him—an abundance of this world's goods, health, and "length of days." Although eighty-two years old, he has the energy of most men at sixty. For several years he was a director of the Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Railway, and resigned the vice-presidency of the company only three or four years ago.

His eldest son, Charles P. Allen, is a thrifty farmer, living in Shefford, and his youngest son, a graduate of St. Francis college, is a clerk for the firm. Two daughters are married, and live in Waterloo; one of them the wife of Louis Pagen, and the other, W. H. Smith, both of Waterloo.

No man in Waterloo has labored harder or longer to build up the village, than Mr. Allen; and, as a self-made man, and a builder of his own fortune, and unblemished reputation, and a zealous co-worker for the good of the town and county, he is deserving of, and has, the warmest esteem of the community. He is a member and deacon of the Universalist church, and a man of solid character.

GEORGE H. ALLEN,

WATERLOO.

GEORGE HENRY ALLEN, mayor of Waterloo and warden of the county of Shefford, was born in this township on the 21st of July, 1835. He is a son of Charles Allen, originally from Mason, N.H., and came here from Chester, Vermont, nearly sixty years ago, being a manufacturer, and still engaged in making stoves, plows, and various kinds of iron and brass works, including agricultural implements and machines.

The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Laura Taylor, was from Newfane, Windham county, Vt. He was educated at the academies in Frost village, Shefford township, and Chester, Vermont; farmed until about sixteen years old; then became a clerk for the firm of Allen and Taylor, holding that post from 1852 to 1861, when he went into the firm, now known as that of Allen, Taylor and Co., who, in their foundry and other shops and store, are doing a thrifty business. They employ, in all departments, about twenty workmen, and are doing their share to build up the place. There is no more respectable establishment in the county then that of Allen, Taylor & Co.

HENRY MATHIAS BALCER, J.P.,

THREE RIVERS.

HENRY M. BALCER is one of the most eminent and popular manufacturers in Three Rivers, of the present day, and instances how some men, notwithstanding the manifold difficulties which surround their path, have the power to combat them and successfully defeat the many obstacles at the outset of a career.

Mr. Balcer was born at Saarlouis, Prussia, on the 16th of September, 1828. As early as twelve years of age he left his home, and went to school at Mentz. On leaving school he entered a wholesale house as junior clerk, and so much confidence was placed in him for his integrity and business aptitude, that when only seventeen years of age he was entrusted with some important commercial transactions, and traveled through Germany, Switzerland, France, &c.; his journeying continued for several years, which were only put an end to consequent upon the revolutionary troubles in 1849. He, nothing daunted, determined to go to London (England); and after a brief stay at the English capital, left for New York on board a sailing vessel. After having been beaten about in the chops of the Channel, cholera broke out on board, and the vessel made for the nearest port. Ere she arrived in Plymouth harbour, the disease had made such ravages amongst the passengers and crew that she was placed in quarantine. At length the vessel got a clean bill of health, and once more put to sea, and arrived in New York after a tedious passage of sixty-four days. Even in New York the cholera was so bad on his arrival that all business was at a standstill; however he eventually got a position in a firm where he remained only a short time, and then started for Charleston, South Carolina; here he met with little to encourage him, consequently he returned to New York, and proceeded from thence to Canada, where he commenced business on his own account, in 1851, when, it must be remembered, that business communications with the old country were vastly different to what they are at the present day. In those days goods shipped to Europe took a considerable time in their transit, correspondence was delayed, and not unfrequently miscarried, with many other drawbacks. Goods

coming from France or Germany to Canada were, in many instances so long delayed that it not unfrequently occurred that their season for selling was lost. The result was that his small capital soon became used up, and he then returned to the States, but not without a full determination of returning to Canada, as in this country he felt convinced that he would succeed. With a pluck and determination which might well be emulated by all young men, on arriving in New York he returned to the well-known firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons once more as clerk. Remaining in this firm several years, he started out again for Canada with a full determination of putting his old plan and work into execution. Arriving in this country in 1854, he established his present business at Three Rivers, and has since been steadily progressing with it every year; he now has most extensive business transactions with the United States, England, France, Germany, and Austria, all of which places he has several times visited in connection with his manufacturing; he began manufacturing on a large scale, and now employs a number of hands in a good lucrative labor.

Like all business men, he has, during his last twenty-seven years' career, had many quicksands and shoals to steer clear of. What with periodical hard times, and panics, nevertheless he has passed through them all safely, and at all times has fulfilled his obligations to the very fraction, and is now regarded not only in Three Rivers, but also throughout Canada, the United States and Europe, as one of the leading manufacturers of the day.

His two eldest sons take an active interest in his business, and will, doubtless, perpetuate the well-earned name and repute their father has so commendably made.

In 1859, he married Miss Hortense, daughter of Mr. Zephirin Boudreau, of Three Rivers.

HON. PIERRE GARNEAU,

QUEBEC.

THE Hon. Mr. Garneau's ancestors came from France about 1636, and were a family held in high estimation. The subject of our sketch was born on the 8th of May, 1823, at Cap Santé, where he was educated. He is vice-president of the Stadacona bank, and was president of the Quebec street railway about fifteen years. Mr. Garneau is a gentleman held in much respect throughout the city of Quebec—in fact, his name in the entire province is held in such repute that people are giving confidence to every enterprise his name is associated with. So popular was he, that he was elected for the important office of mayor of Quebec in 1870, and, as an instance of his popularity, we may mention that, at the expiry of his term of office as the chief magistrate in 1872, he was unanimously re-elected for a further period of two years. He was one—if not the principal—founder of the Quebec and Gulf Ports—now the Quebec steamship company, and has also been president, vice-president, and is now a director

of the company. He was a member of the canal royal commission in 1870, and was appointed a member of the executive council in September, 1874. At this time, he was appointed commissioner of agriculture and public works in the De Boucherville administration, which post he retained until 1876, when he was, from that time until the 2nd March, 1878, entrusted with the important post of commissioner of crown lands. He represented the county of Quebec from 1873 until 1878, being elected twice by acclamation, which again instances, if it were necessary, his popularity. And it is not too much to affirm (regardless of creed or nationality), the Hon. Pierre Garneau ranks among the foremost esteemed and respected men in the city of Quebec. He is the head and only surviving partner of the well-known wholesale dry goods firm of P. Garneau et Frere, a firm which is held in the highest repute throughout the whole dominion, as well as in Europe.

In 1837, he married Miss Cecilia Burroughs, daughter of the late Edward Burroughs, a gentleman who was held in the highest estimation by all Quebecers, and was well known as prothonotary of the city of Quebec. Two sons have been the issue of this alliance. Mr. Garneau is a Roman Catholic, and a staunch adherent of the Macdonald policy.

VICTOR HUDON,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this notice, a prominent cotton manufacturer, was born at Rivière Ouelle, Province of Quebec, on the 31st of August, 1812; left home in 1830, and became a clerk for Mr. Chouinard, of Quebec, where our subject remained two years. In May, 1832, he came to Montreal to clerk for Mr. Jean Baptiste Casavant, merchant, on St. Paul street, and was sent by him to St. Cesaire, where he had charge of the business of a branch store for five years. At the end of that time he became a partner of William N. Chaffers of the same place, and they had stores at St. Dominique and St. Pie, doing a thrifty country trade in both parishes.

In 1842, our subject returned to Montreal, and became a partner of his cousin, Ephraim Hudon in the dry goods and grocery trade, and began to import merchandize from England, France and Spain. About fifteen years afterward this partnership was dissolved; Mr. Hudon continued the business alone, extending his imports into Belgium, Germany, Italy and Sicily, as well as the countries already mentioned, and importing large invoices of wine as well as groceries. For ten years he did a heavy business at Havana, sending out all kinds of lumber and sugar shooks, and receiving sugar and molasses in return.

In conversation nine or ten years ago with Sir George E. Cartier, that gentleman regretted that so many people were leaving Canada for the United States, when Mr. Hudon replied that the way to keep them here was to give them work that they might earn their living, and he

(Mr. Hudon) was going to make a beginning by building some manufactories. In 1872-73 he engaged in erecting cotton mills at Hochelaga; being then in company with other parties, under the firm name of the V. Hudon Cotton Mills Co., of Hochelaga—a manufactory now well known all over the country. The mills were large at the start, and have since been nearly doubled in size, and now have 800 looms, running with two engines, each of 500 horse power, and giving employment to 800 hands. The intention is to increase the capacity of the mills, and at no distant day they will doubtless require a thousand or more persons to run them. Mr. Hudon is doing his part toward finding employment for native Canadians in their own country.

HON. THOMAS J. J. LORANGER, LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

THOMAS JEAN JACQUES LORANGER, lately one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Montreal district, and son of Joseph Loranger, by Marie Louise Dugal, and brother of Hon. Louis O. Loranger, Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, and of J. M. Loranger, Q.C., was born at Yamachiche, P.Q., on the 2nd February, 1823. The family came from France about 200 years ago. Judge Loranger was educated at Nicolet college; studied law with Judge Polette, of Three Rivers, and was admitted to practise at Montreal on the 3rd of May, 1844, and created a Queen's Counsel on the 26th December, 1854. For nine years he was a partner of Judge Drummond, and rose to a high position at the bar. He was prominent among his French Canadian confrères as the leading counsel in criminal cases, while in matters involving questions of French law, he was held in the highest esteem. He was noted for his keen wit as well as sound learning and forcible logic.

Judge Loranger received his appointment to the bench, already mentioned, on the 28th of February, 1863, and held that honorable position until he resigned in May, 1879. During the period that he was on the bench, he was several times appointed Assistant Judge of the Court of Appeals. He represented the Crown before the Seigniorial Court in 1855. While on the bench he was cool, clear-headed, and impartial, and his decisions universally respected.

During one period of his life, before he was called upon to don the ermine, Judge Loranger was quite a politician, and figured prominently in the legislative doings of the united Canadas. He became a member of Parliament for the county of Laprairie in 1854, and represented that constituency for nine years or till he went on the bench. In November, 1857, he was appointed provincial secretary in the Macdonald-Cartier Government.

Judge Loranger is Professor of Administrative Law in Laval University, Montreal, from which institution he received the honorary title of *Docteur en Droit*. He has acted on two commissions for the codification of the provincial statutes.

He was at one time president of the French Canadian Institute ; is president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and has been made *Commandeur* of the Order of His Holiness, Pius IX., and wears the Grand Cross of that Order.

Judge Loranger has been and still is a very hard worker with the pen, having written a great many pamphlets, a volume on Seignorial Law, and being now engaged on a voluminous work on the Civil Code of Lower Canada. Two volumes of this work have been published, and meet with a good sale, and the intention of the author, we understand, is to issue a volume every year till it is completed. It will no doubt be his *chef d'œuvre*, and give him an abiding and high reputation as a writer on jurisprudence.

The Judge is also chief editor of a new monthly publication called *La Themis*, and is a contributor to several law periodicals. He is a man of great industry, and perhaps has taxed his eyes, if not his constitution, too much ; for during the spring and summer of 1880, his sight was a good deal impaired.

Judge Loranger has a second wife. The first was Sarah Angélique Trudeau, of Montreal, a niece of the late Grand Vicar, who was widely known and greatly esteemed, chosen in 1850. She died in 1858, one daughter still surviving her, Alexina, the wife of Henri Archambault, advocate, in good standing, of Montreal. He was married the second time in July, 1864, to Zélie Angélique Borne, granddaughter of the late Philip Joseph Aubert de Gaspé, author of "Les Anciens Canadiens." By this union they have one son seven years old.

REV. HENRY WILKES, D.D., LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this biographical notice, the principal of the Congregational college of British North America, and professor of theology in the same, was born in Birmingham, England, on the 21st of June, 1805, his parents being John A. and Susan (Phillips) Wilkes ; his father was a manufacturer in England, and a merchant in Canada. His grandparents and parents were Independents, and his own mind seems to have been early fixed on being a minister of that order, though for some time there were obstacles in the way. At fourteen years of age he had received a fair English education, and was called to travel for a short time on the business of his father.

When our subject was fifteen years old the family came to Canada, and settled in Toronto, there young Henry, who was the eldest son, tried his hand for a while at manual labor, to assist the family in getting a good start in the new country ; but the task, though pleasant to a youth full of vigor and elasticity, was not regarded as in any sense a life work, and we soon find him in a law office, which, however, for sundry reasons he declined to continue.

In 1822, he left his home for Montreal, where his attention was again turned to commercial pursuits, and he spent five years as a clerk in a mercantile house. At the end of that period he became a partner of John Torrance, and in one year his share of the profits enabled him to withdraw with funds sufficient for his education for the ministry, to which for some time he had determined to devote his life.

In 1829, he entered the university of Glasgow, Scotland, joining the Theological Academy of the Independents, under the direction of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., and the Rev. Greville Edwing, M.A. ; and in 1832 he was ordained in the same city, and sent to Canada on a special mission.

It was his desire to introduce into this country a much needed supply of able and faithful ministers, and that in connection with the Independent or Congregational denomination. He returned to Scotland on the completion of his special mission, and having taken his degree of M.A. on the 18th of April, 1833, became pastor of the Albany street church, Edinburgh, his thoughts meanwhile refusing to abandon the province which he had left. Through his influence, during the prosecution of his studies, several ministers of his "faith and order" were induced to come to Canada; among them was Rev. Richard Miles, who settled at first in Montreal, and gathered a congregation in a chapel which his friends and supporters erected in St. Maurice street. After some years, Mr. Miles preferring the country to the city, accepted a charge in a rural township, and our subject, now in Edinburgh, was invited to fill his place. This invitation reached him just as some of the leading members of his denomination in England were preparing to establish a colonial missionary society in connection with the "Congregational Union of England and Wales"; and, as soon as this organisation was completed, he was appointed its confidential and corresponding agent in British North America. Returning to Canada, in the month of August, 1836, having also accepted the pastorate of the First Congregational church of Montreal, he entered upon his labors there in October. The position of agent he has held to the present time. During seventeen years it formed part of his duty to visit annually the churches within the sphere of his agency. Since then other arrangements rendered that unnecessary. Dr. Wilkes also visited the Maritime Provinces once and again, at the request of the society in England, and during these forty years that he has labored steadily in Canada, his offices of pastor of the Montreal church, and correspondent and visitor of the Congregational Churches in the several provinces, have furnished him with quite as much work, it would seem, as any one man ought to do. Yet this is not all; far from it. Something like twenty-five or thirty years ago he was accustomed to instruct a class of theological students in an institute then existing in Montreal, in a course of intellectual philosophy and logic; for ten years he was secretary of the Montreal branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society; for a longer period chairman of the Protestant school examiners; and for several sessions filled the

chair of Homiletic and Pastoral theology in the Congregational college of British North America, of which he has been principal since June, 1870.

Dr. Wilkes has also done a great deal of literary lecturing before mechanics' institutes, mercantile library associations, college societies, &c. In 1847 he delivered an address before the Theological society of Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H., and in 1850 and 1860, similar addresses in the two Vermont colleges, at Burlington and Middlebury, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the former; also, at a later date, he received from the McGill university the degree of LL.D.

Dr. Wilkes held the full pastorate of the First Congregational church until 1871, since which time he may be regarded as pastor *emeritus*. His original congregation in St. Maurice street soon outgrew their house of worship, and "Zion church," on Radegonde street, was erected. It has since been enlarged, and has colonized once or twice.

Most of the data for this sketch are gleaned from a well written notice of our subject in Notman's "British Americans," from the pen of Fennings Taylor, of Ottawa, who does simple justice to the great working powers and diversified labors of Dr. Wilkes. Several of his addresses, lectures, and sermons have been published in pamphlet form, and exhibit a high grade of scholarship, and the spirit of a Christian gentleman.

A gentleman who heard him preach for years, thus speaks of his style:—

As a didactic, logical preacher he has few superiors. His style is not flowing, and he indulges but sparingly in illustrations, but his reasoning is cogent and powerful. He is a grand reader, his voice being full and sonorous and his rhetoric easy and natural. His discourses are always instructive, and lose nothing by perusal in the printed form. His ministry has therefore become of steady growth.

HON. JAMES FERRIER, SENATOR,

MONTREAL.

CHIEFEST of the cities in the Dominion of Canada is the opulent and growing metropolis of Montreal. Closely connected with the rise and development of this city are certain names that will live through all the future—a Molson, pioneer of the steamboat enterprise on the St. Lawrence; a Torrance, the outreaching merchant who demonstrated that from this northern inland city intimate commercial relations could be sustained with the antipodes—a Redpath, founder of the great sugar-refining movement which has risen to such colossal proportions. Among these worthy names stands conspicuously the name of the Hon. James Ferrier, who has for sixty years taken an active part in the social, commercial, and political life of Canada, and particularly of Montreal. Mr. Ferrier was born, October 22nd, 1800, in Scotland the land of heroes and great men. He received his education in Fifeshire, and at quite an early

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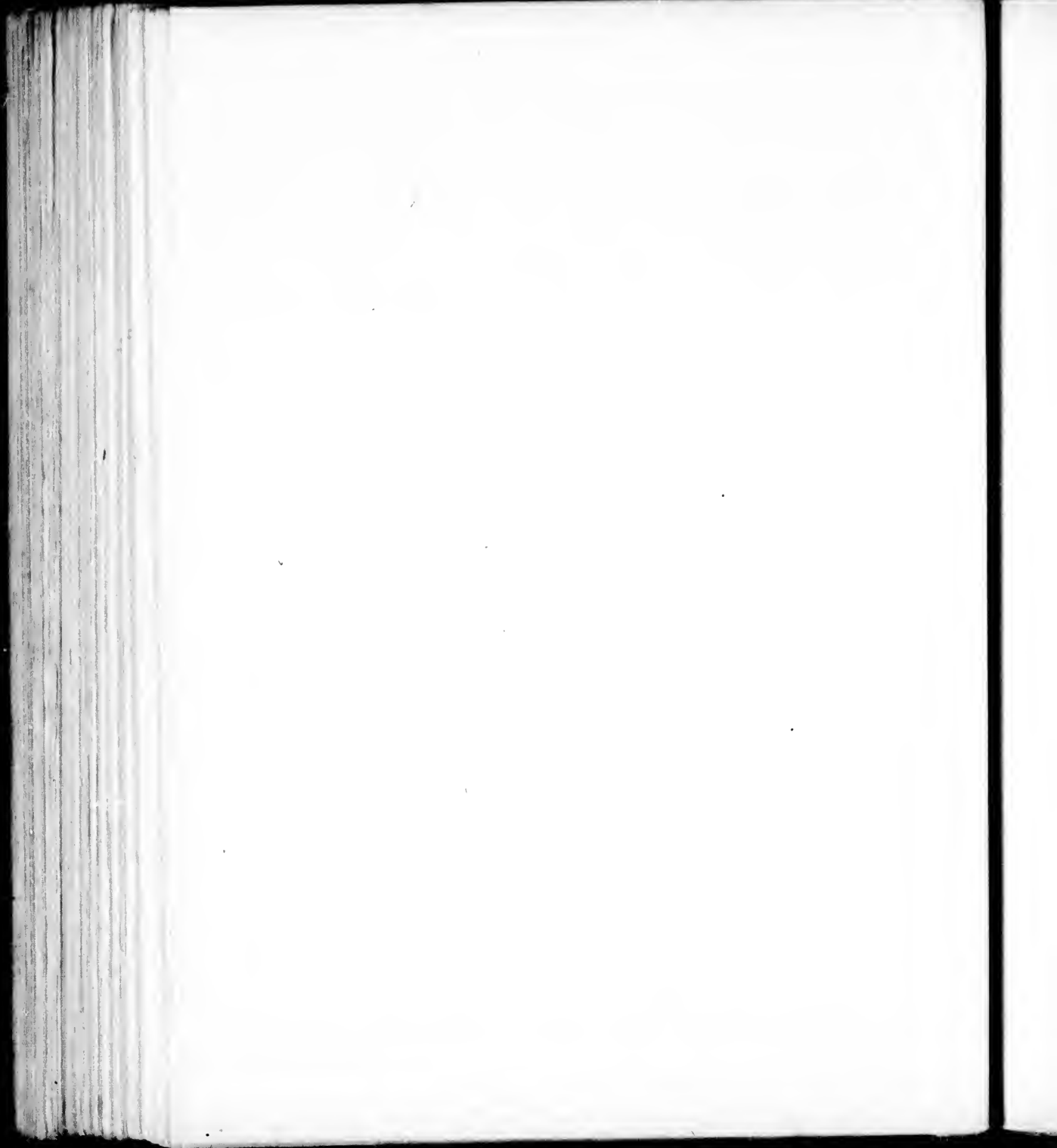
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J. Ferrier



ago was sent to Perth where he served his apprenticeship to commerce. In 1821, he left Scotland for Canada. At that time the colony was a *terra incognita*, and it required a spirit of daring, of self-reliance, and adventure to launch out from home and friends and boldly face the difficulties and hardships of this new country. Our opening North-west is now calling out young men of energy, pluck and sagacity, the pick of the spirited youths of the world, but sixty years ago the feeling in regard to emigration was very different from what it is now, so that in young Ferrier we have displayed the elements of that astonishing vigor and enterprise which have marked his entire career. As soon as he had mastered the peculiarities of Canadian trade, he established himself in business. A young man of twenty-two, and with very moderate means; but combining Scottish prudence and shrewdness with Canadian push and enterprise; uniting probity with promptness, and energy with wisdom, such was his astonishing success that at the end of twelve years he was enabled to retire from the activities of the business in which he was engaged, having amassed a competent fortune. His interest and overimpelling activity would not allow him to detach himself altogether from business, and so there commenced at this time that series of official business relations with which his name has been so continuously and honorably associated. With the establishment of the Bank of British North America, he became a director of the Canadian board of this great monetary institution. For six years he was president of the Montreal Assurance company. When the rebellion broke out in 1837, he exhibited his loyalty and ingrained patriotism by shouldering his musket to put down armed insurrection, and his fealty to his country and his sovereign, was afterwards recognised in his receiving a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the militia. In 1841, Mr. Ferrier was appointed one of the members of the municipal council, and with his usual energy of effort he began at once to initiate measures for the improvement of the city. No suspicion of jobbery or trickery ever attached itself to his name, and such was the esteem and respect in which he was held by all classes of the community, that in 1844, when the council became elective, he was returned as alderman for the east ward, a section almost entirely French Canadian. In 1844, he was raised to the distinction of the mayoralty, for in those days the office was regarded as a great dignity, and was an expression of the confidence of the inhabitants in the integrity, and purity and sound judgment of the man whom they delighted to honor. In this high official position he displayed great ability in suppressing riotous elements engendered by religious strifes, and by his vigorous action preserved the fair reputation of the city. It was while he was mayor of Montreal that the disastrous fire of Quebec occurred, and himself a witness of the misery and suffering of the harmless citizens, he at once waited on the then Governor-General Lord Metcalfe, and after consultation with that liberal, large-hearted man, convened a public meeting, and so energetically and judiciously managed the effort, that it became one of the most liberal and efficient relief funds of modern times. Shortly after this, Mr. Ferrier was called by royal mandamus to a seat in the Legislative Council, and has ever since taken a very active part in the legislation of the country. His vast

experience of a commercial man, his thorough acquaintance with the details of trade, banking, insurance and education, have made him an invaluable member of the Upper House, and have given him a commanding influence. He was among the statesmen, good and true, that devoted their best energies to secure the union and consolidation of the provinces; and after the confederation, such was his recognised value as one of the factors in laying the foundations of empire, that he was among the few selected to a place both in the Local and Legislative Council and Dominion Senate.

In all the leading enterprises of this commercial capital, Mr. Ferrier has sustained a position of immense influence. He projected the Montreal Lachine railway, and for a number of years was president of the road.

He was elected to be one of the directors of the Grand Trunk railway company in the critical period of its history; he has been for many years chairman of the Canadian board of the great controlling railway of this continent. Appointed a member of the board of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, he has much to do with the university of McGill college, so justly the pride of all citizens of Montreal. Embarrassed with financial and property difficulties, he, with one or two others, went heartily at work to husband the resources of the institution and dispose profitably of property which had been an unremunerative burden, and by grappling with the debts of the college, and securing a most efficient staff of professors, helped to give it a prestige and usefulness, so that now it has carried its fame to the European continent, and has a status and rank with old-world universities. He is also a member of the council of the university of Victoria college, Cobourg. Though not favored himself with the advantages of a university training, yet he takes a profound interest in education, and has been cultured by extensive travel in Europe and the East, by thorough converse with public affairs and by the elevating influence of high social relations.

Identified with all philanthropic movements, the subject of our sketch has been for many years the president of the Quebec temperance and prohibitory league, as well as president of the Bible society, a position which he values and cherishes even more than the honors which his country has conferred upon him. His simplicity of aim, abnegation of personal interests, sympathy of heart, spirituality of mind, outreaching breadth of view and singular uprightness of character, have lifted him to eminent recognition in the church of his choice—the Methodist church of Canada. The forces of his life have made themselves felt in manifold forms of Christian enterprise and activity, especially in the Sunday school. The active superintendent of a great school, always at his post, and travelling often hundreds of miles to be in his own school on the Sabbath;—over this continent the light of his example demonstrates that the weight of over four-score years does not incapacitate for effectual Sunday-school service.

Full of years, of honors, and of labors, his long and varied career is without a stain or reproach. In him we see a rare combination of powers; great sagacity, integrity of motive,

energy of character, and an undaunted will power that in spite of a physique that, although wiry, and capable of enormous endurance, cannot be considered robust, has carried him through a long life of unprecedented activity.

He adds another to the honored list of self-made men who have left their impress on the institutions of our young nationality, and whose memory a grateful country will preserve through the coming generations.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU, Q.C., LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

AMONG the many prominent men in the Province of Quebec, is Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, who was born in the city of Quebec, on the 30th of May, 1820; his parents were Pierre Chauveau, merchant, who died when the son was in childhood, and Marie Louise, Roy, both being of pure French-Canadian blood. In his early youth, in addition to the assiduous care exercised by his mother, he had constant oversight by his kind-hearted uncle, Judge Hamel; he was educated at the Quebec seminary; commenced studying law with his uncles, Hamel and Roy; finished with G. Okill Stuart, Q.C.; was called to the bar in 1841 and practised at the Quebec bar from that date to 1855, when he was appointed superintendent of education.

He seems to have early cultivated a love of letters, and a liberal use of the pen, being first known as a contributor to newspapers in 1838, when he began to write for *Le Canadien*, of Quebec, continuing to do so until 1841. About that time he commenced corresponding for *Le Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York, his letters attracting much attention, and being reproduced in *Le Canadien* and some other French newspapers. They treated on politics as well as miscellaneous subjects, and may have been the means of opening for him the door to public life.

He was first elected to Parliament for the city of Quebec in 1844, having a very large majority over his much older competitor, the Hon. John Neilson; and so well did he do, so popular did he become, that at the expiration of his term in 1848, he was re-elected by acclamation. With the exception of a short time, when he stood independent, he gave a firm support to Mr. Lafontaine, the leader of the French-Canadians and a steadfast Reformer. In 1849, Dr. Chauveau favored the admission of the claims of the Bermuda exiles, who had been illegally banished; and the same year, he had a committee appointed to inquire into the cause of French emigration to the United States; and some of his suggestions made at that time were acted upon, and checked in part the exodus from the province.

In 1851, Dr. Chauveau was appointed solicitor-general, holding that office until 1853, and was provincial secretary from 1853 to 1855; having resigned in February of the latter year, he accepted the position of superintendent of education for the Province of Quebec, serving in that

capacity until 1867. During that period the Normal school system was established, and marked progress was made in the cause of education, so dear to the heart of Dr. Chauveau.

In November, 1866, Dr. Chauveau was sent to Europe to visit the educational institutions and examine into the several systems of public instruction; he visited Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, and had just returned to Montreal, when, in July, 1867, he was, on the failure of Hon. Joseph Cauchon, called upon to form the first Quebec Provincial Government, immediately after the establishment of Confederation; he formed the administration as provincial secretary, and took the title of minister of public instruction. The education office was transferred to Quebec, and Dr. Chauveau was elected by his old county for Local and Federal Parliaments; he was re-elected for both after the expiration of four years in the first, and of five in the latter case; he took a prominent part in debates in the House of Commons, especially on the New Brunswick school question; he was the leader of the Legislative Assembly in Quebec during six consecutive sessions. During that time the whole Provincial Government was organized, a new educational law, carrying out the guarantees stipulated before Confederation in favor of Protestant schools was passed, and a vast scheme of colonization railways inaugurated.

In January, 1873, Dr. Chauveau resigned the premiership to accept the presidency of the Senate. Having been superseded, in 1874, after the vote on the Pacific question, he resigned his senatorship, and contested the county of Charlevoix, with Mr. Trembley, and was defeated; he was appointed by the Mackenzie Government a member of the Quebec harbor commission, and elected chairman of that commission. During that time the great harbor improvements were commenced. In September, 1877, he accepted from M. de Boucherville the shrievalty of Montreal, and when a branch of the Laval university was founded in Montreal, he was appointed professor of Roman law.

In 1853, his novel entitled "*Charles Guérin, Roman de Mœurs Canadiennes*," made its appearance, and was favorably noticed here and in France; he has also written a work on public instruction in Canada, which obtained a gold medal diploma at the Paris universal exposition; his latest work is entitled "*Souvenirs et Légendes*," a humorous poem of something like 700 lines, and is a decidedly entertaining little volume.

Dr. Chauveau may be called the pioneer French Canadian novelist, his work mentioned above being the first volume of the kind, we believe, published in Canada. As a novelist, poet and legislator he is deserving of all the honors which have been bestowed upon him by institutions of learning and various societies.

He is a LL.D. of Laval university, McGill university, and Bishop's college; is also doctor of letters of Laval; is a corresponding member of the Athenæum, New Orleans, La.; has been president of the Quebec Literary and Historical society, and of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian society; has been both active and honorary president of the Institut Canadien

of Quebec, and is an officer of public instruction of France, a literary distinction that was granted to him at the last Paris exposition. Dr. Chauveau is also known as an orator both in his own language and in the English language, which he speaks nearly as well as his native tongue; his orations, particularly those at the laying of the corner stone of the St. Foy monument, at the inaugurating of the monument to the historian of Canada—Mr. Garneau, and at second centennial celebrations which have taken place at the Laval university have been very favorably noticed here and in Europe.

He is a Knight Commander of the Order of Pius IX., and of the Order of St. Gregory; has been president of the St. Jean Baptiste society, both of Quebec and Montreal, and with one exception is the oldest Q.C. in the Province of Quebec.

In 1848, Dr. Chauveau married Miss Marie Louise Flore Mâsse, of Quebec, and she has been the mother of eight children, of whom three only are living. The oldest son Pierre Chauveau, Esq., is settled in Carleton, Baie des Chaleurs, and his second son, Hon. Alexander Chauveau, born in February, 1847, has held the offices of solicitor-general and of provincial secretary precisely at the same age his father did; he is now judge of the sessions and commissioner of police at Quebec; he represented the county of Rimouski for some years in the Quebec Legislature. Dr. Chauveau's only surviving daughter is married to Dr. Arthur Valledé, professor in the Laval university in Quebec.

Dr. Chauveau has three daughters buried in the chapel of the Ursuline convent, Montreal, with a beautiful monument of white Carrara marble, by Mr. Marshall Wood, erected to their memory. One of them, Henriette, was married in October, 1870, to William Scott Chandonwyn, lieutenant in the 69th regiment, and went with her husband to Bermuda, and died the next December. She was a young lady of much promise, the author of a poem called "Ma Châmbrette," which has received much commendation for its poetic merits, she being only eighteen years old when it was written. Mrs. Chauveau died in 1875, and Dr. Chauveau is now a very lonely man, none of his living children residing in Montreal.

WILLIAM LOCKER FELTON, Q.C.,

BELVEDERE.

THE subject of this biographical notice, for years a prominent lawyer and politician of the Province of Quebec, was born on the Isle of Minorea, on the 6th of April, 1812. His father was the Hon. William Bowman Felton, British Consul at Leghorn, Italy, at the time of the Peninsular War, and brother of Captain John Felton, of the British navy, during that war, and on whose cot Lord Nelson breathed his last breath. An account of this brave and heroic officer may be seen in the "Prince of Wales' Journey to Canada in 1860." The mother of our

subject was Anna Maria Valls, of Minorea. At the termination of the war mentioned above, the father of our subject left the naval service, came to Canada, and established Belvedere, a farm of a thousand acres, four miles from Sherbrooke, where he died in 1837. He was commissioner of crown lands, and connected with the government nearly up to the time of his death.

Our subject studied law with Andrew Stuart, Q.C., and Hon. Henry Black, and was admitted to the bar on the 21st of November, 1834, at Quebec, where he practised until the death of his father, when he returned to the eastern townships, and rebuilt the Belvedere mansion and greatly improved the property.

Mr. Felton conducted the crown business of the district of St. Francis from 1853 to 1861, with marked ability and efficiency, and was for many years *battonnier* of the St. Francis bar, and at one time president of the council of the bar of the province.

The Montreal *Daily Gazette* of November 15, 1877, printed three days after the death of Mr. Felton, at Belvedere, said that "his legal lore and courtesy to his *confrères* tended much to the elevation of the bar." He stood for years in the front rank of his fraternity in this province.

The deceased represented the counties of Richmond and Wolfe in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, entering in 1854, resigning at that time the office of president of the quarter sessions. From the source quoted above, we learn that Mr. Felton "took an active part in the enactment of the Seigniorial Bill and the Municipal Laws." The legislative work which he did was very valuable, and he was, we believe, always regarded as a wise counsellor. His name has an honorable and lasting place in the archives of Canada. At the time of his death, the superior court, then in session, adjourned in respect to his memory, and the bar, which he had long adorned, passed resolutions recognising his great worth and his noble career as an advocate. He left a widow and one son, William Hughes Felton, now a lawyer at Arthabaska.

Edward Pellew Felton, a younger brother of our subject, is a notary public and a magistrate at Sherbrooke, and a successful business man. He has recently purchased the Belvedere estate, and is preparing to put it in prime order.

Died, in Sherbrooke, on the 21st October, the anniversary of Trafalgar, Captain John Felton, Royal Navy, in his 81st year. Captain Felton was an officer of the *Victory* under Nelson when he fought and died. To have been an officer under the immortal Nelson, his signal midshipman at the Battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st October, 1805 (possibly the last survivor of that celebrated day), and the witness of his hero's glorious death, on that same occasion, in the cockpit of the *Victory*, might be deemed record enough of an ordinary man, but silence would treat unjustly other facts in the good man's character and career. He was born at Hackney, near London, on the 8th February, 1785, entered the Royal Navy in 1800; was present at several engagements, including that of Copenhagen in 1801, and that of Trafalgar, already spoken of; was honored with three medals in an age when such honors were rare, and was promoted to a lieutenancy on the 30th August, 1806. For some trivial error in those strict days, which would probably be considered venial now, he was somewhat unfeelingly, and while yet young, removed from the service to be, as hereafter shown, restored. Yet was no reproach heard from him. In his after life in Canada he served the provincial government as a magistrate of the district of Saint Francis, being at his death one of the oldest. He was agent of the crown lands in the same

district for thirty-seven years, to the full satisfaction of the ministry, as shewn by their testimonial; and during the troubled time of 1837 and '38 he, whose feelings were with his Sovereign, was seen standing sentry, although exempt, as a private militiaman, in the most severe season of our inclement climate. On the visit of the Prince of Wales to Sherbrooke in 1860, the opportunity was taken by His Royal Highness to render memorable that visit by restoring the old and loyal sailor to his rank, an act of grace worthy of him and of his Royal Mother, as well as a most pleasing tribute to the community, each member of which looked upon it as a favor to himself. He was subsequently advanced to the rank of retired commander. An aged brother, whom he had not seen for upwards of thirty years was happily attracted to the place, and was present with his bereaved widow to close his eyes; and the deceased had more than once expressed the hope (knowing his days were few), that he might be spared until the anniversary of the death of his Admiral and patron, and he was so spared. But there is more than his public life to treat of. He was honored, respected and loved by his family, his friends and by all who knew him—a kind, scrupulous, conscientious, honest, punctual man, he never had an enemy and never lost a friend.—*From the Sherbrooke Gazette, 27th October, 1866.*

LOUIS JOSEPH CYPRIEN FISET,

QUEBEC.

THIS well known French Canadian poet was born in Quebec in 1825. His mother was Miss Mary Power, of London, England; and his father, the Hon. Louis Fiset (who was descended from one of the oldest and best French families in Canada), held several important official positions, including that of district judge of Gaspé. Louis J. C. Fiset received his education at the private school of Doctor Wilkie, and subsequently at the Quebec seminary, at which latter institution he exhibited a more than ordinary aptitude and taste for literature, which evinced at this early period that he was likely to shine as a literary man of ability later on, an expectation which has since been fully justified. Mr. Fiset has travelled considerably, and is well acquainted with all the more important cities of Europe, hence his natural talents have had the advantage of development through large observation of the habits and customs of peoples of many different lands and nationalities. He studied law, and was duly admitted as an advocate, and, in 1861, he was appointed Joint Prothonotary in his native city, and still retains this position. Exhibiting such a taste for literature in his youth, it is not surprising to find him as a man, with a strong tendency to poetry, possessing considerable power in the arts which, with his innate talent, added to his years of cultivation has developed so far that he is familiarly known as one of the poets of Lower Canada; he has written some of the most graceful and exquisite poems and lyrics. Upon the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860, Mr. Fiset was invited to compose the ode of welcome for Quebec to the young prince, for which he was complimented, and received the thanks of our good Queen's eldest son. Mr. Fiset assisted in founding L'Institut Canadien (Que.), of which he afterward became president, and in four several terms subsequently held, and still holds, the office of the Hon. President. In 1836, while holding this office, he offered £30 for the best essay on the subject "Quels seraient les moyens à adopter pour créer en Canada une littérature nationale, et quels

avantages en résulterait-il pour le pays ?" Hon. Senator Hector Fabre, of the Canada Literary Society, in writing regarding Mr. Fiset, says: "M. L. J. C. Fiset, imagination charmante au vol gracieux, poète délicat au vers élégant."

Most of his poems have appeared in *La Ruche Littéraire* (Montreal) *Les Soirées Canadiennes*, *La Littéraire Canadienne*, and *Le Foyer Canadien*; whereas his prose effusions have, we believe, only appeared in *Le Journal de l'Éducation Publique* (Montreal), and the leading Quebec French journals. The following extract from *L'Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne*, by Lareau of Montreal, may possibly tend to show the high repute Mr. Fiset is held in in that city. In 1867 Mr. Fiset obtained the silver medal in the poetical course at the local University on the following subject, viz., "The discovery of Canada." The report of the Jury reads thus:—

[Extract from *L'Histoire de la Lettérature Canadienne*, by Lareau, Montreal, 1874]:

A great elevation of style and ideas, a happy variety of rhythm adapted with considerable art to the different parts of the subject, life and brilliancy, real lyrical inspiration which sustains itself nearly from one end of the poem to the other. The first two chants have merited a very particular mention for the loftiness of ideas and the sustained beauty of the versification.

With such deservedly high commendation, and emanating from the source it does, it may well be remarked that Quebec with honest pride gratulates herself that she possesses such a poet and scholar in one of her sons, as we find in the subject of our sketch. Mr. Fiset is well known in all literary circles, and possesses not only a large circle of admiring friends here in the Dominion but also many in Europe and the United States.

NELSON LOVERIN, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this biographical notice is the inventor of "The Historical Centograph." He was born at Greenbush, Elizabethtown, county of Leeds, Ontario, on the 19th day of September, 1829, his parents being Josiah and Elizabeth (Shaver) Loverin. His father came to Canada from the United States, near the close of the last century. His mother was of German descent.

In youth, Loverin received an education in the public schools of his native village, and in the Brockville grammar school, under Professor James Windiat, a very successful classical teacher. In 1851, he matriculated in medicine at the University of Toronto, where he won prizes, for scholarship in anatomy and physiology, and in 1853 at McGill college, whence he received his degree of doctor of medicine in May, 1855.

Dr. Loverin resided in Chicago, Ill., and was in steady and successful practice there until after the great fire in October, 1871, with the exception of part of the summer and autumn of

1862, during which time he was a contract surgeon in the Union Army. He was at the battles of Second Bull's Run, South Mountain and Antietam.

Being a prominent Canadian he was appointed president of the Dominion Benevolent Association of Chicago, which was formed to aid the sufferers.

In 1858, Dr. Loverin married Miss Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Joseph R. Bronsdon, a much esteemed and prominent citizen of Montreal. They have one daughter, now pursuing her studies, and who, in addition to several other prizes, received not long ago one for superior answers to one hundred questions in Canadian history. She is, we believe, the first young lady in the Province that has attended a course of lectures in a medical college.

In 1872, Dr. Loverin returned to Montreal, which has since been his home. He has not resumed the practice of his profession, but has given his time for the last eight or nine years to history and writing, doing much to simplify the study of this branch of knowledge and to make it more attractive to the student. His great aim appears to be to improve the system of studying history. He has so arranged the Zabian method upon which principle is based the practical utility of the Centograph, as to give at one view a complete map of Time from the creation as known, down to the present year.

A medal was awarded the Centograph at the Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia, in 1876. Commissioners from the Japanese Department of Education, came to Montreal and purchasing one left the following testimonial:—

"DR. LOVERIN,

"DEAR SIR,—Your Centograph, which you have shown us, precisely, is a most valuable thing on which to teach historical facts, and by which young pupils can remember easily what had happened in the world. Now we take one set to Japan because we think it as just stated, but we do not know whether that will satisfy our purpose in Japan. We shall write you again from Japan about the results of the introduction of your Centograph.

"MONTREAL, September 9th, 1876.

"Yours respectfully,

"F. TANAKA.

"R. IDEURA."

In reference to the centograph, Lord Dufferin wrote the following:—

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

"Ottawa, February 7th, 1876.

"SIR,—I am instructed by His Excellency, the Earl of Dufferin, to inform you that His Excellency was much interested in the explanation of your most ingenious invention for making History, when studied by Zaba's method, more easily acquired. His Excellency wishes you success in your endeavors to popularise the study of History.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"E. G. P. LITTLETON,

"Governor-General's Secretary.

"DR. N. LOVERIN."

And the following testimonial is from one of the best educational institutions in the Province of Quebec:

"Les Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame ayant examiné le 'Centograph' du Dr. Loverin, estiment que ce tableau est très propre à faciliter aux Elèves l'étude de Zaba, laquelle est introduite avec avantage dans leurs Etablissements.

"Montreal, 11 Septembre."

"Loverin's Historical Chart of Time," is in press, and will soon be ready for use. It will in one view represent all the grand events of history from the creation to the present, upon the decimal system of chronological reckoning, by means of symbols that its accompanying key will fully explain.

HON. JOSEPH PHILLIPPE RENE ADOLPHE CARON, B.C.L.,
Q.C.,

QUEBEC.

THE present Minister of Militia is the eldest surviving son of the late Honorable René Edouard Caron, judge of the superior court of Quebec, and chairman of the commission for the codification of laws, and for a time Lieutenant-Governor of that province, who stood for many years amongst the first ranks of the Conservative party. The subject of our present sketch was born in the famed old city of Canada, Quebec, in the year 1843. He was educated at the Quebec seminary, subsequently studied at Laval university, and finally graduated as B.C.L. at McGill college, Montreal, in 1865. Studying law under Mr. L. G. Baillairgé, and afterwards with the Honorable (now Sir) John Rose, it is not surprising to find him in the front ranks of the men-of-law, as also his position as Minister of Militia would fully convey that he is foremost amongst the men-of-war. As regards his legal qualifications, it will suffice to state that he is a member of the well-known firm Andrews, Caron, Andrews and Fitzpatrick. He is a direct descendant of Robert Caron, who came to this country from France with Samuel de Champlain, the first governor of Canada. Robert Caron married Marie du Crevet, in Quebec, in 1637, and lived there until his death, which took place in 1656. The widow afterwards married Noel Langlois, an ancestor of Sir George E. Cartier, and the Caron family to this day is represented in the districts around Quebec by many hundreds of their descendants, bearing more than fifty different names. His father was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, contributed possibly more than any other man in his time in preventing the section of the province he held so much influence over from following in the wake of the well known Papineau movement. In fact when the district of Montreal rose in arms in support of the political rights of the country, Mr. Caron, with a praiseworthy spirit which might well be emulated in more modern times, severed himself from Papineau at the period the agitation commenced, as he foresaw that whatever course should be pursued that of rebellion would be unpatriotic and unwise. The sequel proved the more remarkable, inasmuch as when peace was restored throughout the province, the Quebec group of "patriots" became the channel through which

the imperial government administered the colony. As is now—although not then—well known, the men who were using all their energies to incite the Montreal movement of 1837-38 were only actuated in the course they pursued with a view of attaining a larger commercial intercourse with the United States. In resisting such a procedure the Quebec "patriots" were stimulated merely by a national spirit which must have the highest commendations from all well wishers and staunch and true adherents throughout the length and breadth of this fair Dominion, and further must for all future time be handed down in history as the wisdom of men who were capable of drawing the line between the caprice of the annexationists and the enlightenment of the national or Conservative party. Possibly in the early part of his career, few young men had a better opportunity of mixing in political circles than the subject of our sketch, as he was compelled to come in contact with men of every phase of politics, from the fact that his father's house was always the centre of attraction for all those who had the country's welfare at heart.

As with the father, so with the son; a natural characteristic of both has been their facile diplomatic organization, combining with it so much conciliation that the essential invariably has been established and consolidated at the proper moment. With such antecedents it were difficult to suppose that the present able Minister of Militia could possibly be other than one of the ablest lieutenants that the present premier has in his cabinet. He was appointed Q. C., for the province of Quebec in March 1876, and in May, 1879, he was made a Queen's Counsel by the Federal government, and upon the readjustment of portfolios which took place in November of the following year, he was nominated and accredited with that of Minister of Militia and Defence.

In politics we need hardly state that he is a staunch supporter of the Conservative party, and although he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the county of Bellechasse, in the Federal election in 1872, he was in the following year returned to the Commons for the county of Quebec, which constituency he has represented up to the present time, having been returned at both the general elections which have taken place since that time. So popular was, and is, he in his native city, that at the last general election, on the 17th September, 1878, he was returned by a majority of over six hundred, in contesting the seat against the Hon. Isidore Thibault. Possibly amongst the whole of the followers of Sir John A. Macdonald, there is not a more deservedly popular man, assuredly we can affirm without the least fear that there is not one individual in the whole of the present premier's administration that is more esteemed in and around the city of Quebec. His bounteous sympathy is too well known, therefore we need only give as a remark *en passant* that his valuable time and purse are ever at any moment ready to benefit his fellow countrymen, and not a single instance can be adduced to show that he has not at all times exerted his utmost energies on their behalf, as well as invariably been actuated by sound principles for the benefit of the community at large.

As we have before mentioned he is by tradition a Conservative in politics; and yet has evinced on more than one occasion that he will not be influenced, he will not "vote blindly with any particular clique, but will give a loyal support to all measures which he shall consider good and likely to consolidate Confederation, to develop the resources of the country, and to protect our institutions."

It is well known in Quebec, and throughout the Dominion generally that Mr. Caron was instrumental in starting the volunteer organisation, and it is a subject of pride amongst his old comrades to see him now at the head of the militia of the country.

He was a director of the Stadacona Bank of Quebec, of the Anticosti company, and in 1867 held the position of vice-president of the literary and historical society of Quebec.

It may be said that Mr. Caron is one of the most popular men in the House of Commons, and wherever he goes, or wherever he may be, he possesses that happy trait which made Lord Dufferin so universal a favorite throughout the Dominion, of accommodating himself and making his society agreeable to all around him, whether it be the toiler of the soil or the more aristocratic society which now and again assemble within the hospitable walls of Rideau hall, and establishments of a kindred nature. The *conversations* which he has revived at Ottawa, after the manner of the ever to be regretted late Sir George E. Cartier, are the theme of conversation amongst the higher circles of society, and would do credit to the denizens of Belgravia or St. James'.

The following anecdote is taken from a newspaper. It is stated that when Mr. Caron went before the electors of the county of Quebec, in 1873, one of the leaders there requested him to withdraw from the position of a candidate, "considering as he says, that this county only elect ministers of the Crown." "Then answered Mr. Caron, I am the very man you want, for I intend to be a minister of the crown as soon as possible!"

On the 25th June, 1867, he married Miss Alice Baby, only daughter of the late Honorable François Baby, who for some years represented the Stadacona division in the Legislative Council of Canada, by which alliance there has been issue René Adolphe De Blois and Alice Mathilda, both of whom survive.

JOSEPH ADOLPHE DEFOY,

QUEBEC.

THE present assistant to the Law Officers of the Crown, who holds a rather important position at the new Government buildings, was born at Montreal on the 31st October, 1830; he belongs to the Roman Catholic religion; he was educated at the Montreal college, taking up a full classical course. Subsequently he studied law under M.M. Lafontaine and Berthelot, and was admitted to the bar on the 4th of December, 1854. For a short time he took

up a private practice, and in October, 1857, was appointed clerk in the office of the Attorney General. At the time of Confederation he was appointed to his present post at Quebec. The post the subject of our sketch retains is one of no ordinary importance, and in Mr. Defoy the public secured possession of an official of clear brain, with an aptitude and affection for his profession which stand him in good stead whenever a difficult or abstruse question arises. He is the author and publisher of the "*Almanac Judiciaire de la Province de Quebec*," which contains various useful information as to the courts, judiciary, &c.; it is highly appreciated by the judges and professional men. He married, on the 15th of October, 1856, Henrietta Valade, a daughter of F. X. Valade, a notary and inspector of schools at Longueuil, who is author of some valuable works referring to education. By this alliance he has seven boys and one girl.

REV. DAVID MARSH,

QUEBEC.

DAVID MARSH, president of the Jeffrey Hale hospital, and pastor for thirty-five years of the Baptist church, Quebec, hails from Accrington, Lancashire, England, a village noted for being the home of the famous Peel family, where he was born December 19, 1805. His father was Jonathan Marsh, who died in the infancy of his son.

Our subject prepared for the ministry at Horton college, Bradford, under its first president, Rev. Dr. Steadman, and held three pastorates before leaving the old country: (1) at Sutton, Yorkshire, (2) Ashton-under-lyne, near Manchester, and (3) Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, where he buried his first wife and two children.

In 1835, by invitation of a few Baptists in Quebec, he came here to preach to them and organized a church, which latter work he did the first year, with not more than fifteen or sixteen members. In 1852, was built the church which they now occupy, and, in 1877, a house for Sunday school and other purposes was erected.

Mr Marsh has been, from its origin, one of the governors of the Jeffrey Hale hospital, and is now president of the same; he is also one of the trustees of the Jeffrey Hale Sunday school, founded by the same noble philanthropist, a retired naval commander, and where a good work has been progressing for forty years.

When Lord Elgin was Governor-General of Canada, he selected Mr Marsh as tutor to his daughter, Lady Elma Bruce, and that position he held while she remained in the country.

During the time that Quebec was a military garrison, Mr Marsh's church was the resort of many clever and pious and learned men—officers of high rank—who were not Baptists, but who delighted to sit under his teachings. A literary lady of Quebec thus writes in regard to Mr. Marsh:—

As he has always united a humility very touching and lovely, with the soundest and most profound of teachings, his life has been most active and saintly, and the reverence for him has been so great that many people, in sick and dying hours, who never belonged to his church, sent for him to minister to them then. Had Mr Marsh remained in England he would no doubt have risen to the front rank amongst distinguished men, as he has corresponded all his life with those whose reputations are world-wide, but having come to Canada and taken up his work, he would not give it up, but faithfully clung to his people. At different times, churches in various parts of Canada gave him a call with an offer of higher salary, but these were steadily refused. Mr Marsh did not work for money, but for the welfare of those whom he saw needed him.

Just before leaving England, Mr Marsh married a second wife, who is still living, together with five of her children. He has also a son surviving the first wife, James Hill Marsh, a clergyman, who has charge of an Indian school at Chemung, Province of Ontario.

VENANT H. L. ST. GERMAIN,

ST. HYACINTHE.

VENANT HORACE LEMAIRE ST. GERMAIN, one of the oldest county registrars in the province of Quebec, a notary also, and a very accurate and reliable business man, dates his birth at Repentigny, county of Leinster (now L'Assomption), near Montreal, on the 26th of May, 1826. The family of St. Germain came from France at the beginning of the 18th century, and his grandfather, Venant St. Germain, sr., was connected with the "Nor'west Fur Company;" spent forty-two years in the far west, built the first store on the shores of Rainy Lake, and died at Repentigny in 1821. His father, Venant St. Germain, jr., born at Repentigny in 1801, was a farmer, and justice of the peace, and died at Maddington, on the 26th of September, 1863. The mother of our subject was Marie Angélique Prévost, born at Terrebonne, and is still living, being in her 77th year. She is the mother of twenty-four children, all sons but four, six of them being twins. Only six of them lived to grow up, of whom, five are still living.

Our subject was the first son and third child in this very large family. He was educated at L'Assomption college, finishing his studies in 1844; read law in the same place and at St. Hyacinthe, and prepared himself to be a notary, being the first year a copyist in the office of the registrar for the county of Leinster. He was admitted to practise his profession on the 14th of February, 1850, and commenced at St. Hyacinthe, which has been his home for thirty-five years.

During the year 1846, while still pursuing his legal studies, Mr. St. Germain taught a public school in this city.

On the 1st of May, 1847, he was appointed deputy-registrar of the county of St. Hyacinthe, and on the 8th of November of the next year was appointed registrar, which latter office he has now held for thirty-two years, and has been very faithful at his post of duty, being a man who

believes in doing all things well that are worth doing at all. His motto is *Labor omnia vincit*. The chair which he occupies in his office was used by the first mayor of the city of Quebec, and presented to Mr. St. Germain by a friend.

Mr. St. Germain is also a justice of the peace and a commissioner for taking affidavits. Many years ago he raised a company of volunteer rifles, the first company of the kind in St. Hyacinthe, and had the command until 1865, when he retired; he now holds the rank of captain of reserve militia. He was at one time president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of this city.

Mr. St. Germain has been married since the 14th of February, 1849, the maiden name of his wife being Elizabeth Marie Auclair Têtu. She is the mother of seven children, five of them yet living. Venant François Horace Jules, the eldest son, is a notary, commissioner and insurance agent, at St. Hyacinthe; Joseph Emile Valmore, is a physician and surgeon, residing at St. Norbert, county of Arthabaska; Joseph Arthur is a machinist at Warren, Mass.; Joseph Louis Rodolphe is a teller in St. Hyacinthe, and Mary Louise Arthemise, the only daughter, is living at home.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, M.D.,
QUEBEC.

THE present speaker of the legislative council is the representative for Shawinigan and a member of the executive council in the Robitaille-Chapleau administration, hence it need scarcely be stated that he is a staunch Conservative. His grandfather George McIntosh Ross was a West Indian merchant. He married Miss Marie Louise Gouin, daughter of Captain Antoine Gouin. He was educated at Quebec college, subsequently studying medicine under Dr. Henry Carter, and finally passed his examination at Montreal. Professionally—both as a physician and a surgeon—he is a man of more than ordinary ability and skill, consequently his retaining the distinguished office of Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is not surprising. He is senior medical officer of the 1st battalion of Champlain militia; president of the Champlain agricultural society, and a member of the Quebec agricultural society, and in the pursuit of agriculture in all its essentials is an ardent and warm supporter. In all of these latter pursuits he takes the keenest interest and in his leisure hours devotes himself assiduously to the perfecting thereof. In 1875 he was elected vice-president of the North Shore railway; prior to this in February, 1873 he was appointed a member of the executive council and speaker of the Legislative Assembly, which latter post he retained until the August of 1874, he however, was reappointed to the latter on 27th January, 1876, and held the office of speaker until March, 1878, when the ministry was dismissed by the late Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Luc Letel-

lier de St. Just. On the formation of the Chapleau administration on 31st October, 1879, he was reappointed a member of the executive council, and speaker of the legislative council which he retains up to the present. He represented Champlain in the Canadian assembly from the general election in 1861 until the union, when he was returned to the Commons and local assembly, but resigned his seat in the latter on his appointment to the Legislative Council in Quebec in 1867, and held his seat for Champlain in the Commons until the general election in 1874, when the dual representation being abolished he retired. Among his confreres in Parliament, he is universally esteemed as well as by all the members of the ministry. He married on the 8th of August, 1856, Miss Marie Arlina Lanouette daughter of Colonel Lanouette of Champlain by which alliance there is no issue.

HON. SAMUEL C. MONK,

MONTREAL.

SAMUEL CORNWALLIS MONK, senior puisne judge of the court of Queen's Bench of Quebec, was born in Halifax, N. S., on the 29th of July, 1814. He is a LL.D. of the University of Laval. His father, Samuel Wentworth Monk, was descended from a family of United Empire Loyalists, whose parents left Boston, Mass., at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. They were related to the Goulds, Wentworths, Deerings, Apthorps, and the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, at one time governor of Nova Scotia.

Judge Monk's great-grandfather was attorney-general of Nova Scotia, and his grandfather a judge of that province. One of his granduncles, Sir James Monk, was chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench for Montreal.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Windsor, Nova Scotia, and was subsequently prepared for entering Trinity College, Dublin; but it was thought advisable that he should commence the study of the law immediately on his arrival in Canada in 1831. This he did, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, shortly afterwards making a tour in Europe, lasting two years. Some time after his return, Judge Monk entered into partnership with the present Sir John Rose, Bart., then in large practice in Montreal.

In 1854 our subject was appointed Queen's Counsel, and for some years represented the Attorney-General of Lower Canada in crown prosecutions. In 1859 he was raised to the bench, and during nine years sat as a puisne judge in the Superior Court of Lower Canada. In 1868 he was promoted to the Queen's Bench, on the retirement of Mr. Justice Aylwin. In a private letter to the editor of this volume, a prominent lawyer of Montreal thus speaks of Judge Monk:

"His reputation as a judge stands very high. His natural talents, united to his vast knowledge and graceful elocution, have made him one of the most instructive and agreeable persons

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to listen to whenever he has a judgment to deliver in the Court of Appeals or a charge to make to a jury in the criminal court. His knowledge of both the French and English languages is so perfect that it would be impossible for a stranger to tell by his speech to which nationality he belonged. The old French law, which forms the basis of the jurisprudence in the province of Quebec, is so familiar to him that when a case is heard in court of Queen's Bench, before him and his associates, one can easily find out that, after reading the printed factum of both parties, he is generally ready to give his opinion and support it with the most learned and scientific arguments. The capabilities of Judge Monk, as shown in criminal matters, are always very highly appreciated. When he represented the crown, before the criminal court as crown prosecutor, before going on the bench, he met with immense success, and his reputation as a criminal lawyer became very extensive. Upon the bench he meets the expectation of his great admirers by the dignity with which he presides in court, and the vast legal knowledge combined with the high sense of justice which he displays in discharging his duties."

Judge Monk was married in 1844 to a daughter of the late Hon. P. D. DeBartzech, member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and they have five sons, and have buried an only daughter.

HON. JEAN FRANCOIS JOSEPH DUVAL,

QUEBEC.

HON. JEAN F. J. DUVAL is the late chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench of Quebec, and is regarded by the whole of the men of law as—in his day—one of the most eminent judges on the Canadian Bench. Although of late years the learned judge has been in very feeble health, he retains all his mental faculties, considering his advanced age, in a remarkable degree. He was born in the city of Quebec, on the 18th of July, 1801: and is a son of the late Francois Duval, Esq., of the Royal Canadian regiment of volunteers; his mother was a Miss Anne Germain. Educated at the celebrated academy of Dr. Wilkie, in Quebec, Mr Duval soon manifested signs of more than ordinary talent. On his embarking in life, he entered the office of Mr George Vanfelson—who subsequently was made a judge; after leaving this office he continued his legal education under Chief Justice Vallieres, of St. Real, and was admitted to the bar in the 22nd year of his age; he was made a Q.C. in 1848; appointed an assistant judge of the court of King's Bench of Lower Canada, in June, 1839; a puisne judge of the superior court of Lower Canada, 1st January, 1852; a puisne judge of the court of Queen's Bench, 27th January, 1855; and chief justice of the same court on the 5th of March, 1864; from which he retired in May, 1874. Possibly, there is not another judge living in Canada whose experience has been so large as the Hon. Jean Duval's; and in all his

decisions, however momentous and intricate the case before him may have been, he has invariably been accredited with wisdom and impartiality.

In Quebec, he stands as high as any individual, socially; and by his long association with his many friends and acquaintances he has endeared himself to all by his gentlemanly, beneficent and courteous bearing.

In 1848, he married Adelaide, fourth daughter of the late Mr Dubuc, a well known merchant of Quebec, and relict of the late Mr Joseph Duval, of Three Rivers.

GEORGE M. DAWSON, D.S., A.R.S.M., F.G.S.,

MONTREAL.

GEORGE MERCER DAWSON, one of the most promising scientific young men in the Dominion of Canada, is a son of Principal Dawson of McGill university, being born at Pictou, N.S., on the 1st of August, 1849. He received his early education in Montreal, but, on account of delicate health, did not enter the university except as a partial student. In 1869 he entered the Royal School of Mines, London, and took its full course of study, extending over three years. He passed in 1872 as associate of the Royal School of Mines, taking the first place in his class, and the Edward Forbes medal and prize in palæontology and natural history. He had previously taken the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship in his second year. On returning to Canada, he was engaged for a year in mining surveys in Nova Scotia, and in lecturing in Morrin college, Quebec. He was then appointed geologist and botanist to the British North American boundary commission, in which capacity he served for two years, and prepared an elaborate report on the geology and resources of the country in the vicinity of the 49th parallel, which was published by the commission. In connection with this work he also prepared a report on the lignite tertiary formation, a memoir on the superficial deposits of the great interior plains of America, which was published in the proceedings of the Geological Society of London, of which he is a fellow, and papers on the locust visitation, and on the fresh-water sponges of Canada, which were published in the "Canadian Naturalist", also a paper on the fluctuations of the great American lakes, published in "Nature." On the completion of the boundary survey, he received an appointment on the staff of the geological survey of the Dominion, and is now an assistant director on that survey. During the last five years he has been engaged on the geological survey of British Columbia, and regions adjacent, examining in 1875 and 1876 the region of the interior lying west of the Fraser river, in 1877 the southern part of the interior east of the Fraser, in 1878 the Queen Charlotte islands and north-west coast. In 1879 he explored the country from the mouth of the Skeena river across the Rocky mountains by the Pine river pass and thence to Edmonton. Official reports on these regions have been published

in the volumes of the geological and Canadian Pacific railway surveys. The latest of these is one on the Queen Charlotte islands, and contains not only a description of the geology of the islands, but also a highly interesting account of their inhabitants, the Haida Indians.

Mr. Dawson has laid a good foundation, on which he is building with great care and assiduity. He had, from the start, the best of instructors, both in this country and England. While attending the School of Mines, he devoted especial attention to geology and paleontology, under the able tuition of Ramsay, Huxley and Etheridge, and to chemistry and metallurgy in the laboratories of Frankland and Percy. In connection with his work on the boundary commission he has given much time and study to the special geology and fossils of the principal North American formations.

In 1880 Mr. Dawson visited Europe. He was present at the meeting of the British association at Swansea, and read an able paper on the geology of British Columbia.

HON. ANTOINE A. DORION,

MONTREAL.

ANTOINE AIME DORION, chief justice, is a son of Pierre Antoine Dorion, a member of the house of Assembly for Lower Canada, for the county of Champlain, prior to the troubles of 1835 and 1837, and Geneviève Bureau, and was born in the parish of Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, district of Three Rivers, in 1824. His grandfather P. Bureau, sat in the house for the county of St. Maurice, and his uncle, Hon. Jacques O. Bureau, is a senator for De Lorimer division. Mr. Dorion was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1842, and has been elected three times *batonnier* of the district of Montreal.

He entered public life in 1854, when he was elected to Parliament for Montreal, and he continued to sit as one of the members for that city until 1861, when he was defeated. During the period here mentioned, the question of a permanent capital of the Canadas came up, and our subject opposed the Queen's designation of Ottawa as that place, and he figured somewhat prominently in the debates. In the Brown-Dorion government which succeeded the Macdonald-Cartier, in August, 1858, the chief justice became attorney-general east.

In the parliament which met in the spring of 1862, Mr. Dorion, though not then a member of the Assembly, accepted the office of provincial secretary in the new Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration, and in June following was elected to represent Hochelaga. He left the cabinet in October of the same year. The next year there was a change in the cabinet, and Mr. Dorion returned, taking the place of Mr. Sicotte, and the ministry was known as the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion administration. The moderate liberalism of Mr. Sicotte being replaced by the more radical liberalism of our subject, who became attorney-general for Lower Canada.

Some very exciting matters came up for discussion in the sessions of 1863-1864: a coalition of parties was attempted once or twice and failed, but finally such coalition was formed, and Mr. Dorion was not in the new ministry. He soon retired from politics, practised his profession in Montreal. He is now chief justice, and there his great powers are seen to the best advantage.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, M.D.,

KNOWLTON.

IN the "History of the Eastern Townships" of the Province of Quebec, we read that prominent among the men who settled at "Frost village," in the township of Shefford, county of Shefford, "was Dr. Stephen Sewell Foster, born at Oakham, Mass., November 22nd, 1791." On the 7th of February, 1813, he married Sally Belknap, of Dummerston, Vt., and two years later commenced the practice of medicine at Newfane, Windham county, same state, and there remained until 1822, when he came to Canada with his wife and four children, all he then had; he spent one year at Frost village; then located in Waterloo, the county town of Shefford, and a little later returned to Frost village, and settled on the farm, says the historian already quoted, "occupied until recently by his second son, Hon. Asa Belknap Foster.

After coming to Canada, Dr. Foster attended medical lectures at Quebec, and to his license from the Vermont Medical Society, added one from Quebec. When McGill college was opened he attended lectures there, and on the formation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was elected one of its governors, holding that office until poor health compelled him to resign (1866). When the Earl of Dalhousie was in Canada, our subject was appointed surgeon to Col. Jones' battalion.

While a resident of the county of Shefford, Dr. Foster served for some time as justice of the peace, and commissioner for the trial of small causes, when there was no other court in the eastern townships. From 1841 to 1848 he was a member of the Provincial Parliament.

When Dr. Foster commenced practice in this province, as we learn from the work already mentioned, "his practice extended from Yamaska mountain to Missisquoi bay; and it was no uncommon thing for him to be called to attend patients in Stanstead, or even in Derby and Coventry, Vt. At such times he went by bridle paths through the forest to the outlet of lake Memphremagog (six miles intervening between dwellings on the way), and thence up the lake in a log canoe. On one occasion he was guided by marked trees, sometimes seeing wolves cross the path before him, and often hear them howl in the woods on either hand. In the practice of his profession under such circumstances, he was often brought in contact with scenes which excited his warmest sympathies; and he had frequent occasion for the exercise of a benevolent

and kindly feeling, which won the hearts of the people among whom he lived and practised so long, establishing a claim upon their lasting esteem and gratitude.

In the autumn of 1857, Dr. Foster removed to Knowlton, in order to retire from his practice which he had followed for forty years, and to be near his eldest son, Capt. Hiram Sewell Foster, one of the pioneers at Knowlton, and until his death in 1878, one of the leading men of the place; here, on the 7th of February, 1863, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at the house of their son, Judge Foster, ten of their eleven children and twenty grandchildren being present, together with a number of prominent citizens of the place and vicinity, including Hon. Christopher Dunkin, late judge of the superior court of Quebec, the Rev. Robert Lindsay, of the St. Paul's Episcopal church, and Dr. Barber, all three of whom made brief addresses, which were happily responded to by Judge Foster. Many valuable presents of gold and silver were made on the occasion, and all hearts were happy.

Dr. Foster died on the 29th of December, 1868; his widow, a hale old lady, now in her 86th year, lives with her son, Thomas Edwin Foster, a contractor, and one of the energetic citizens of Knowlton.

At the time of the demise of Dr. Foster, a sermon was preached at St. Paul's church, Knowlton, by the Rev. Robert Lindsay, and in that discourse, founded on the text, "Luke, the beloved Physician," he set forth in a very clear light, the many excellent traits in the character of the deceased—his uprightness, his fidelity to his conscience, his untiring efforts to aid the sick, his faithfulness in all his relations to the public, and his social virtues. The newspapers, at the time of his death, spoke of him in most eulogistic terms, calling him "one of the best men the Eastern Townships ever knew."

RIGHT-REV. WILLIAM BENNETT BOND, LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

BISHOP BOND is a native of Truro, county of Cornwall, Eng., and was born in 1815. He received his literary education in London, England; came to Canada in 1838; studied for holy orders and was ordained deacon in 1840, at Quebec, and priest in 1841, at Montreal, by the Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, being, at the same time, appointed travelling missionary, with his residence at Lachine.

In 1848 our subject was appointed to the parish of St. George's, Montreal, the rectorship of which he retained for thirty years, and which, by the help of Divine providence, he built up from a comparatively feeble to a very strong and influential church, during the latter part of that long period he was archdeacon of Hochelaga and dean of Montreal.

On the 16th of October, 1878, he was elected to the see of Montreal, made vacant by the

resignation of Rev. Dr. Oxendon; was consecrated in St. George's church, Montreal, on the 25th of January, 1879, by the bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Niagara and Algoma, and the next day was installed in the Episcopal throne in the cathedral church, same city. In the "Clerical Guide," to which we are indebted for several data in this sketch, it is stated that the first episcopal act of the new bishop was in administering the rite of confirmation in his own old parish church (St. George's), on the day after his consecration.

Bishop Bond is an M.A., of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, and LL.D., of McGill university. He is a warm friend of education and has done much for its advancement in this province. It was largely through his influence that the pioneer teachers for training schools were brought out to Montreal, and he was the right-hand man of Bishop Fulford in getting a normal school opened in this city.

JUDGE FOSTER,

KNOWLTON.

SAMUEL WILLARD FOSTER, son of Dr. S. S. Foster, whose sketch appears on preceding pages, was born at "Frost village," township of Shefford, on the 22nd of April, 1827. He was fitted for college by Hon. Marcus Dorherty, now a judge of the superior court for the district of St. Francis, and at the academy in Concord, Mass., and finished his education at the university of Vermont; studied law with the late Hon. Hazard Bailey Terrill, M.P., of Stanstead, and Hon. Louis Victor Sicotte, now judge of the superior court for the district of St. Hyacinthe, and was admitted to the bar on the 6th of February, 1854; he practised in the courts of the district of St. Francis and at the city of Montreal until the decentralization of the courts and since then chiefly in the several courts of the district of Bedford, making his home at Knowlton.

He was judge of the sessions and district magistrate for seven or eight years, ending in 1880. Prior to acting as judge he was serving as joint sheriff with the late Peter Cowan, for the district of Bedford, resigning that office to go on the bench. On the death of Mr. Cowan, early in the year 1880, Mr. Foster was re-appointed sheriff, and is now serving in that capacity.

Judge Foster, as he is familiarly called by his neighbors, is one of the most enterprising and thorough going business men in this district, and has done a great deal to push forward public improvements calculated to benefit the country. He was one of the projectors of the Shefford and Chambly Railway, having himself furnished the means to pay for its charter and was active in obtaining means for its construction; and he was also one of the projectors of the South-eastern Railway; spent much time and money in getting it built, and has been one of the

directors of the company from the date of its organization. It is now doing an incalculable amount of good in developing this section of the province. In another part he is now engaged in a similar enterprise, the completion of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway, a road eighty-three miles long, and which is opening the Montreal market to another fine section of the province; he is one of the directors and foremost promoters of this important enterprise, and turned the first sod when it was started, and he drove the first spike when the first rail was laid.

While the South-eastern Railway was being built, the *St. John's News* thus spoke of the enterprise:—

Mr. S. W. Foster, the managing director has shown the most indefatigable zeal in pushing this enterprise through. That the road is now a certainty is mainly due to his exertions in overcoming difficulties that stood in the way. He is entitled to the thanks of the people residing in the townships, whose interests will be advanced by this line.

When this enterprise was completed, and the last rails were to be fastened down between Canada and the United States there was a general meeting and jubilee at Richford, on the line of the two countries. Lucius Robinson, president of the Missisquoi and Clyde River Railway, and Hon. James O'Halloran, vice-president of the South-eastern Railway, and other railway magnates were present. The spikes on the Canada side were driven by A. H. Brown and J. H. Hamilton, Richford, and W. G. Elkins, of Troy, a director on the Missisquoi and Clyde River Railway, and on the American side by Hon. James O'Halloran, Judge Foster, Nathaniel Peters and H. S. Foster, four of the directors of the Southeastern road. After the ceremony of driving the spikes was ended, Judge Foster, as we learn from the newspapers of that day, offered the following sentiment, which was received with deafening cheers:—

May the laying of these iron rails add another link to the chain of perpetual peace between England, her colonies, and the United States of America; develop more the resources, increase largely the trade relations, and the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and strengthen the friendship of the two nations.

It is such men as Judge Foster, who are leading off in important undertakings like these here mentioned, that are infusing fresh life and courage into the hearts of the people, and causing many important public works to be projected and completed. Such engineers in great human undertakings, can not be too numerous in any country, nor too highly prized.

From early manhood Judge Foster has been a very active politician, one of the leading spirits of the Conservative party in this district, and in 1878 was a candidate to represent the county of Brome in the House of Commons, and was defeated by a small majority, in a very strong Liberal district.

Mr. Foster is a Congregationalist, but worships at St. Paul's, Episcopal church, there being no Congregationalist church in town; he is a liberal contributor towards the building of churches, irrespective of denominational name, the support of gospel preaching, and religious and benevolent enterprises generally.

He was married at Windsor, Vermont, on the 29th of September, 1857, to Miss Ellen Shepherd Greene, daughter of Dr. George Barrett Greene and Mrs. Mary Hatch Greene, of that place, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter. George Greene is a graduate of McGill university and practising advocate, and Samuel Baxter, a law student in McGill university, and the daughter, Ellen Gertrude, is also pursuing her studies.

JOHN J. CURRAN, Q.C., D.C.L.,

MONTREAL.

TO no country in the old world is this new land more indebted for contributions to its material and national advancement than to Ireland. The children and grandchildren of that portion of the British Empire have forced their way to the front rank in the professions, commerce, agriculture and every avenue of life in proportion to their number; but in no sphere do they appear to greater advantage than as members of the bar, where their brilliant and versatile talents and more particularly their oratory, the special inheritance of the race, enable them to shine with enviable prominence. Montreal owes her debt, as other places do, to her Irish contingent, and amongst her ablest lawyers is to be found the subject of this sketch, John Joseph Curran, who, while yet in early manhood, has reached a prominent place not only in the profession of his choice, but in the fields of politics and literature also.

Mr. Curran is a native of this city, and dates his birth from the 22nd February, 1842. His father, Charles Curran, with his grandfather and uncle, thrifty and skilled mechanics from the county Down, Ireland, came to Canada in the early part of this century. His mother, Sarah Kennedy, a woman of rare intellectual power, is a native of county Wexford. Young Curran's early education was confided to Mr. Robert Begley, an Irish gentleman of distinguished attainments, who taught select classes in Montreal for many years. He afterwards spent three years at St Mary's college, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, but was principally educated at St. Joseph's college (Ottawa University), where he, with Monsieigneur Duhamel, the present Bishop of Ottawa, and several others who have since gained prominence in the Dominion, graduated in Arts in the year 1859.

Having chosen law as the profession of his future career, Mr. Curran entered the office of the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court of Lower Canada, who became and still is a warm friend of his former pupil. The last two years of his clerkship were spent in the office of the late Andrew Robertson, Q.C. In 1862 he graduated in law at the McGill University as B.C.L., and in March of the following year, having attained his majority, was called to the bar. He at once entered into a lucrative practice, devoting himself to all the branches of his profession, but making more especial mark as a jury lawyer in criminal cases,

where he has no superior in the city. He has figured in many of the most important criminal trials that have taken place within the past seventeen years in this Province. When the Statute was passed, known as the "Controverted Election Act," Mr. Curran was retained in the celebrated Montreal Centre cases, as well as in many others. In the first trial, which lasted thirteen days, he was selected to address the Court on behalf of the petitioners, and occupied the whole day with his speech, at the conclusion of which the Hon. Mr. Abbott, counsel in the case, publicly stated that "it was the ablest review of evidence he had ever listened to in a Court of Justice." Mr. Curran has acted for several terms as Crown prosecutor for the District of Beauharnois, and for eight months under the De Boucherville Government occupied the position of English secretary of the commission for codifying the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, until Mr. Joly's advent to power, when the commission was abolished.

At the general election in 1874, he was the Conservative candidate for the county of Shefford for the House of Commons, against the Hon. L. S. Huntington, then Postmaster-General, and was defeated, that constituency being too strongly Liberal.

Literature, as well as law and politics, occupies a good deal of Mr. Curran's attention. As a polished linguist he wields a forcible and facile pen in the French as well as in the English language. He is a contributor to a number of magazines and periodicals, and for several months was chief editor of the Montreal *True Witness*. Mr. Curran's genial manners have made him a great favorite even amongst his political opponents, and he is looked upon as the coming representative Irish Canadian in the Province.

In 1865, he married Mary Elizabeth Brennan, youngest daughter of the late Patrick Brennan, one of the early settlers in Montreal, a beautiful and accomplished lady, who has borne him ten children, eight of whom are living.

Since the above was written, the degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Mr. Curran by the Manhattan college, of New York, at the convocation of the 28th of June, 1881, under the presidency of Cardinal McCloskey.

LEWIS F. MORISON,

ST. HYACINTHE.

LEWIS FRANCIS MORISON, advocate and mayor of St. Hyacinthe, dates his birth in this town on the 30th of January, 1842. His father, Donald George Morison, was born at Sorel, P. Q., and was many years a notary; and his grandfather, Allan Morison, was born on Lewis island, one of the Hebrides, county of Sornoway, Scotland, and came to Canada about 1770, settling in the district of Montreal. The mother of our subject was Miss Marie A. Rosalie Papineau, daughter of Hon. D. B. Papineau, and niece of Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau. He was educated at the excellent college of St. Hyacinthe; read law with Hon. M. Laframboise and

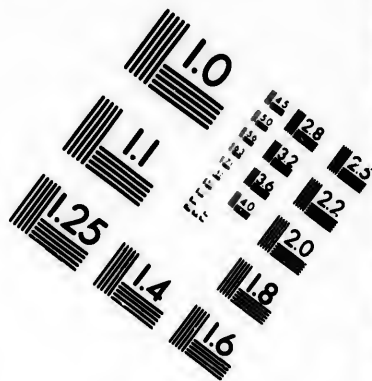
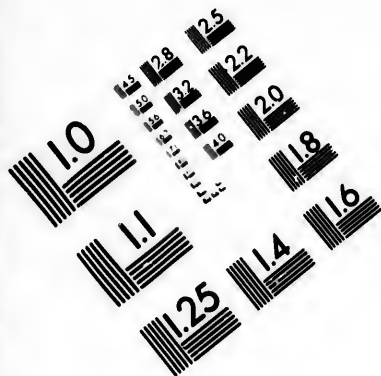
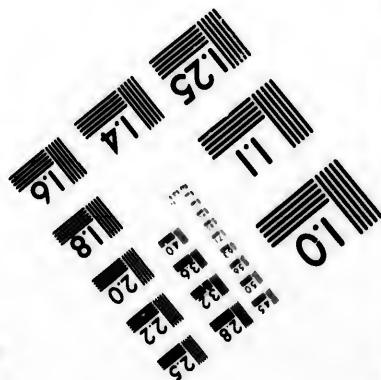
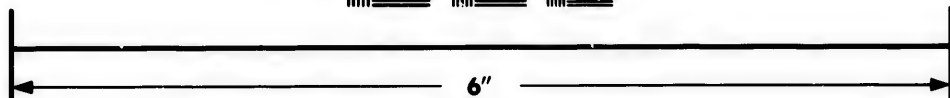
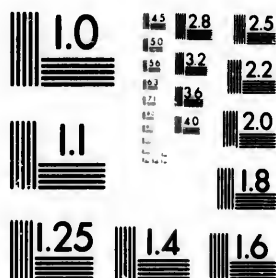


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Hon. Auguste C. Papineau, both now on the bench of the Superior Court of the province, and was admitted to the bar on the 2nd of February, 1863; has been in practice here since that date. He does business in all the courts, civil and criminal, and has a remunerative practice. He is of the firm of Fontaine and Morison, whose character for promptness and probity is excellent, they having the fullest confidence of the community.

Mr. Morison served two years as councilman in the municipality of the city of St. Hyacinthe, and in January, 1880, was elected without opposition mayor, which position he is occupying at the time of the preparation of this volume. Being a native of the place, and growing up with it, he naturally takes pride in witnessing its progress; and as its chief magistrate, he takes great pleasure in aiding to advance its interests of every kind.

In politics Mr. Morison is a Liberal, but does not let anything of that kind interfere with his professional labors and studies. He is a close student, and growing in reputation as a lawyer.

FREDERICK F. HALL,

SWETSBURG.

FREDERICK F. HALL, prothonotary of the superior court, and clerk of the circuit court, of the crown and of the peace, is a son of Nahum and Sarah (Thompson) Hall, and was born in the city of Montreal, on the 18th of March, 1822. His father held the appointment of inspector of flour for many years in that city, and was a member of the city council. The Halls were originally English, coming through New England to Canada. Nahum Hall was born in New Hampshire; his wife, in Massachusetts. Our subject received a very thorough education, preparing for college under the Rev. Mr. Ramsay and Robert Howden, of Montreal, and being graduated at the university of Vermont (Burlington), in 1841. He studied law with Hon. William C. Meredith, now chief justice of Quebec; and, on being admitted to the bar, practised a while in Montreal, and then removed to St. Johns, where he practised for seven or eight years. During the period that he was at the seat of justice of St. Johns county, Mr Hall was associate editor of the *St. Johns News*, a Conservative paper, still published in that place. In his younger years, he also wrote more or less for other papers, chiefly as law reporter for the *Montreal Herald*.

In 1858, Mr. Hall removed to Swetsburg, being appointed prothonotary, as already stated, and clerk of the other courts enumerated above. He is attentive to business, usually found at his post at the proper hours, and is courteous and obliging. He is regarded as an excellent neighbour as well as a prompt official.

Since accepting his present offices, Mr Hall seems to have had very little to do with

politics; and his pen, except in a business way, has, we believe, been almost, though not entirely, idle.

Mr. Hall was the founder and secretary-treasurer of the first Eastern Townships Turf Club in the district, when some of the best hurdle riders in this part of the country used to meet in the beautiful club grounds at Frelighsburg. That club is no more; and one recently formed at Sweetsburg bids fair to rival the glories of the old one.

In 1868, Miss Helena B. McCaffrey, twelfth daughter of the late Dr. William McCaffrey, of New York, and an M.A. and M.D. of Trinity college, Dublin, became the wife of Mr Hall, and they have one daughter. Dr. McCaffrey was a very prominent physician in New York city for years, and was a man of generous and very benevolent impulses, being greatly esteemed for these qualities, as well as admired for his talents. Through a mistake, he was killed by a mob in New York, in 1834.

HON. ULRIC JOSEPH TESSIER, LL.D.,

QUEBEC.

THIS learned and much esteemed judge was born in the city of Quebec, on the 4th of May, 1817, and is descended from one of the old French families who settled in Canada in the early part of the last century. We believe they originally came from the Rochelle, in the south of France. The Hon. Ulric is a son of the late Michael Tessier, Esq., and of Dame Marie Anne Perrault. Educated at the seminary in his native city, the subject of our present sketch was afterwards placed under the tuition of Hector S. Huot, Esq., for the purpose of studying law, in which profession he exhibited more than usual ability in early life, and promise of becoming at a future period a complete master of his profession. Within 22 years of his birth he was called to the bar of Lower Canada (viz. in 1839). After being admitted he practised in Quebec until 1851, during which time he earned for himself a commendable reputation as an astute legal adviser. In 1851 he was elected representative of Portneuf. In politics he had not attached himself to any party, but is independent. Owing to his parliamentary duties, which required of him a more than ordinary attention, he did not take a very active part in his profession from the time he was returned to parliament, and the result was that he retired from the well-known firm of Hamel and Tessier, with which his name had so long been associated, in the year 1870. Irrespective of his parliamentary duties, he had always taken an active part in all municipal matters, and for some years prior to his entering the political arena, sat in the city council, and so popular was he among his fellow citizens, that in 1851 he was elected mayor, an office he held with commendable ability and judgment. In 1857, he, with Dr. Morrin, was intrusted with the mission to England to advance the desires of the people to make Quebec the seat of

government. Prior to this, in 1832, he was elected president of the Institut Canadien, Quebec, an office he filled with considerable satisfaction. In 1836 he was appointed professor of law procedure of Laval university, from which institution he had the honor of LL. D. conferred upon him. He was not only the first president of La Banque Nationale, but was also the founder of that institution. He represented Portneuf in the Canadian Assembly from 1831 until the general election in 1834, and although he then retired from political life for a few years, he, in 1838, when the Legislative Council became an elected body, once more contested for a seat for the Gulf division, and was returned by a majority of nearly 3,500, a no insignificant one, when it is considered that territorially it is the largest electoral district in the Province of Quebec. He retained this representation until Confederation. He was re-elected unanimously by the same constituency in 1862, when he was given a seat in the Sandfield Macdonald Cabinet. In 1866 he was called to the Senate by royal proclamation. During his parliamentary career he held the important office of minister of public works from the 24th of May, 1862, to the 27th of May, 1863, and was Speaker of the Legislative Council from the 14th of August, 1863, until the Confederation, when on the completion of his period of office, so especially delighted were all the members of the house, with his courteous and unbiassed demeanor during the time he had held the chair, that he was entertained at a banquet given in his honor, at which all parties in politics were represented. He was appointed a puisne judge of the superior court on the 11th of February, 1873, in succession to Mr. Justice Tachereau, and was promoted on the 8th October, 1875, to the judgeship of the Queen's Bench. In his professional capacity there are few men his superior, and, in any very abstruse point of law, his opinion is considered paramount. Amongst the many suits in which the learned judge has been engaged, one notably is worthy of record, which was an action brought against the City Bank and the Bank of Montreal, for the recovery of a very large sum of money, and fraught with much legal difficulty. It was carried to the appeal court, and while the suit was pending, it was, we believe, through the legal skill and diplomacy of the subject of our sketch, that an arrangement was arrived at outside the courts, an arrangement which, after long continuous legal contest, singularly enough, met with the approval of the contestants individually and combinedly. The learned judge is admitted throughout the profession to be one of the most eminent men on the Canadian bench. In private life he is a gentleman highly esteemed, and is held in universal respect by all classes of his native city, and by all who know him throughout the Province of Quebec, as well as in Ottawa and Ontario.

He married, in 1847, Miss Marguerite Adela Kelly Drapeau, grand-daughter of Joseph Drapeau, Seigneur of Rimouski and Orleans, and daughter of the late Augustus Kelly, Esq., and Dame Adelaide Drapeau. Mr. Tessier is the dean of the faculty of law at Laval university. Being possessed of a very large extent of real estate and considerable wealth, he has devoted a good portion of his time in the improvement of agriculture and horticulture in the county of Rimouski, where his country residence, Manor St. Germain, is situated in the midst of most charming

scenery and fertile country. In the neighborhood of Rimouski, adjoining his manor-house, he has several large farms. It is here where, with his family, he generally spends the long summer vacation in the central part of the old seignories belonging to his wife. He was several years a member of the provincial board of agriculture before Confederation. He has travelled for nearly the most part over Europe, and thereby considerably added to his already fertile knowledge of everything appertaining to Canada. Independent of his profession as an agriculturist, he is a gentleman well versed in the arts, literature, and laws of the old country as well as that of the European continent. It may be mentioned that during the tenure of his office in 1853, as mayor, Gavazzi paid a visit to Quebec, and it was mainly due to the tact and instrumentality of Mr. Tessier that a riot was prevented similar to the disgraceful and fatal one which took place in Montreal, consequent upon this same Italian advancing his ideas of theology which was opposed to orthodox Roman Catholicism.

Three of Mr. Tessier's sons, Ulric, Jules and Auguste, are members of the legal profession, the former two residing in Quebec, and the latter at Rimouski, where he is, although very young, warden of the county of Rimouski. One of his daughters is married to the Hon. A. Chauveau, judge of the quarter sessions in Quebec.

PRINCIPAL WILLIAM H. HICKS,

MONTREAL.

WILLIAM HENRY HICKS, principal and ordinary professor of English language and literature in the McGill normal school, and the pioneer trainer of teachers in this province, is a native of Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, his birth being dated November 7th, 1816. His parents were William and Ann Hicks. His father, whose relatives reside on the Island of Guernsey, acted as interpreter during the war with France in connection with the French prisoners, and filled other government positions. Our subject was trained in the National Society's training school London; taught for fourteen years in the old country, principally in London, and in 1853 came to Canada under the auspices of the Colonial Church and School Society, at the especial solicitation of the Rev. Mr. (now Bishop) Bond of Montreal, to establish a training-school in this city. At that time, only twenty-eight years ago, there was no such a school in existence in the Province of Quebec. The pioneer instructor in this class of schools, we soon find Mr. Hicks at work, training youth for teachers, his school being opened under the direction of Bishop Fulford and the Rev. Mr. Bond, then incumbent of St. George's church.

Not long afterwards, the provincial government began to give its attention to the subject of normal schools, and when the McGill school was ready to open it was deemed advisable to

invite Mr. Hicks to transfer his school to the new institution. This was done, and our subject was placed in the chair of English literature, J. W. Dawson, LL.D., being made the principal. About ten years ago Principal Dawson, burdened with other labors, resigned his post in the normal school, and Mr. Hicks took his place, which he is filling with general acceptance.

No less than forty-two years has Principal Hicks been teaching, and the impress of his cultivated mind has been stamped upon thousands of persons, now found in many lands. One of his earliest friends in Montreal, in a letter to the writer of this sketch, thus speaks of him :—

“ I consider that Principal Hicks is the father of the normal and model school system in Montreal. I was told by the government, when Mr. Hicks came to Canada, that he might try a normal school, but that it would fail. He tried and we see the result.”

Besides his work here in Montreal, Principal Hicks has done more or less lecturing on education in different parts of the province, and has done a good deal to stir up the minds of the people in this important subject. He is honorary inspector of the model schools under the auspices of the Colonial Church and School Society. He is a churchman, and has always been ready to promote the interests of the church, consistently with his duty in the cause of education, and they have never been found to clash.

In 1843 our subject was joined in marriage with Miss Isabella Barrow, of London, England, and they have buried four children and have seven living. The eldest son, Francis, is professor of English history and literature in McGill normal school; two other sons, William and John, are connected with the Chicago press; Clara is teaching in the Colonial Church and School Society, and the others are pursuing their studies at home.

HON. GEORGE B. BAKER, M.A., Q.C.,

SWEETSBURG.

GEORGE BERNARD BAKER, member of the Dominion Parliament for Missisquoi, is the third son of William Baker, who represented the county of Missisquoi in the Lower Canada Assembly, from 1834 until the suspension of the constitution of the province in 1837; and nephew of Col. Stevens Baker, who represented the same county, in the same legislative body from 1830 to 1834; and was born in Dunham, same county, on the 26th of January, 1834. The mother of our subject was Harriet Clapp, a native of the state of Vermont.

Mr. Baker, was educated at the university of Bishop's college, P.Q., being graduated in 1855, and some years afterwards, and until a year or two ago, was a trustee of that institution; studied law at Sweetzburg, with James O'Halloran, Q.C., and was called to the bar in 1860, and created a Q.C., in 1876.

Mr. Baker, represented Missisquoi, in the House of Commons, from June 1870, until the

general election in 1874, being elected to the Provincial Assembly by acclamation in 1875, and on being appointed a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor General on the 27th of January, 1876, went before his constituents, and was again returned by acclamation, serving in that legislative body in the position just mentioned, until the 8th of March, 1878, when the De Boucherville Government was dismissed by Lieut. Gov. Letellier, for which abuse of power, the Lieut. Governor was himself subsequently dismissed. Mr. Baker, introduced the Consolidated License Act, in the session of the Assembly held in 1877-78. In September, 1878, he was again returned to the House of Commons, of which he is still a member. His politics are Conservative.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.M.G., C.B., .

MONTREAL.

FRANCIS HINCKS is descended from an old Chester (England) family, his grandfather going to Ireland and being connected with the Customs, settling in Dublin, 1764. His father was Rev. T. D. Hincks, LL.D., many years head master and professor of oriental languages in the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, dying in 1856, leaving five sons. Our subject, the youngest of them, was born in the city of Cork, on the 14th December, 1807, and was educated at the Fermoy school and Royal Belfast institution. After spending five years in a commercial house in Belfast, he visited the West Indies in a ship belonging to the firm with which he was connected, six years later visiting also British Guiana. In 1830 he went to the city of Quebec, and shortly afterwards came to Montreal, and then returned to Ireland. In 1832 he came back to Canada, and settled at York (Toronto), then a town of about 6,000 inhabitants; and three years later he was entrusted with the management of a new bank.

At the close of the rebellion of 1837-38, Mr. Hincks, who had interested himself very much in politics, became the editor of the Toronto *Examiner*, and strongly advocated responsible government, then one of the great questions of the day. Before the end of a year, by invitation, he stood as the Liberal candidate for the county of Oxford, and was elected. In 1841, on the union of the two Canadas, he removed to Montreal, and established the *Pilot*, which he ably conducted for four years, still representing Oxford until 1844, when he lost his election, remaining out of parliament until 1847. On being again elected, Mr. Hincks resumed his former office of inspector-general or finance minister.

People well read in Canadian history are familiar with the labors of Mr. Hincks in connection with political matters—his successful effort to form a government by the request of Lord Elgin; his visit to Washington, D.C., with that Governor-General in 1854, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States; his connection with Sir Allan Macnab, the leader of the Conservative opposition, in joining the Liberal-Conservative party; his appointment of

Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands in 1855, a post which he held for six years, when (1861) he was promoted to the office of Governor of British Guiana; and his great labor as Finance Minister under Sir John A. Macdonald from 1869 to 1872. All these acts are familiar to the general reader, and we will not go into details. Mr. Hincks retired from politics in 1873, representing at that time Vancouver in British Columbia. On leaving the Government he accepted the office of president of the Montreal City bank, which was subsequently amalgamated with the Royal Canadian bank, and known as the Consolidated Bank of Canada. When it closed up in 1879 he retired from business.

Few men who have lived in Montreal have enjoyed more popularity than our subject. On taking up his residence here, nearly forty years ago, all classes seemed to like him. So much was he esteemed by the Catholics, that in 1845 he was elected president of St. Patrick's Society, which office he held for two or three terms. In those days so friendly was the feeling among people cherishing different religious faiths, that Orangemen attended dinners given by that society.

Mr. Hincks was created a C.B. and K.C.M.G. while holding the office of Governor of the West India Islands mentioned, and obtained the grant of a colonial governor's pension on retiring from the Imperial service.

Sir Francis was first married in 1832 to Martha Anne, daughter of Alexander Stuart, Esq., of Ligoniel, near Belfast, she dying at Montreal, May, 1874, and the second time in June, 1875, to Emily Louisa, widow of the Hon. Justice Sullivan.

JOSEPH L. LAFONTAINE, M.P.P.,

ROXTON FALLS.

JOSEPH LESIEGE LAFONTAINE, member of the Provincial Assembly, and a prominent business man in the northern part of the county of Shefford, is a son of Abraham and Marie Thérèse (Robillard) Lafontaine, and was born at St. Antoine de Lavaltrie, county of Berthier, P.Q., on the 19th of March, 1829. The family came from France to Canada in the seventeenth century. He was educated at the college of L'Assomption, in the district of Montreal, and in his younger years gained some knowledge of farming, which was his father's occupation. He studied law at Montreal, with the view of preparing for the notarial profession, to which he was admitted on the 16th of October, 1856.

The last year that he was in Montreal, he edited *L'Avenir* showing good abilities with the pen.

Mr. Lafontaine took up his residence at St. Ours, county of Richelieu, in the latter part of 1856, and there practised his profession until April, 1863, when he removed to Roxton Falls, continuing his notarial practice, and doing a thrifty business.

Mr. Lafontaine is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, having a large, well improved farm at his home, and tracts of land in different parts of the county of Bagot.

He is a commissioner for taking affidavits for the Superior Court in the district of Bedford, and is mayor of the village, making an efficient executive officer of the municipality of Roxton Falls.

He is a Liberal in politics, and was first sent to Parliament by his party to represent the county of Shefford, at the last general election, which took place in May, 1878. He is a man of a good deal of social as well as political influence, and in this, his first term in a legislative body, is representing his constituents with credit to them, and hence also to himself.

A friend of our subject thus speaks of him :—" He is a good notary, well up in his profession ; a careful business man who has made money by hatching the chickens at the right time. As a public man he is one of the solid class—not brilliant, but one whose counsels are good and safe—a fair speaker without being eloquent, making his points clear, without any effort at rhetorical attractions, he goes straight to the mark."

Mr. Lafontaine was married on the 21st of February, 1871, to Miss Celina Eliza Mongeau, of Longueuil, daughter of Théophile Mongeau, gentleman, of Vercheres.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Q.C.,

THREE RIVERS.

THE present speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec is a son of the late Honorable Joseph Edouard Turcotte, of Three Rivers, who represented that city for several years in the old Legislative Assembly of Canada, of which body he was also speaker some years before Confederation. He married, 15th of November, 1842, Marie Katherine Flore Buteau, daughter of the late François Buteau, Esq., who was, at one time, a leading merchant of Quebec. By this marriage there was issue four sons and six daughters.

The second son, the subject of our present sketch, was born in Montreal, on the 16th of January, 1845. The early portion of his education he received at the Jesuits' college, Montreal, and, after leaving this establishment, proceeded to England to complete his studies at the Jesuits' college, at Stonyhurst, Lancashire. Returning to Canada in the autumn of 1863, he commenced studying law at Laval university, Quebec, and afterwards at McGill university, Montreal ; finally being admitted into the office of the Messrs. Laflamme, where he acquired a practical knowledge of his profession.

In June, 1867, he was called to the Montreal bar, and has ever since obtained for himself a well deserved popularity amongst the members of his profession, as well as with his *confrères* in Parliament holding the same political (Liberal Conservative) views as himself. In July, 1873,

he was elected to the city council of Three Rivers, where he is held in the highest esteem; he was shortly afterwards elected alderman, and a few months subsequently, mayor of the city. In municipal affairs he was instrumental in carrying out several local improvements, such as the water works, the St. Maurice bridges, the introduction of the ballot system in municipal elections, &c.

As speaker of the Legislative Assembly, during the sessions from 1878 to 1881, when party conflict ran high, by his impartial and learned decisions, and his familiarity with constitutional law and parliamentary practice, he deservedly obtained the confidence and respect of both sides of the House. While zealously performing the onerous and responsible duties of speaker in times of exceptional political excitement, he has been always mindful of the interests of his constituents. He was instrumental in obtaining the construction of a loop-line branch of railway connecting the main line of Q. M. O. & O. R. with the city wharves at Three Rivers, thus increasing the shipping facilities of the port, and initiating a new era of prosperity for that progressive little city.

Mr. Turcotte has always been a warm advocate and supporter of all measures tending to improve the condition of the working classes, and his popularity with the working men is well merited. A measure introduced by him into parliament, to exempt from seizure one half of the laborer's wages, has at length become law, after having been strongly opposed by the Legislative Council.

On the 4th of June, 1878, he was elected speaker of the Legislative Assembly, of Quebec, in succession to the Hon. Louis Beaubien, which office he still retains; and in 1879 he was made a Queen's Counsel.

On the 16th of January, 1873, he married Miss Marie Eleanore Isabella Macdonald, the only daughter of the late Angus Macdonald, Esq., of Becancour, by which alliance there has been issue five children.

JOHN ALPHEUS JARVIS,

FRASERVILLE.

MR. JARVIS is one of most prominent merchants in Fraserville, was born at Rivière du Loup, *en bas*, on the 28th of January, 1845, and is the only son of the late Thomas Jarvis, who was justice of the peace and councillor for many years—a gentleman highly esteemed in Rivière du Loup, *en bas*, and Elizabeth McMillan. The latter, although born in New York, was of Scotch descent, while his father was born in Ireland.

The subject of our sketch was educated at St. Ann's college, and in Quebec, taking up a commercial course at both; his father being a successful merchant, and Mr. John Jarvis being the only son, it was natural that the father desired that the name he had by his untiring energy,

assiduity and integrity earned for business, should be kept alive by his son, hence we find the latter holding the prominent position he does in his native town, for which he is also justice of the peace, a post he has held since 1879, and that of city councillor since 1874. Mr. Jarvis is one of the churchwardens of the Episcopal church of Fraserville, an office which his father also held for over twenty years. In politics he is a staunch Liberal, and at all times and on all occasions, supported his party with commendable zeal.

He married on the 14th of February, 1870, Miss Catherine Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Emerson, Esq., merchant of Edmundston, New Brunswick, previously a shipowner in England. Mrs. Jarvis' mother was Miss Jane, daughter of Wm. Hodgson, of Rivière du Loup, from Durham, England. By the marriage there has been seven children, three of which only survive.

HON. MATTHEW H. COCHRANE,

COMPTON.

MATTHEW HENRY COCHRANE, who represents Wellington in the Dominion Senate, and stands at the head of the cattle-breeders of Quebec, is a native of this Province, being born at Compton, on the 11th November, 1824. His father, James Cochrane, was from the North of Ireland, and for many years was a merchant-farmer and cattle-breeder in this Province. Matthew lived on the farm until eighteen years old, when he went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in the shoe business, returning to Canada in 1854, and engaging in the same business in Montreal. At first he was in company with Samuel G. Smith, the firm being Smith & Cochrane. Mr. Smith died in 1868. In 1873, Charles Cassils, a native of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, became a partner of Mr. Cochrane in the business. The firm of Cochrane, Cassils & Co., employs about 300 men and women, and does business to the extent of from \$450,000 to \$500,000 a year.

In 1864 Mr. Cochrane purchased a large farm at Compton, adjoining the one on which he was brought up, and commenced farming and cattle-raising. His place, known as "Hillhurst," now contains about 1000 acres, largely rolling land, and almost in one block, with brooks and springs, furnishing an abundance of good water. A deep gravelly loam is the prevailing soil, admirably adapted to the growth of spring wheat, turnips, grass, oats, barley, etc., the first three being the leading crops. Corn is also raised.

When Mr. Cochrane commenced his improvements at Compton, but little had been done in the way of progress among the stock farmers of this Province, and his enterprise in this direction marks an epoch in this part of Canada. As a pioneer in this line, Mr. Cochrane began with a determination to have the best specimens of Short Horns that money could purchase from the best cattle-breeders of the Old World. His first notable purchase was in 1867, when

he imported the famous cow *Rosedale*, which had had no peer in the principal prize rings of Great Britain. At the same time he also imported a choice cargo of *Cotswold*, *Southdown*, *Leicester*, and *Lincoln* sheep, *Suffolk* horses, and *Berkshire* pigs. *Rosedale* was a daughter of *Booth's Valasco* and *Rosy*, by *Master Bolleville*, and was bred by *Lady Pigot*. At the time here mentioned, our subject had no *Booth* bull, and he had *Rosedale* crossed with the *Eleventh Duke of Thorndale*, a *Duchess* bull which had just been purchased for \$3,000. Her first calf, after coming into Mr. *Cochrane's* hands, a heifer, was sold, when a year old, to an *Illinois* stock-breeder, for \$3,500, and re-sold by the latter, three months later, to *Col. King*, of *Minnesota*, for \$5,500. The next year Mr. *Cochrane* paid 1000 guineas for *Duchess 97th* by the 3rd Duke of *Wharfedale*, of the noted *Wetherly* herd—the first heifer of her family which had been brought from England since the great American purchase of 1853. The price which he paid for her is said to be the highest at that time ever paid for a female *Short Horn*. At the same time, among other cattle, Mr. *Cochrane* also bought for 250 guineas a pure *Booth* animal of striking beauty, she being by *Baron Booth*, “a prize winner and sire of prize winners.”

In 1869 Mr. *Cochrane* imported, among other live stock, a yearling bull and five more heifers, all *Short Horns*, in one shipment, and a little later, another choice lot, including *British Mail*, with four crosses of *Booth's* blood, *Rose of June*, from a choice tribe, and a few heifers of high class stock. To outdo himself and every other cattle-breeder in America, in 1870 Mr. *Cochrane* brought into Canada no less than forty head of *Short Horns*, the aggregate cost of them, including a hunting mare, and a lot of *Cotswold* sheep and *Berkshire* pigs, amounting to about \$60,000. Among the cattle were two heifers, both in calf to the *Wetherly* white bull, at a cost of 2500 guineas, and at *Warlabby* he bought *Lady Grateful* for 1500 guineas. He also purchased *Lady Booth*, some *Wild Eyes* heifers, and several prize animals. The extent of his investments in 1870 had a great influence on the *English Short Horn* market; the agricultural paper already quoted thus speaks of it:—

It was not until the memorable visit of the Canadian capitalist, that the rival Stars of *Wetherly* and *Warlabby* attained their zenith. Mr. *Cochrane*, in fact, inaugurated the golden era of *Booth* and *Bates*. The *Isis* of *Wetherly* and the *Orisis* of *Warlabby* were raised, through the zeal of a Canadian, to a parallel of niches in the temple of fortune. The offerings of their votaries redoubled, and the *Short-Horn* world fell down and worshipped the golden calves which *Cochrane*, the king of importers, set up. Messrs. *Walcott* and *Campbell* had, it is true, before this time gallantly led up to these extreme prices by the purchase of some trans-Atlantic members of the *Duchess* family at 1,000 ga. each, and by giving a similar price for one of their *Booth* purchases at *Warlabby*, but this had not materially enhanced the value of these fashionable stocks in England, possibly because *Jonathan* is usually accredited with a preference to pay dear for his whistle. Now, however, their current prices began to range from one to two thousand guineas, and the sale of a bull or heifer at 1,500 guineas is at present quoted as coolly as those at 500 guineas were before. Mr. *Cochrane* was one of the first to reap the benefit of the rise in *Duchess* blood he had himself promoted; for in 1871, when the reputation of his herd had long been spread by many a worthy representative of it, over Canada and the neighboring Republic, from *Kentucky* to *California*, he found himself in a position to export to England at highly remunerative prices the offspring of his most recent purchases from the old country. Colonel *Kingscote* and Lord *Dunmore* were his first customers, the former for the Duke of *Hillhurst*, a red year old from *Duchess 97* and by 14th Duke of *Thorndale*—the latter for 11th *Lady of Oxford*, a three-year old heifer of the *Oxford* tribe, the sum paid for the Duke being 800 guineas (almost

equal to the cost of his dam), and for the heifer 750 guineas, the highest price that had up to that time been obtained for one of this family.

In 1872 Mr. Cochrane added to his stock of Short-Horn some very choice specimens largely of the Booth type and character; and with his eyes always open, he is on the alert to improve and beautify his stock, which has long been unmatched in the Province of Quebec.

When Mr. Cochrane commenced stock-raising at Compton, there was scarcely a stock-farmer in the Province worthy of the name. As a leader in the march of improvement in this direction, he commenced his career, determined to have the best specimens of the Short-Horn breed that money would purchase, and he made his selections accordingly. His first truly noteworthy purchase was made in 1867, when he imported the famous cow, Rosedale, together with very choice Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown and Lincoln sheep, and Suffolk horses and Berkshire pigs. "This Queen of Cows," as a writer in *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman* (Albany, N.Y.), of December 12th, 1872, called her, cost Mr. Cochrane 235 guineas. Before leaving England, she had taken considerably more than twice that number of guineas in prizes. Her first calf in this country was a heifer, the fruit of a cross with a Duchess bull (11th Duke of Thorndale).

Mr. Cochrane was called to the Senate on the 17th of October, 1872, his politics being Conservative. He is a member of the Council of Agriculture of Quebec; a Director of the Canada Meat and Produce Company, of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, and of the Waterloo and Magog Railway Company; and he is President of the Tolley Manufacturing Company.

WILLIAM RAE,

QUEBEC.

THE partner and representative in Quebec, of the well-known Allan Line Ocean Steamship Co., is the subject of our present sketch. Mr. Rae was born at St. Andrew's, county of Argenteuil, P.Q., on the 2nd of May, 1829, and educated at Montreal for the profession of civil engineer. After leaving school he gave up that intention and entered the office of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan and Co. (which has developed into the firm of Hugh and Andrew Allan of the present day), and retained a position in that firm for eight years. He then embarked in business for himself successfully, and in 1861, shortly after the "Allans"—whose name is a household word in Canada and the mother country—became interested in steam shipping, he was invited to join them and accordingly accepted a partnership in the firm, which position he retains up to the present day.

Descended from families, both on his father's and mother's side, of some eminence across the Atlantic, he retains a certain amount of affection for most things appertaining to the United

Kingdon, while his ardor and devotedness to the interests, prosperity and well being of his native country, have his warmest considerations and support. His father, Dr. Archibald Rae, M.D., was born in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother was a Miss Margaret E. Wray, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Major Wray, of Wray Mount, King's County.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that the brother of the subject of this sketch is Mr. Jackson Rae, a well known resident of Montreal, who was the original manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, which position he occupied for some years. Mr. William Rae is one of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, having been elected by the shipping interests as one of their two representatives in that body. He married Miss Rachel Rae Smith, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Athelstanford, Scotland, who became a resident of Montreal in the early part of the present century, by which alliance there is issue one daughter, Miss Margaret Elizabeth, who survives.

FREDERICK A. CUTTER, M.D.,

SUTTON.

ONE of the best known men in the county of Brome is Frederick Augustus Cutter, a medical practitioner here for fifty years. He dates his birth at New Ipswich, Hillsboro' county, N.H., being a son of Moody and Henrietta (Fisher) Cutter, both of New England origin. His father was a lawyer, and when the son was five years old, the family removed to Stoddard, Cheshire county, in the same state, where Moody Cutter practised his profession until his death at forty-five years of age.

Dr. Cutter was educated in district schools, and in the medical department of Dartmouth college, Hanover, N.H., receiving his diploma in 1829, and settling in Sutton in December of that year, making a little more than half a century since he opened an office here. In the earlier years of his practice, his rides extended over a considerable portion of what is now the county of Brome, and into two townships in the county of Missisquoi. Up to a few years ago, his practice was large and remunerative; latterly he has aimed to curtail it, and now he rarely goes into the country, unless sent for with a carriage. Considering his age and the hardships he has endured, he is a well preserved man, with a perfectly erect form, and considerable endurance. Probably no man in the neighborhood is more highly respected.

Dr. Cutter has been a commissioner of the Commissioners' Court for thirty-five years; a justice of the peace perhaps half as long; was at one period a town councillor; was for seven years secretary of the school corporation of the township of Sutton, and was appointed a coroner, and to take depositions in the Superior Court, but never qualified for the former office and has done no business in the latter.

Dr. Cutter is a member of the Evangelical Advent Church, at Sutton, and served for years as its clerk. His moral character stands far above reproach.

He has been married twice; the first time in 1830, to Miss H. P. Butterfield, of Stoddard, N.H., who died in 1840, after having given birth to four children. Only one of them, Renben M. Cutter, who is employed in the Sutton Railway office, is now living. His second marriage was in 1842, to Miss Mary A. Jackman, of Sutton, who has been the mother of four sons and four daughters, three of each still living. Frederic Augustus Cutter, Jr., is a physician and surgeon, a graduate of McGill College, Montreal, and of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N.Y., and a leading man in his profession at Sutton. Their son, Henry, is in California, and George is at home. The three daughters have all been married, and one of them, Eveline, is the widow of Whiting R. Ball, and living at Boulton, P.Q. The other two, Mrs. William O'Regan and Mrs. George Wood, reside in Sutton.

When Dr. Cutter settled in his present home, there were not more than three or four miles of made road in the township, and no bridge across the river in the village of Sutton, except in sleighing time. He rode on horse-back until about twenty years ago, and in fording streams and finding his way through the woods, often had not only hard but perilous rides. He cannot "shoulder his crutch and tell how fields were won," but he can explain how swollen streams were crossed fifty years ago.

A. W. OGILVIE AND CO.,

MONTREAL.

AMONG the prominent manufacturing companies in the Province of Quebec, is that of A. W. Ogilvie and Co., which originally consisted of three brothers, Alexander Walker, John and William Watson Ogilvie. They are sons of Alexander Ogilvie, who belonged to an old Stirlingshire family, Scotland, the members of which for several generations have been prosperous farmers. Alexander Ogilvie came to Canada in 1801, when ships made one trip a year to Montreal, and here he settled on the island, and commenced farming, his land being at Point St. Charles, where the Grand Trunk Railway and its works are now situated. Here he married Helen Watson, who was also from Stirlingshire, Scotland; reared a family of five daughters and three sons, all yet living, and died in 1858. His wife died in 1862.

Alexander W. Ogilvie, the eldest of the three sons, represented for years Montreal Centre in the Local Assembly, and is now President of the Turnpike Trust Co., and a director of two or three insurance companies, being a public spirited, enterprising man.

The other two brothers have managed to keep out of civil and political offices, and have stuck very close to their business, being among the foremost men of the Province in their line of operations.

The firm of A. W. Ogilvie and Co., flour manufacturers, was organized in 1855, and although the senior member retired several years ago, the firm's name has never been changed, although John and William Watson Ogilvie are the sole parties concerned in the business, which has expanded until it has spread over an immense territory, and has become simply enormous. The company has two flouring mills in Montreal, one in Goderich, and one in Seaforth, Ontario, together with salt works at each of the Ontario towns. At the Montreal mills 750 barrels of flour and 500 barrels of meal are manufactured daily; at Goderich, 700 barrels of flour, and at Seaforth, 250 barrels; and twenty tons of salt are made daily at each of these two towns.

Ogilvie and Co., are pioneer wheat buyers of this country, and their operations in this line stretch over a vast area, far beyond the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. They purchase great quantities of wheat in Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth, and were the first and are the chief buyers in Manitoba, where the best wheat on this continent is grown, and where they have wheat stations at all points where this cereal is raised.

In that "prairie province" they are also going largely into farming, they owning 25,000 acres of excellent wheat land, which they are breaking and preparing for the seed. No men in this city are more enterprising than the two brothers in this firm, and more probably are doing more to develop the agricultural resources of the Dominion, and especially of the young province mentioned. They are almost as well known in Manitoba as in Montreal, and wherever they have business transactions, whether in Canada or the United States, they bear a high reputation for promptness and honorable dealing.

SIR NARCISSE BELLEAU, K.C.M.G., Q.C.,

QUEBEC.

BORN on the 20th October, 1808, at Quebec, where he was educated, we find in Sir Narcisse an astute man-of-law, and although a septuagenarian, possesses an activity both of mind and body with juvenescence truly remarkable. At the time of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, in 1860, he was Mayor of the City of Quebec, and on this auspicious occasion had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him at Parliament House. Entering the Canadian Legislative Council in 1852, he was nominated Speaker in 1857, and retained that office until 1862, when he was appointed Minister of Agriculture under the Cartier-Macdonald Administration. In 1865 he was persuaded to undertake the responsible duties of Premier and Receiver-General, and held these important offices until appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, in 1867. In all the more celebrated trials in contested elections he took a very prominent part, and his voice was no insignificant one in all and every more than peculiarly delicate questions which so frequently arose during the time he was Speaker of the Upper

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Sir S. J. Bellamy
R.C. H.Q.



House before Confederation. As a legal adviser in civil cases, he had few confrères at the time of his practising in Quebec that were recognised as his equal, still less his superior. He possesses a numerous circle of friends in and outside of politics, and is a gentleman highly respected in his native city. His Excellency Señor Don Boniface de Blas, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par ordre et au nom de sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, pour services rendues à l'occasion de l'invasion projetée de Cuba par les Filibustiers, conferred upon him the dignity of Commander and Grand Officer of the Royal Order of Isabella la Catolica in 1872, and on the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 24th May, 1879, he had a still higher honor, and possibly one he prizes more, bestowed upon him, by the Order of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This latter honor was conferred upon him by the hands of the present Governor-General the Marquis of Lorne, in the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

As Speaker of the Legislative Council, a member of the Administration—for which he displayed more than ordinary ability and perseverance to obtain the consent of Her Majesty to establish that august assembly; filling offices of the highest distinction in the Dominion; a public benefactor; a humane, sympathetic, Christian gentleman; such is the subject of our brief sketch.

He married, on the 15th September, 1835, Mary, daughter of the late L. Gauvreau, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. There is no issue by the marriage.

EDWARD T. BROOKS, M.A., Q.C., M.P.,

SHERBROOKE.

EDWARD TOWLE BROOKS, late Battonier of the St. Francis Bar, and member of Parliament for Sherbrooke, was born at Lennoxville, county of Sherbrooke, July 6th, 1830, his father being Samuel Brooks, Esq., member of the Canadian Assembly for Sherbrooke for many years, the last term being from 1844 until his death in 1849, a native of Massachusetts, and a relative of the Brooks family with which the Adamsons of that State are connected. His mother was Elizabeth Towle. Our subject was educated at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1850; studied law with Judge J. S. Sanborn, of Sherbrooke, and Andrew Robertson, Q.C., Montreal; was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1854, created a Queen's Counsel in 1875, and elected Battonier of St. Francis Bar the same year. He has always had an honorable stand at the bar of his district, and has done a highly remunerative and straightforward business. In ability he stands in the front rank of his part of the Province.

Mr. Brooks is Vice-President of the International and Waterloo, and Magog Railways, President of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association, the Fish and Game Protection Society, and the Plow-

man's Association; Solicitor for the Eastern Townships' Bank, the headquarters of which are at Sherbrooke, and Trustee of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He is a man of a good deal of public spirit, and is very highly prized as a citizen.

Mr. Brooks was first elected to Parliament for his present seat by acclamation in 1872, and was re-elected in the same manner in 1874, and again at the last general election in September, 1878. He was the author of the amendment to the law of libel, passed in 1874, and seconded Sir John A. Macdonald's motion, condemning the act of Lieutenant-Governor Lettellier, of the Province of Quebec. He is a Conservative, and a steadfast and earnest supporter of the policy of that party, believing the best interests of the country are promoted by protecting home industries and encouraging internal improvements. These were his views, we believe, long before they were embodied in the so-called "National Policy," and were made a distinct party issue.

Mr. Brooks married in 1856, Sarah Louise, daughter of Eleazar Clarke, Esq., Revenue Inspector and High Constable, Sherbrooke, and they have three children.

JOSEPH A. MOUSSEAU, Q.C., M.P.,

MONTREAL.

JOSEPH ALFRED MOUSSEAU, Advocate, and Member of Parliament for Bagot, belongs to a prominent Quebec family, his grandfather, Alexis Mousseau, having sat for years as member for Warwick in the Provincial Assembly. He is a son of Louis Mousseau and Sophie Duteau de Grandpré, and was born at Berthier, P. Q., on the 16th of July, 1838. He received his education at the Academy of that town; studied law with Hon. Louis A. Oliver, Hon. Thomas K. Ramsay, Hon. Louis T. Drummond, and Hon. Louis Belanger; was called to the Bar in 1860, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1873. During the twenty years he has been in practice in Montreal, he has had marked success, and his firm is noted for its extensive and lucrative business, which embraces the several branches of legal practice, civil, criminal, commercial, &c. For many years he has been at the head of the well-known firm of Mousseau, Chapleau and Archambault, and, since the retirement of M. Chapleau, of that of Mousseau and Archambault—the latter a young lawyer of considerable ability. Soon after commencing the practice of his profession, M. Mousseau began to write for the newspaper and periodical press, mainly, we believe, on political topics; and, in 1862, he aided in founding *Le Colonisateur*, of which he was one of the most frequent contributors. Eight years later (1870) he assisted in establishing *L'Opinion Publique*. In 1860, M. Mousseau wrote a brochure entitled "*Cardinal et Duquet, Victimes de 1837-38*," and in 1867 he published a pamphlet on "Confederation," an able defence of that Act against the attacks of its opponents. The pamphlet had an im-

mense circulation, and showed to good advantage the logical acumen of its writer. M. Mousseau continues to write, more or less, for the press, and never fails to have the attention of thoughtful readers. The subject of our sketch was first elected to Parliament for his present seat in 1874, and was re-elected in 1878. He has made several speeches in the House, showing great care in their preparation and marked ability in their delivery. His "maiden speech," we believe, was made in 1875, on the Manitoba troubles, M. Mousseau taking firm ground in favour of a full and complete amnesty, covering all offences committed in the North-West prior to the establishment, in that Province, of Constitutional Government. The Amnesty speech took five hours in its delivery, and throughout had the close attention of the House. In 1876, 1877 and 1878, he made elaborate speeches on the subject of Protection, being a strong advocate of that political doctrine, to which he has given a great deal of study. It was M. Mousseau who, in 1879, moved the expulsion of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier from office, making on that occasion a speech of five or six hours duration, which met with great success, not only in the House, but in the country. It is hardly necessary to add that M. Mousseau is a Conservative, and one of the foremost men of his party in the House of Commons. His great ambition seems to be, in his own language, "to have British North America erected into a grand Empire, under the auspices, and with the institutions, of the Mother Country." The wife of M. Mousseau is Marie Louise Herselie, oldest daughter of Leopold Des Rosiers, Esq., of Berthier, by Marie Louise Donarie Bondy, their marriage occurring on the 20th August, 1862. They have had eleven children, of whom only five now survive.

DAVID MAIR,
COWANSVILLE.

DAVID MAIR, mayor of the village of Cowansville, and a native of Ayr, Scotland, was born on the 24th of February, 1816, his parents being William and Agnes (Knox) Mair. The family belong to a long race of agriculturists, noted for their industry, being usually well-to-do in the world. David was educated at a school taught by John Young, who subsequently came to Canada and became the Hon. John Young, dying only a few years ago: served his time in a wholesale dry-goods store in Glasgow; came to Canada in 1842, in company with members of the Glasgow house with which he was connected, and who settled in Montreal, where he was a salesman for several years in the wholesale house of Cumming & Galbraith.

Several years afterwards, Mr. Mair went into the wholesale grocery trade in company with William Carter, continuing it until 1864, when he retired from business. While in Montreal, he was connected prominently with different national societies, being at one time president of the Caledonia Society, and at another of the St. Andrew's Society of that city.

Immediately after retiring from business in 1864, Mr. Mair removed to Cowansville, marrying that year Mrs. Mary Cowan, *née* Aitken, widow of Andrew Cowan, from whose family the village was named. Here he does little more than look after his property and attend to municipal matters, he having been mayor the last two or three years. Not unlikely the people may wait for death to remove him from that office, he being quite popular, and having an abundance of leisure.

He is a stockholder in the South-Eastern Railway; has twenty acres of land in the village, at one end of which his house, with its tasty surroundings, stands, and fifty acres a little farther off. His home has its Arcadian beauties, and he seems to enjoy it fully and satisfactorily.

He is a member of St. Andrew's church, Montreal, and attends the Congregational church at Cowansville, as there is no Presbyterian organization there.

At one time Mr. Mair was secretary of the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland, and in his prime used to visit Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and other Canadian cities, and play this his favorite game. For years he was one of the best curlers in Canada.

HON. LOUIS J. PAPINEAU,

MONTREAL.

THE life of Louis Joseph Papineau has been published, and read by thousands of people; hence a long sketch of him in a work like this would be superfluous. Yet so prominent a figure was he at one time in the political arena, so largely is his name interwoven in recent Canadian history, that to omit the mention of him entirely, would be inexcusable. For he was something more than an "agitator," as some writers of Canadian biographical history have called him; he was a true patriot, and strove for what he regarded as the best interests of this province.

The Papineau family came from the South of France. The father of Louis Joseph was one of the early notaries in Montreal, being born in this city in 1750, and dying in 1841. Residents of Montreal forty-five or fifty years ago, can recall his venerable form as he walked these streets; he was at one period a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and a man held in very high esteem.

He was born in Montreal in October, 1786; was educated at the Quebec seminary; studied law in Montreal, and was called to the bar in 1810. While a law student he became deeply interested in politics, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Kent, now Chambly, the year before he was admitted to the practice of his profession. Two years later he was elected to represent the west ward of Montreal, and that constituency kept him in Parliament for twenty years, during which time he was Speaker. At one period he was an executive councillor under appointment of Lord Dalhousie.

From 1815 to 1836, Mr. Papineau was the great leader in advocating elective institutions, during which time his political leanings towards republicanism were quite conspicuous. In 1837 the Imperial Parliament undertook to seize money which the Lower Canada Assembly refused to vote to pay the expenses of Government, and this was one of the immediate causes of the rebellion. The prominent part which Mr. Papineau took in that serious "impleasmtness" is familiar to every person of intelligence, including the children in our Canadian schools, and need not be detailed in this work.

Mr. Papineau fled to the United States, and in 1839 went to Paris, where he spent eight quiet years. On his return to Canada he eventually found his way into Parliament once more—this time into the Canadian Assembly, though he never favored the union of the two Canadas. There, as usual, he led the opposition, retiring from public life in 1854, and making his home at La Petite Nation Seigniory, on the Ottawa river; he died on the 23rd of September, 1871. He has one daughter and one son living,—one of his daughters, who died in 1869, was the wife of Napoleon Bourassa, the eminent artist, whose sketch and portrait appear in this volume.

JOSEPH MARMETTE,

QUEBEC.

JOSEPH MARMETTE, a popular young French-Canadian novelist, and brilliant miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Thomas, county of Montmagny, on the 25th of October, 1844. He is a son of Joseph Marmette, senior, M.D., and Eliza Taché, daughter of late Sir E. P. Taché, both parents belonging to families which came over from France, the one in the 17th, the other in the 18th century. His father is yet living, being one of the oldest medical practitioners in the province, now residing at St. Thomas, and having been for many years one of the governors of the college of physicians and surgeons of the Province of Quebec. The mother of our subject died at St. Thomas in 1863.

Mr. Marmette was educated at the *Séminaire de Québec*, which he entered in 1857, and left in 1864. In the latter year, he commenced the study of law at Laval university, remaining there three years, when (1867) he accepted a situation in the treasury department of the province, and still holds it.

Mr. Marmette has had, from youth, a taste for literary pursuits, and has devoted his leisure time, with great assiduity, to writing, mainly historical novels, and sketches of various kinds. His first venture at authorship was made when a student, the work being a short novel, published in the *Revue Canadienne* in 1865-'66, called "Charles and Eva." This is an episode of the war that raged between the inhabitants of New England and of Canada in the 17th cen-

tury, and describes the storming, by a party of French-Canadians, of Schenectady, a fortified village of New York, in 1690.

In 1870, Mr. Marmette published *François de Bienville*, a Canadian historical romance of the 17th century, a work which established his reputation as an author, and brought out the highest encomiums of the press. The subject of this novel is the siege of Quebec by Admiral Phipps, in 1690; and the noble and victorious defence of the place by Count de Frontenac, then governor-general of New France. Full of curious and piquant details on the life of early settlers of the French colony, this work is interesting in plot and historical reminiscences, and its author received great praises of the press at the time of its publication.

In 1871, he published in *L'Opinion Publique*, a historical novel founded on events of 1759-'60, and entitled *L'Intendant Bigot*. The *mise en scène* of this book is the vivid narration of the infamy of the French Intendant Bigot, who, with his worthy friends, ruined the country, and were the cause of its loss for France. This romance is of a thrilling interest, and one of the best composed by Mr. Marmette.

In 1873 appeared *Le Chevalier de Mornac*, having reference to events of 1665, which work appeared originally in *L'Opinion Publique*, and, like the previous serial, was afterwards published in book form. It is the history of the adventurous life of the first pioneers of France in North America, their wandering through the immense forests of Canada, their encounter with the wild Iroquois, desperate fights with them, capture and torture by the ferocious foes, and, at last, bold escape. The hero, the Chevalier de Mornac, is the type of those gallant, gay, and witty French noblemen, who were always ready to shed their blood for their king and for their fair lady.

In 1875 appeared, in the *Revue Canadienne*, his *La Fiancée du Rebelle*, a romantic and thrilling story, founded on Canadian history of the year 1775, the invasion of Canada by the Americans, and of the siege of Quebec by Montgomery and Arnold, ending by the defeat of the rebels, near Three Rivers. The last episode, which takes place in the woods near Three Rivers, is most touching, and the best, perhaps, the author ever wrote.

Mr. Marmette has also published three volumes, two of which are composed of historical episodes taken from the novels above mentioned, and which are given as prize books every year by the education department. The third of the series is quite historical, being the life of the members of a most illustrious French-Canadian family, the Le Moyne, d'Iberville, de Bienville, de Maricourt, de Ste. Hélène, etc., etc. As to those last works, we quote an article which has been published on Mr. Marmette's works in the *Toronto Mail* of the 11th December last (1880):—

Les Macchabées de la Nouvelle France is dedicated by Mr. Marmette to his father, a well-educated and noble-hearted physician, residing at St. Thomas, Quebec. This is a purely historical study of an important period in the annals of this country, and relates the history of the Canadian family Le Moyne, from 1641 to 1763. Charles Le Moyne, for several encounters with the Indians, and their defeat, and for successful peace negotia-

tions, received from the Crown the *fief de Longueuil*, opposite Montreal, besides large money grants. The Hudson Bay expedition of d'Iberville and de Sérigny was crowned with success, reaping high honours for the daring brothers; while de Maricourt proved victorious in many skirmishes with the Iroquois in and around Montreal. Again, de Maricourt and d'Iberville's campaigns in Newfoundland were a series of brilliant achievements, and d'Iberville carried terror to the English in the far-off settlements of Hudson Bay. The latter was also one of the discoverers of the mouths of the Mississippi, and made valuable researches in that then unknown region. De Sérigny had the honour of driving the Spanish from Florida, whilst de Bienville founded New Orleans. The above are a few of the important services rendered by this valiant family, not only to France, but to the world. On the ocean, and in the pathless forest, these brave men were equally at home, achieved success, and crowned themselves with glory, some of them dying in the hour of victory and the heyday of life, whilst others reached a ripe old age, laden with honors and renown. The author had good scope for description in the voyages of his heroes from the glacial borders of Hudson Bay to the sunny shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and he made capital use of his opportunities. This family was deserving of having their deeds recorded in the world's history, and Mr. Marmette's able sketch will materially assist in spreading their fame.

Mr. Marmette's works maintain their interest throughout. He recalls the distant past by a vivid imagination, appearing as an actor himself in the stormy scenes, by the force of his sympathy and word-painting. One enjoys in his writings, not only the pleasures of romance, but the valuable information of history. The old Canadians revive under his pen, and appear to us in their quaint, homely costumes, their simple, social, and gallant characters, and interesting habits and customs. His stories, in their subjects, style, and spirit, breathe the odor of chivalry, while the reader can fancy himself within the sound of martial music, and the clash of hostile arms. The knowledge and literary ability displayed in his pages deserve high encomium. The adventures of the old *couteurs des bois* are vividly told, the descriptions of Canadian scenery by flood and field, of dangers heroically faced, of heart-rending scenes evincing lively powers of fancy and delineation, forcibly proving that the writer has made his native land, its history and characteristics, his favorite study.

Mr. Marmette has also had printed, in magazines and newspapers, several articles on history, art, and especially music, most of which have attracted considerable attention. He is writing now a novel on contemporary manners, called *et travers la vie*.

In 1868, our subject married Josephine, daughter of the late celebrated Canadian historian, François Xavier Garneau, of Quebec, and they have had four children, only one of them now living.

HON. JOHN H. POPE, M.P.,

COOKSHIRE.

JOHN HENRY POPE, member of the House of Commons for Compton, Province of Quebec, and minister of agriculture, was born in Eastern Townships, in that province, in 1824, his parents being John and Sophia (Laherec) Pope. He was educated in the high school at Compton; engaged in agricultural pursuits in early life, and still combines such pursuits with other business, having been very successful therein.

For many years Mr. Pope has been one of the leading men in his part of the province. He had command of the Cookshire volunteers for a long period, retiring with the rank of major in 1862; is a director of the Eastern Townships bank, a trustee of the St. Francis college, at Richmond, and is president of the International railway and of the Compton colonization society.

Mr. Pope was an unsuccessful candidate for the Canadian Assembly, for his present seat, in 1854; was elected in 1857, and sat until the Confederation, ten years later; was elected to the House of Commons by acclamation at the general election in 1867, and is still kept there, representing his old constituency.

He was sworn of the Privy Council on the 25th of October, 1871, and was minister of agriculture from that date until the 5th of November, 1873, when the whole cabinet resigned, the occasion being the Pacific railway question. On the Conservatives coming into power once more in the autumn of 1878, Mr. Pope was again offered the portfolio of agriculture, and the responsible duties of that office he is now discharging.

HON. TIMOTHY L. TERRILL,

STANSTEAD.

TIMOTHY LEE TERRILL, several years member of the Provincial Parliament for the county of Stanstead, and at one time Provincial Secretary, is a native of Sherbrooke, and was born March 12, 1815, being the second son of Joseph H. Terrill. The latter settled in Sherbrooke in 1800, when there was only one house there, and was for many years commissioner for trying small cases. The mother of our subject was Betsy Bailey. He studied law with his oldest brother, H. Bailey Terrill, at one time a member of the Local Parliament for Stanstead, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was a sound lawyer and an able pleader, and stood high in his profession, being created a Queen's Counsel in 1854.

When the rebellion broke out in 1837, he joined the volunteer cavalry forces, with three brothers, and became a lieutenant, and showed the genuine stuff of which soldiers are made, but he chose to be a lawyer.

Mr. Terrill settled in Stanstead Plain in 1844, and in 1852 was elected without opposition to the Provincial Legislature, taking the place of his brother, who died of cholera at Quebec, was re-elected three times—1854, 1856 and 1858—in the same manner being very popular in the county. In May, 1856, he received the appointments of registrar of the Provincial and member of the Executive Council, and provincial secretary, which office he resigned in 1857. He was offered higher positions in the Cabinet, but modestly declined them. In his case the "offices sought the man, not the man the offices." He retired from public life on account of failing health, in 1861, and died, August 26, 1879. The *Montreal Gazette* and *Stanstead Journal* about that time thus spoke of him:—

The same energy which had made him a champion axeman, at the age of sixteen, accompanied him as an instructor of other youths from that age until he entered upon the study of law, in the office of his brother. As a councillor at law he was sound; as a pleader, few in the province equalled him; and as a man of business his excellence was established by his attainment of wealth at an age when most persons have their foot upon only

the first round of the ladder. The over-work and anxiety, consequent upon undertaking public duties without relief from the management of his private affairs, which became troublesome with his growing affluence, undermined his health, and resulted in repeated strokes of paralysis, at intervals of several years, so necessitating his retirement from public affairs, upon which occasion he betook himself to agriculture, and for years had the reputation of being second to but one agriculturist in the eastern townships, and to him, perhaps, only in a specialty. Within a few years past his remarkable financial ability has been turned to public use by his being an active director and vice-president of the Eastern Townships Bank, of whose annual meetings he has occasionally been chairman. He has also assisted in the direction of one or more railway companies.

The loss of his sound advice in all matters where wisdom and experience avail, will long be felt in the county of his adoption. Mr. Terrill died of paralysis, which is hereditary in the family, having been the last sickness also of his father and grandfather.

Mr. Terrill was much interested in the cause of education, and although himself a member of the Church of England, he took pleasure in aiding to build up the Stanstead Wesleyan College, a Methodist institution, of which he was president of the board of directors for some years. It was his delight to aid in any capacity to establish institutions, and to push forward enterprises calculated to benefit the community.

At the time of the death of Mr. Terrill, the trustees of the Montreal Wesleyan College, the directors of the Eastern Townships bank, and the Massawippi Valley railway, passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and condolence, and sent copies of them to his deeply-stricken widow. In these resolutions the "munificent generosity," "energetic exertions," "public spirit," and other good qualities of the deceased, are set forth in their true light. At a meeting of the Bar of St. Francis district, resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the loss of one "whose intellectual superiority and legal acumen and experience, had made him one of its most shining ornaments."

In 1850, Mr. Terrill married Harriet, daughter of Col. Wright Chamberlain, of Stanstead, and she has had three sons, two of them yet living. William Lee is married and is farming and residing in the village, near his mother's house, and George Frederick, aged twelve years, is pursuing his studies.

GEORGE ALPHONSE KANE,

MURRAY BAY.

MR. KANE is one of the eminent lawyers in Murray Bay; and socially, as well as professionally, enjoys a reputation of the highest character for sterling worth and integrity, combined with an ability in all abstruse and difficult questions in his profession. He is the brother of Mr. Joseph Kane, the well known notary of Murray Bay, whose sketch will be found on another page. Descended from an illustrious and gallant old veteran, whose life was sacrificed at the call of his sovereign, and who closed his career on this earth with the honor and glory of a brave soldier's death and resting place defending his country's flag, Mr. George Kane was born at St. Paul's Bay, on the 11th of April, 1843, and is the son of the late Mr.

John Kane and Louisa Cimon. He was educated at Baydes Ha Ha ; afterwards at the Quebec seminary, where he pursued a full classical course ; and finally terminated his studies at Laval university, where he graduated as B.A. on the 28th of October, 1868. During the time he was studying at Laval, he was engaged in the offices of Messrs. Lelievre and Caron, and afterwards in that of Mr. Jacques Malouin. On leaving Laval, he commenced practice at Chicoutimi, where he pursued his proession until he removed to Murray Bay in June, 1876. He has an establishment at Chicoutimi, and is owner of property in Lac St. Jean.

He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church ; and is a staunch adherent of the Conservative party.

He married on 29th October, 1879, Miss Emma, youngest daughter of Dr. Louis Phillipe Ferdinand Vincent, M.D., one of the most eminent and able medical practitioners, as well as being a very popular man, in Murray Bay.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. LOUIS F. R. MASSON, M.P.,

TERREBONNE.

LOUIS FRANCOIS RODERIQUE MASSON, member of the House of Commons for Terrebonne, and President of the Privy Council, is a descendant of a very old French-Canadian family which settled at St. Eustache, and spread thence over the Province of Quebec. He is the fourth son of Hon. Joseph Masson, deceased, who, at the time of his death, was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and brother of Edouard Masson, at one time member of the same body ; and was born at Terrebonne on the 7th of November, 1833. His mother's name, before her marriage, was M. G. Sophie Raymond, of Laprairie.

He was educated at the Jesuit College, Georgetown, Worcester, Mass., and at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., completing his classical studies at the latter college. During this period he spent two years in travelling through various countries of Europe and the Holy Land, in company with that elegant scholar and Christian gentleman, Rev. M. Desanliers, of St. Hyacinthe College—a twenty-four months' tour, which was productive of rich benefits to him both physically and mentally.

Mr. Masson studied law with Sir George E. Cartier, of Montreal, where he resided three years, and was called to the bar in November, 1859, but never practised. He has held a commission in the volunteer force of Canada since October, 1862 ; was appointed brigade-major, 8th military district, Lower Canada, August 21, 1863 ; served on the frontier during the first Fenian raid in March, 1866 ; and was in active service during the second raid in that year, and was promoted to his present rank, that of lieutenant-colonel in 1867. Col. Masson has held various offices in the municipality of his native town, and was mayor of Terrebonne in 1874.

He was first elected to parliament for Terrebonne in 1867, and has represented that constituency constantly since the Dominion of Canada was formed, being re-elected in 1872, 1874, and 1878, every time by acclamation. Probably no man in the Province of Quebec is more popular with his constituents than he is. In politics he is a Conservative, and has, from his start in public life, stood high in the esteem of his party, being offered a seat in the Macdonald Cabinet in 1873; but he declined that honor, because he favored amnesty for political offences in Manitoba, and a settlement of the New Brunswick School question, exciting matters at that time unadjusted. He is "in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on fair and equitable terms; of a moderately protective tariff, and of the construction of the Pacific railway wholly on Canadian soil, as soon as the finances and circumstances of the country will permit."

In October, 1878, when Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet resigned, M. Masson, then travelling again through Europe, was called to form part of the new administration, and he immediately sailed for Canada. On his arrival (19th October), he was sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and Minister of Militia and Defence. Through his efforts and energy, numerous improvements and useful changes were made in the Canadian militia organization—especially the establishment of a drill association in educational institutions, the supply of military clothes from Canadian manufacture, the manufacturing in Canada of gunpowder, cartridges, heavy guns, etc. His administration of the department rendered him as popular among military men as he was already among his constituents. The precarious state of his health, however, compelled him to discontinue the arduous labor which he had undertaken, and on the 16th January, 1880, he resigned his position as minister of Militia and Defence, to occupy the seat of President of the Privy Council.

In 1856, Col. Masson married Louisa Rachel, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mackenzie, and granddaughter of Hon. Roderick Mackenzie, once a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and a partner in the North-west fur company; by which marriage he has five children, two daughters and three sons.

HON. EDMUND JAMES FLYNN, LL.D.,

QUEBEC.

HON. EDMUND JAMES FLYNN is a man of more than average promise. Possessing great mental qualities, combined with the power to act with remarkable clear-sightedness, Mr. Flynn has already, in the political arena, exemplified that he has not only the courage to face danger, but manfully to give expression to his honest convictions. Born at Percé, in the shiretown of Gaspé, on the 16th of November, 1847, he was sent at an early age to the Quebec seminary, where he soon exhibited signs of superior talent. This, together with close

application to study, soon brought him into notice. In the early portion of his career, he held a succession of local offices in Gaspé, and in 1873, having graduated with distinction at Laval university, he was called in the same year to the bar, and in the following year, so apt a scholar had he become, the high honor of professor and lecturer of Roman law to Laval, was conferred upon him by the luminaries of that distinguished institution. A distinction which assuredly would not have been bestowed upon so young a man, had he not been a profound and erudite scholar. Although none of his lectures (as professor) have at present been published, there is, we believe, no doubt of their ability and weight. Confirmatory of this, is the fact that he had the honor of LL.D. conferred upon him by the authorities of Laval in May, 1878—a very great distinction, considering the short time that had elapsed since he was called to the bar, and one that plainly shows that he possesses the highest attainments as a scholar and exponent. Independent of his lecturing at Laval, he has been practising his profession since he was admitted to the bar.

In politics, he is a Liberal-Conservative, and was returned by acclamation for his present seat at the general election of 1878, as an independent supporter of the Joly Government, although twice defeated before, by very small majorities, by the Hon. Dr. Fortin. On all occasions, from the time of his maiden speech, which was so much applauded by the press throughout the country, he has taken the most active part in every debate in the local legislature, and rigidly adhered to convictions, while, at the same time, he fully recognises the necessity of party under the British Constitution. We may quote here the following extract from the *Montreal Gazette*, in regard to Mr. Flynn's maiden speech, in which Mr. Thomas White—no mean authority—says:—"I have seen a great many men make their *début* in Parliament, but seldom any one who has, on the whole, acquitted himself with more credit."—*Montreal Gazette*, 8th June, 1878. Possibly no man on this continent is better able to judge of such a matter than the writer of this paragraph.

From all sides, creeds, and parties in politics, it was confessed that Mr. Flynn's was the most remarkably definite and clear exposition that had been put before the public in regard to the Letellier affair. Without recapitulating the facts of the Letellier dismissal, or commenting upon the stormy debate which ensued regarding the refusal of supplies by the Legislative Council in the provincial session of 1879, we may be permitted here briefly to remark that Mr. Flynn was fully equal to the occasion, and able to deal with both sides of the question with very marked ability and distinctness, astonishing even his most intimate associates. In developing the mining resources of this province—and, in fact, the whole dominion—it were difficult to find, at the present moment, any other person to deal with the question of mines with more competency. His industry and painstaking to make himself master of any subject or undertaking entrusted to him, united with his power of grasping and mastering any and every subject he takes up, decidedly qualify him for the important, onerous, and responsible post which he now holds, viz.:—that of commissioner of crown lands. Happily, under the adminis-

tration of the present chief commissioner, the department is now one of the most perfect in its internal and general organization. Mr. Flynn takes a very lively interest in the colonisation of this province, making it a subject of much meditation and study.

By those who know him intimately, Mr. Flynn is said to be one of those men who stand or fall by honest personal convictions, regardless of party, whatever the subject may be, and these he only arrives at after mature consideration of the question before him. In some men this might be ascribed as dogged obstinacy, but in the subject of our present sketch we are assured by those who know him most intimately that his disposition and character is diametrically opposite to this.

It may be said, to sum up all, that, in Mr. Flynn, Canada possesses a sage scholar, a judicious administrator of public affairs, a conscientious and discreet politician, and a patriot whose only desire is the promotion of his country's welfare. Outside his public life, Mr. Flynn is possessed of friends whose name is legion.

He married on the 11th May, 1875, Mathilde Augustin Coté, daughter of Augustin Coté, editor of *Le Journal de Quebec*, and niece of Hon. Joseph Cauchon, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, by whom he has issue five children, of which three survive.

MICHAEL P. RYAN, M.P.,

MONTREAL.

MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN, member of the House of Commons for Montreal Centre, and for years one of the leading business men of this city, was the third son of William and Mary Ryan, and was born on the 29th of September, 1825, at Pallis, Donohill, county of Tipperary, Ireland. He received a grammar school education, and in 1840, came to this country with the family, who settled on a farm near Chambly. Mr. Ryan kept the Franklin House, Montreal, from 1849 to 1855, and the next year went into the provision business, being for years, we understand, the most extensive dealer in butter, cheese, and other farm products in Montreal. His transactions in some years amounted to \$1,000,000. At length, having with thousands of other prominent business men, met with severe losses, in 1875, Mr. Ryan retired, and since then has done little more than look after his own matters and attend to official business as license commissioner.

He was elected as alderman in 1852, and in that capacity sat for three years in the Corporation of Montreal; was at one period a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade; was elected three times to the presidency of the Commercial Exchange Association, and years ago was connected with the militia, and held the rank of captain. He was at one time a director of

the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and in many ways has shown a commendable spirit of enterprise, and aided in pushing forward public improvements.

Mr. Ryan was first elected to Parliament by acclamation for Montreal West, in April, 1868, on the death, at the hand of an assassin, of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and was re-elected for the same division, in the same manner, 1872. At the general election in 1874, he contested Montreal Centre, and, as we learn from the "*Parliamentary Companion*," "defeated his opponent, Bernard Devlin, by 383 votes; was unseated and contested the seat again with the same opponent, and was defeated by seventy-three votes, and in 1878, was again elected for Montreal Centre, over Mr. Devlin, by a majority of 802 votes."

Mr. Ryan is a man of strong political convictions, and has been a steadfast Liberal Conservative from the time that Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine were great political leaders. He strongly advocates the principles of protection, because he believes that the industries of the country are in that way the most thoroughly fostered.

The wife of Mr. Ryan was Margaret Brennan, eldest daughter of Patrick Brennan, deceased, many years a merchant in Montreal. They were married in 1850, and have had one child, a son, whom they lost when quite young.

HENRY H. MILES, LL.D., D.C.L.,

QUEBEC.

HENRY HOPPER MILES, Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, representing the Protestant element of the population, and a writer of text-books for public schools, is well known throughout the Dominion for his invaluable labors in connection with the cause of education. He was born in London, England, on the 18th October, 1818, his father being Lieutenant Richard Miles, of the Royal Navy, who died at Deal, Kent, in 1822. The family belonged originally to the west of England, and a branch went over to Kent, in which county it is now not uncommon to meet with persons of the name of the subject of our sketch. His mother was Mary Hopper, which name was originally Hooper, one of her ancestors (the Protestant Bishop Hooper) having been burnt at the stake, after which the numerous immediate descendants of the martyr, finding their family name obnoxious to many of their neighbors and fellow-citizens, changed it to Hopper, and went away to settle in other counties.

Our subject was educated in part at the grammar school of Exeter, Devonshire, and finished in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, including medical studies; but finding the profession distasteful, he never took up the practice of it.

In 1845, by invitation, he came to Lennoxville to fill the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of Bishop's college, and also the office of vice-principal of that

institution, a post which he held for twenty-one years. During this period he took great interest in educational matters generally in the province, and did no inconsiderable amount of literary work outside his special labors at Lennoxville.

In 1862, he was sent to England, in company with Sir William Logan, to represent the eastern townships of Quebec in the international exhibition, held in London. In 1858 he took part, by invitation, in a course of public lectures given by various lecturers in the Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, when he delivered two on the subject of the ventilation of dwelling-houses and schools, which were published in pamphlet form and circulated gratuitously at the expense of members of the Merchants' Exchange.

In 1866 he resigned his offices in Bishop's college, the corporation of which, in consideration of his lengthened and valued services, generously continued to him the payment of his customary salary for the space of a whole year subsequent to his retirement.

When the Confederation of the provinces was completed, he was offered, and accepted, the office already mentioned, and removed to the city of Quebec.

Dr. Miles, in the year 1863, had the degree of LL. D. conferred on him by the university of Aberdeen, and the same by the university of McGill college, Montreal, in 1866. He is also a D.C.L. of Bishop's college (1866). In 1877 he was elected president of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, and in the same year, when the Geographical Society of Quebec was founded, through the efforts of Hon. P. Fortin, M. P., aided by our subject, and other warm friends of such enterprises, he was chosen one of its vice-presidents. Dr. Miles is now (for the year 1880) president of the latter society. In other lines of literary labor his hand has often made its mark. He has written a good deal for educational and literary magazines, and has done important work in preparing text-books for use in the public schools of the Dominion. He is the author of a "Child's History of Canada," the "School History of Canada," and of a larger work entitled "Canada Under the French Regime," some of these works having passed through two or three editions. His work on the French Regime in Canada, as it is understood, to have a sequel entitled "Canada under British Rule, 1760-1867." Among his minor productions, mention may also be made of "Canada East at the International Exhibition," and "The Eastern Townships of Canada," both published in London in 1862, as well as of several historical articles printed in the volumes of "Transactions of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society." A somewhat remarkable article upon a controverted question relating to the earlier days of the great Admiral Nelson—entitled "Nelson at Quebec"—was written by him for the *Toronto Canadian Monthly*, and appeared in the number for March, 1879. Dr. Miles is likewise the reputed author of an important document, styled a "Memorandum," treating in minute detail, of the case of the High Schools of Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston, as the successors of the *Royal Grammar Schools*, established by the imperial bounty in those cities, in the early part of this century; and it is generally believed that the arguments advanced in this "Memorandum" exercised much influence upon the local government of the day in securing the continued pay-

ment of their grant from the public chest, in perpetuation of the endowments originally settled upon the institutions named.

Dr. Miles is a member of the Church of England, as might be inferred from his connection with Bishop's college, and he has served as warden, and, we believe, in other offices connected with the church, and with societies which it has established.

In 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, Esq., Bachelor of Medicine, of the University of Cambridge, and M.D. of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, who practised many years at Ripon, Yorkshire, prior to his coming out to Canada to settle near Sherbrooke, in the eastern townships, having discontinued the practice of the profession, and where he died in the year 1851.

Dr. Miles has four children, two sons and two daughters. The two former, John C. and Henry Miles, are associated in business under the designation of Miles Bros. in Boston, Mass.; Anna Miles, the elder daughter, is the wife of an advocate of Montreal, and the younger, Elizabeth, resides at Quebec with her parents.

LEWIS A. HART, M.A., B.C.L.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this sketch is a member of one of the oldest families in the Province of Quebec, his great-grandfather, Aaron Hart, having come from England to Canada in the year 1760, accompanying a detachment of British troops under the command of General Haldimand. Aaron Hart settled with his family in Three Rivers, and was employed as a commissary to supply the troops with provisions, forage, etc.

Lewis Alexander Hart is the youngest son of the late Alexander Thomas Hart, who was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Three Rivers, and seignior of the fief Courval, in the counties of Yamaska and Nicolet. He was born at Three Rivers on the 16th of July, 1847, and received his early education at Mr. Lawlor's school, in his native city, until his twelfth year, when he was removed to the Montreal collegiate school, of which Charles Nichols, licentiate of the royal college of preceptors, is still the principal. Here he remained for three years, during the last of which he was head monitor of the school; and took the captain's prize at the midsummer examination of 1862. In September of that year, he matriculated in the faculty of arts in McGill college, at the early age of fifteen years; and in his first session took the prize for an English essay, and obtained certificates for first-class standing in Hebrew and in English literature. In May, 1866, he was graduated B.A., and received the degree of M.A. in 1869. After completing his course in arts, Mr. Hart began the study of the notarial profession in the office of the late Théo. Doucet, notary, at Montreal, and subsequently entered the

faculty of law in McGill college, graduating B.C.L. in the spring of 1869, when he stood first of his class in Roman law, in the special examinations for the gold medal. Shortly before the completion of his 22nd year, he was admitted to the practice of the notarial profession, which he has since followed.

On the 26th of June, 1880, Mr. Hart was appointed by the royal institution governors of McGill college, lecturer upon the theory and practice of notarial deeds and proceedings, and a member of the faculty of law in the university. The course of instruction on which he lectures is an entirely new one; and he enjoys the distinction of being the only notary ever appointed a professor in the McGill law faculty.

Mr. Hart's university course reflected much credit upon himself and his Alma Mater. He received the degree of M.A. in course, and his thesis on that occasion, "On Substitutions," was of a very high degree of merit and ability. Mr. Hart did not cease to be a student, in the highest acceptation of the term, after he had received his academic honours; but, in adopting the notarial profession as his future occupation, pursued his study of general literature, and more especially devoted himself to the acquisition of that wide range of legal subjects which should be properly, though they are but seldom, mastered for notarial practice. This knowledge, joined to a zealous and conscientious discharge of his duties as professional man and citizen, has obtained for Mr. Hart the esteem and confidence of a very large number of friends.

Professor Hart was married on the 23rd of October, 1878, to Fanny Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Benjamin, of Montreal.

HON. JEAN T. TASCHEREAU, LL.D.,

QUEBEC.

JEAN THOMAS TASCHEREAU, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, is a son of the late Jean Thomas Taschereau, senior, who, in his lifetime, was one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada, by Marie Panet, daughter of Hon. Jean Panet, first Speaker of the House of Assembly for the province of Quebec, an office which he held for twenty consecutive years; and was born in the city of Quebec, on the 12th of December, 1814. He was educated at the Quebec seminary, where he greatly distinguished himself in different branches, taking prizes in mathematics, latin, etc. He studied law in his native city with Messrs. Stuart and Black; was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1836, and subsequently followed several law courses in Paris, France.

Our subject practised his profession with great success for more than twenty years, and rose to eminence at the bar of the province. He was created a Q.C. in 1860, and received the title of LL.D. from Laval university, in 1855. On the 3rd of September of this last mentioned

year he was appointed an assistant judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, to replace a judge of the Superior Court at Quebec during the sittings of the special court appointed under the Act for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada; on the 2nd of November, 1858, was appointed an assistant judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada to act during the absence of Hon. J. A. Taschereau; on the 8th of June, 1860, was appointed an assistant judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, to replace the Hon. Justice Morin, who was appointed on the commission for codifying the laws of Lower Canada; on the 11th of August, 1865, was appointed a puisne judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, as successor to Hon. A. N. Morin, deceased; on the 11th of February, 1873, was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, and on the 8th of October, 1875, was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion. The latter office he resigned, on account of ill health, on the 19th of October, 1878, after being on the bench for nineteen years.

Judge Taschereau was first married in 1840, to Louise Adele, daughter of the Hon. Annable Dionne, M.L.C., who died in 1861, and the second time in 1862 to Marie Josephine, daughter of Lieut.-Governor Caron. He is the father of twelve children, ten of whom are still living. One of his sons is the Hon. Henry Thomas Taschereau, B.C.L., late member of Parliament for Montmagny, and now one of the puisne judges of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, appointed in 1878.

WILLIAM OSLER M.D.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this notice is professor of institutes of medicine, in the university of McGill college, and one of the most thoroughly educated medical men of the younger generation in the Province of Quebec. He is youngest son of Rev. Featherston L. Osler, M.A. (Cantab), rector of Dundas, Ontario, and was born at Bond Head, in that Province, on the 12th July, 1849. His father is from Cornwall, England; his mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Frere Pickton, was born in London, England. He received his literary education at Trinity college school, Weston (now Port Hope); studied under Dr. Bovel three years, at Toronto school of medicine; then at McGill college, Montreal, where he was graduated in 1872; proceeded to London, England, and studied physiology, at University college, under Dr. Burdon Sanderson and Mr. E. A. Shaefer; and subsequently studied at the Berlin pathological institute, under Dr. Virchow; and general medicine, in Vienna.

With his store of knowledge greatly enlarged by these extra studies, Dr. Osler returned to Canada in July, 1874, and was appointed to the lectureship of institutes in McGill university, and the following year to the full professorship of the same, a position which he still holds. He is, we believe, one of the youngest men who ever held a professorship in that institution, and,

perhaps, it is enough to say of him, in reference to this chair, that in filling it, he is meeting the highest expectations of those who appointed him, and of his many warm friends.

Few medical men of his age have furnished so many publications for the press as the subject of this sketch. He is the author of the first pathological report of the Montreal general hospital (1878), a volume of one hundred pages; editor of the first volume of the general report of that institution (1880), three hundred and sixty-nine pages; and has contributed numerous papers on Pathology and Clinical Medicine to various periodicals in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. He has communicated most liberally to the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, London; and the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, and occasionally to the *Boston Medical Journal*, the *New York Medical Record*, and the *Centralblatt f. d. Med. Wissenschaften*, of Berlin. His contributions in Comparative Pathology and Helminthology appear in the *Veterinarian* (London). In 1873, he had the honour of communicating a paper to the Royal Society of London, which was published in the Transactions of that Society.

Dr. Osler is one of the physicians to the Montreal general hospital, and a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and fellow of the Royal Microscopical society.

Dr. Osler is a man whose greatest gift, probably, is an intensity of purpose and a capability of influencing others to assist in providing objects of common interest. He is one of those whose zeal in a good cause is contagious, and he thus often accomplishes much more than could the same man without the human magnetism we allude to. From his earliest years at the study of medicine, he devoted himself, with all his energies, to the medical branches; for surgery he had no taste. He soon acquired a liking for microscopy, and was not long in becoming an adept in this art. This led naturally to physiology—his first love—to which he has remained constantly true. When he was still in Europe pursuing his studies, the chair of physiology in the university of McGill college became vacant by the lamented death of Prof. Fraser. His Alma Mater, recognizing in him one possessed of the necessary talent and ability for the important post, offered it to Dr. Osler. The manner in which he has filled it, shows how wisely the selection was made. His teachings are accurate, clear, and exhaustive; his lectures well-selected covering the ground, but containing nothing redundant. No better proof can be given of his success in this respect than the great popularity he enjoys with the large classes of students who yearly follow his course.

Dr. Osler's work has not been confined to the study of the normal human frame. He has for some years been pathologist to the Montreal general hospital, where he has had large opportunities fully availed of, for studying the changes presented by disease. By a most careful system of autopsy records, with subsequent histological reports, he has done a great deal to advance the interests of the profession in Canada, by encouraging investigations in this direction. His published reports from this source are amongst the best of his contributions to scientific medicine. The elucidation of the nature of diseases by study, and by original research, has been, and is,

to him an object of paramount importance. No opportunity for helping in this direction does he ever let pass him. For this purpose he has made many observations concerning the diseases of the lower animals, amongst which we might mention his papers upon hog-cholera, upon hæmoglobinaemia, and upon verminous bronchitis in dogs. To furnish further facilities for original investigations, the Faculty, in 1879, fitted up and furnished a large physiological laboratory, over which Dr. Osler presided, and where he has already conducted many interesting experiments connected with the development of the living germs of anthrax or splenic fever of cattle.

Dr. Osler is one of the very few medical men in Canada who have devoted themselves to purely scientific pursuits—connected, of course, with teaching. Many of his observations and communications to the literature of science are well known amongst scientific men. It is just such men that this country needs, and when found, she will have good reason to be proud of them.

It need hardly be said that Dr. Osler is one of the active members of all our medical societies. At the local society he is a constant contributor, and at the Dominion Association he is always present, bringing with him some demonstration or communication which is sure to be received and found of value to all.

ALFRED JACKSON, M.D.,

QUEBEC.

ONE of the older class of medical men in the city of Quebec, is Alfred Jackson, professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children in Laval University. He is well known for the thoroughness of his attainments in medical science, and especially in the particular branches to which his attention is most necessarily directed; and in surgery, his standing for more than a quarter of a century, has been in the front rank in this part of the province.

Dr. Jackson was born in 1811, at St. Andrews, near Montreal, his father being Artenus Jackson, from Ballston, New York, and for many years a lumber merchant in the city of Quebec, dying about 1847. The family were Loyalists at the time of the war of the American colonies with the mother country. The mother of our subject was Louisa Harrison, who was also from the United States.

He was educated in the city of Three Rivers, province of Quebec, and in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, being licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons of that city in 1832-33, and returning to Canada the next year. He was one of the originators of the Medical School in Quebec, established several years before Laval University, in which latter institution he took his present chair, when the medical department was first opened. He is a member of the council of that university, and has been so since it was originated. He was elected member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1837.

Professor Jackson was for twenty-two years visiting physician to the Marine Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, and now holds a similar connection with the Hotel Dieu Hospital; he is also Government visiting physician to the Beauport Lunatic Asylum.

The doctor was assistant surgeon to the volunteer forces in 1837-38, being in active duty nearly two years. During that exciting political period, a great many troops were stationed at Quebec. In 1834, he was named by the Government joint commissioner to enquire into the causes leading to the introduction of cholera into Canada during that year, and drew up a long and elaborate report.

The professor was for twenty-one years one of the governors of the college of physicians and surgeons of this province, throughout which he is well known to the medical fraternity. In every respect his character stands high, and he has a great many warm friends. He is wise and his medical brethren think very much of his judgment as well as skill.

Our subject was first married in 1834, to Miss Mary Williams, of Utica, New York. She dying in Quebec, in 1848; the second time in 1849, to Miss Sophia D. Lee, of Quebec, she dying in 1857; and to his present wife, who was Miss Margaret E. Le Blond, in 1858. He has eight children living.

HENRY A. HOWE, M.A., LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, Rector of the Montreal high school and emeritus professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in McGill university, was born near Guilford, Surrey, Eng., on the 8th of July, 1815. His father Henry Howe, in his younger years a clerk in the war office, was afterwards in the army. This branch of the Howes is an old Lancashire family, whose name was formerly Aspinwall. The mother of our subject was Mary Wicking. He was educated at Elizabeth college, Guernsey, and Trinity college, Dublin, finishing his studies at the former institution in 1833; commenced teaching as assistant master in the grammar school at Bangor, North Wales, and was subsequently private tutor in the family of Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards Earl of Ellesmere.

In 1848 our subject came to Montreal, to assume the position of head master of the high school, a position which he has held steadily for thirty-two years. Many of his former pupils are now among the leading business and professional men of Montreal, some of them being in high and honorable positions. He has an acute mind and great versatility of talents, and can do a great many things well—some remarkably well. He is very courteous to teachers and pupils, and a first class disciplinarian, yet retaining the good will of all under his care. He is also an excellent writer.

For a few years Professor Howe occupied also the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of McGill college, and is now emeritus professor of the same branches of study, and is also a fellow of the college. He is likewise a matriculation examiner to the medical faculty of that institution, and one of the board of four examiners for the preliminary examination for the college of physicians and surgeons of the Province of Quebec. He is an M.A., and LL.D. of McGill College.

Dr. Howe is a member of the St. John the Evangelist church, and a vestryman of the same. His moral influence over the many young people who come in contact with him in school and elsewhere is excellent.

In 1847 he married Miss Louisa Fanshawe, daughter of Rev. John Fanshawe, vicar of Chardstock, by whom he has had six children, only three of them, one son, and two daughters, now living, the elder of whom, Louisa Blanche Fannie, is the wife of the Hon. Henry Aylmer, second son of Lord Aylmer, and the other two children, Amelia and Harry, are at home.

RAYMOND F. PREFONTAINE, M.P.P.,

MONTREAL.

RAYMOND FOURNIER DIT PREFONTAINE, Advocate in Montreal, mayor of Hochelaga, and member of the Quebec Assembly for Chambly, though a young man, well deserves, from the municipal and legislative positions which he holds, an honorable mention in a work like this. We find him in public life at the age of twenty-four years, the youngest member of the local Parliament, yet among the young men of recognised ability and decided merits. Though thus early pushed forward before the public by his sanguine and hopeful friends, he has been prudent and straightforward in his course, and has fully met their expectations.

Mr. Prefontaine is the son of Toussaint and Ursule Lamarre Prefontaine, honest and industrious members of the agricultural class, and was born at Longueuil, county of Chambly, on the 15th of September, 1850. The Prefontaines are a very old family in that county; the Lamarres were early settlers in the district of Quebec, spreading thence into Chambly and adjoining counties.

Our subject received his preparatory education by private tuition; completed it in St. Marie's Jesuit college, Montreal; studied law with Chief-Justice Dorion, and the late John A. Perkins, finishing at McGill university; was called to the bar of Montreal in 1873, and since that date has been in practice in this city. He was in partnership one year with Mr. Perkins, Q.C.; subsequently with Wilfried Prevost, Q.C., and is now at the head of the firm of Prefontaine and Major. They are in criminal as well as civil practice, but make a specialty of the

latter. Few men of his age, in this part of the province, have so good a practice as Mr. Prefontaine has. It has grown up very rapidly, deservedly so, for he is very faithful to his clients.

He was first elected to parliament for his present seat in 1875, a few months before he was twenty-five years old. In 1878 he was beaten by four votes; contested the election, unseated his opponent, ran again, and was elected by a majority of sixty-two votes. For the last two years, Mr. Prefontaine has been mayor of Hochelaga, being elected a second time by a unanimous vote. He makes a very public-spirited chief magistrate, being thoroughly devoted to the interests of the corporation.

Mr. Prefontaine was married, on the 20th of June, 1876, to Hermantine Rolland, daughter of Jean Baptiste Rolland, Esq., bookseller and publisher, Montreal, and they have one son.

FRANCIS CASSIDY, Q.C.

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this biographical notice was born in the village of St. Jacques de L'Achigan, Quebec, in January, 1827. His parents were Francis Cassidy, senior, and Mary McPharlane, both from the north of Ireland; the Cassidys for several generations being a class of agriculturists in the county of Cavan, where the father of our subject was born.

Mr. Cassidy was educated at the college of L'Assomption, where he was noted for his studiousness and good standing in his class, he having a genuine thirst for knowledge. He studied law with Messrs. Moreau and Leblanc; was called to the bar in 1848, when just of age, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1863. At the time of his death, he was the partner of the late Sheriff of Montreal district, the firm being Leblanc and Cassidy.

A very high compliment was paid to him when quite young. Sir Louis H. Lafontaine, recognising in him a young man of good character, and no ordinary abilities, offered him the situation of Deputy-Receiver-General, at a salary of nearly \$2,000 a year, but the modesty of Mr. Cassidy compelled him, being so young, to decline the offer.

The high esteem in which Mr. Cassidy was held as a lawyer may be inferred from the fact that in 1863, the year that he was made Q.C., he was elected *batonnier* of the Montreal bar. A very intimate friend of Mr. Cassidy, now on the bench of the Montreal district, thus speaks of him: "That which distinguished Mr. Cassidy above all was his great perspicuity, and his inexhaustible fund of resources, as shown in most difficult positions, he concealing, under appearances of *bonhomie*, his adroitness in debate, and often worsting his opponent with wonderful skill. Irish by birth, and witty like the race in general, he had an eloquent flow of language, which was exceedingly agreeable when pleading a cause, he keeping the court in good humor by his sparkling wit."

In 1871, Mr. Cassidy was elected by acclamation to represent Montreal West in the Provincial Legislature of Quebec; in February, 1872, was elected in the same manner to the mayoralty of the city of Montreal, and died while holding both offices, June 14, 1872. He was offered the position of Solicitor-General in the Macdonald-Dorion Government, but declined it. At one period he was president of St. Patrick's Society, and was for years one of the leading citizens of Montreal, and especially prominent in his own nationality.

The author of "Montreal, its History, with Biographical Sketches," thus speaks of Mr. Cassidy: "He was a man of genial disposition, quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, generous and social, and his many good qualities won him a host of friends. He was highly esteemed by his confreres at the bar, and he arrived at the high position which he held, by hard work, and close application to his profession. He was unmarried. His funeral was one of the largest and most imposing that ever appeared in Montreal, and on the day of his interment, business was generally suspended, and many flags were at half-mast, and a most profound regret was displayed at the death of a good citizen by all classes of the community."

Both parents of our subject died years ago, and the only representative of the family in this city, or indeed in this country, is his younger brother, John L. Cassidy, who was also born in the village of St. Jacques de L'Achigan, was educated at Raudon, learned the mercantile business when a young man, and for twenty years or more has been one of the prominent wholesale merchants in this city, his line being glass and china ware. He is a director of the Jacques Cartier bank, and a public-spirited man, with the best business and social qualities of his lamented brother.

DR. JOHN E. JOHNSTONE,

SOREL.

JOHN EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M.D., was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 12th of March, 1829. He is the fourth son of George Johnstone, Esq., surgeon of the 88th Regiment of Foot, and of Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Christopher Carter, Esq., medical superintendent of the Military Invalid Asylum at Sorel.

His father's family are natives of the county of Berwick, Scotland, and belong to a branch of that family who held the now-dormant honors of the Marquisate of Annandale, the armorial bearings being the same. His father was an officer who had seen a great deal of service in all quarters of the world; he was through all the Peninsular campaign up to 1812, when he came out to Canada and then married, and up to the date of his decease, had always remained attached to his first corps, "the Connaught Rangers."

His mother's father was one of the many "U.E." loyalists, who came to Canada at the outbreak of the American Revolution, sacrificing all he possessed in his loyalty to the cause of the

He came to reside at Sorel, on being appointed to the medical charge of the establishment, founded for the benefit of retired soldiers and their families. This post he held up to the time of his death, when it devolved on his son Dr. E. W. Carter, at whose decease, in 1854, it was given to the subject of the present memoir, who, after a considerable period of service on the establishment, saw the last of the "invalids" pair away a few years ago.

Dr. Johnstone received his primary education at different elementary schools, and at the grammar school, under the late Rev. Dr. Black, up to the time of commencing his medical education. His life at this period was little diversified, his aims and occupations being those of most boys, except that he was, during his leisure time, more disposed to amuse himself by reading than with outdoor pursuits.

On leaving school, an offer from his cousin, the late Dr. Christopher Carter, of Three Rivers, to bring him up to the medical profession, induced him to commence the study of it with him, and subsequently with Dr. Gilmour, of the same place, afterwards taking the usual courses of lectures, while living with the late Dr. W. Sutherland.

Almost immediately after being received in May, 1847, he went down to the Quarantine station at "Grosse Isle," below Quebec, with several other young medical men, who had volunteered for the duty down there, the ordinary complement of medical students on the island being quite inadequate to the immense amount of sickness which invaded the country that summer. Being the year after the great famine in Ireland, thousands of emigrants came out to the continent, and many fell sick on the voyage with the same disease (typhoid fever), which was then making such ravages in their own country. As the season advanced, the number of ships arriving increased, and as all, with few exceptions, were infected, the station became crowded with fever-stricken patients. For some time there was on an average about 3,000 patients in hospital, and the mortality went up to about sixty per diem. What rendered this awful amount of disease and misery more distressing, was the fact that many of those afflicted were unavoidably neglected. This appalling invasion of disease had been unexpected, and consequently was unprovided for, and it was a long time before anything like order and regularity in the care of the sick could be established.

About a month after commencing duty, Dr. Johnstone was attacked by the fever and taken home, where he remained for about six weeks, when he went down again to the station, and served, until towards the close of the season he had a relapse of the disease and was obliged to leave.

After recovering from the effects of the dread "ship-fever," which it took nearly a year to do, he settled in Sorel to practise, and has continued there ever since. He was at once engaged in an extensive business, in consequence of there being at that time very few medical men in the locality.

In 1854, he was appointed assistant surgeon, and two years after, surgeon of the 3rd battalion,

Richelien militia. The times were uneventful and consequently no demand for his services in that capacity occurred.

On the establishment of the rural judicial districts, according to Sir George Cartier's decentralization measure, he was appointed physician to the jail of Sorel, an office he has held up to the present date.

In 1857, he was elected chairman of the board of trustees for the dissentient school of the town of Sorel, and again in 1880, was appointed to the same office which he still holds.

Was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics is a Liberal Conservative.

Married to Amelia Jane Coward, widow of the late Dr. Christopher Carter, at an early age—has four children—two sons and two daughters.

Dr. Johnstone is a thorough devotee to his profession, being more anxious for the recovery of his patients than for the prospect of remuneration. He is a universal favorite of the whole community of Sorel, and in fact the county of Richelieu, his practice not being confined to the town. His skill is undoubted, and his benevolence unquestioned, his chief object being to do good to his fellow men.

ANDREW PATON,

SHERBROOKE.

ANDREW PATON, managing director of the Paton manufacturing company, Sherbrooke, dates his birth on the 1st of April, 1833, near Stirling, Scotland, his parents being James and Mary (Harvey) Paton, his father dying before the son was born. He received a fair English education; at an early age became an apprentice to J. and D. Paton, woollen manufacturers, of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, for which firm he worked after finishing his apprenticeship. In 1855, Mr. Paton came to this country, engaged in business with another man in the manufacture of cloth at Galt, Ontario, and six years later went to Waterloo, in the same province, and continued the same business in the firm of Paton and Bricker.

In 1866, Mr. Paton came to Sherbrooke, and took charge of what shortly afterwards became the Paton manufacturing company, he supervising the erection of all the buildings now owned by that company, one half being put up that year, the rest in 1872. The main building, next to the office, is 212 feet long, and four stories above the basement; the other large building is 216 feet long, and five stories high. Besides these two buildings, which are used for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing, are the die rooms, 150 feet long, dressing room, 100 feet long and three stories high, including basement, a warehouse, same height and over 100 feet long, and a number of other buildings, including boiler-house, machine and carpenter's shops, office, etc., all of solid brick. It is the largest factory of the kind in the Dominion of Canada, being a 20-set mill, and the ground plan of the several buildings, their construction

and internal arrangement, and the whole management of the mammoth institution, are highly creditable to the mechanical talents and business capacities of Mr. Paton. The amount of business done by this company, in dollars and other matters, will be found in a sketch of its president, Mr. Heneker, on another page.

The company gives employment to about 550 men, women, and children, and pays out to these operatives more than \$100,000 annually. Such mills add largely to the population of a town or city, and greatly benefit the surrounding country as well as the place in which they are located. In the article of wood alone, more than 3,000 cords are used yearly, simply for heating the mill, dyeing and scouring, giving the farmers in this vicinity a ready and good market for this article of forest product. The leading fabrics manufactured in this mill are tweeds, cassimeres, over-coatings, and shoe-cloth—in all, about 700,000 yards.

It is needless to say that, to act as managing director of such a concern, and to do it well, requires a clear head as well as an active body and an almost ubiquitous presence; yet Mr. Paton is cool, calculating, foreseeing, and methodical, and never, seemingly, in a hurry. He thoroughly learned the business of cloth-making in the first place, understands it "to perfection," and everything in this mill moves like clock-work.

Mr. Paton has done some good work in the city council, of which he has been a member for the last six or seven years, acting as chairman of the fire committee, and is a trustee of the Congregational church, in which he has a membership. He is a man of solid Christian character, and one of those citizens whom Sherbrooke could ill spare.

In 1859, he was joined in marriage with Miss Isabella Moir, then just from Scotland, and they have six children.

FLAVIAN G. BOUTELLIER, M.P.P.,

MONTREAL.

FLAVIAN GUILLAUME BOUTELLIER, advocate, and member of the Quebec Assembly for the county of Rouville, was born at St. Césaire, in that county, on the 2nd of March, 1845. His grandfather came to this province from the Isle of Guernsey, Eng., in 1774, and settled at Quebec. His father was Lieut.-Col. Flavian Boutellier, many years a merchant at St. Césaire, and who died in 1861. The mother of F. G. Boutellier was Henriette Blumhart, whose ancestors were from Germany. She died in June, 1846. Flavian Boutillier was for a long time a prominent business man, somewhat of a politician, very highly esteemed, and often solicited to be a candidate for parliament, but declined a nomination on account of his large business and poor health.

Mr. F. G. Boutellier was educated in the arts at the college of St. Hyacinthe, and St. Marie de Monnoir, P.Q.; studied law at Laval University, the Montreal branch of Victoria University,

Cobourg, Ontario, and with Hon. A. A. Dorion, now chief justice of Quebec, and was called to the bar of Montreal in July, 1871. He is of the firm of Roy & Boutellier, who do an extensive business in civil and commercial law, which are their specialties.

Mr. Boutellier is a director of the St. Lawrence, Lower Laurentian and Saguenay Railway, and takes much interest in promoting any enterprise calculated to develop the resources of the province. He is president of *Le Club National de Montreal*.

In June, 1879, there being a vacancy in the representation for Rouville, Mr. Boutellier was solicited by his Liberal friends to contest the election. It is his native county; there his father died, and the son had the settling of the estate; there he owns property, and has a host of friends, and the result of the contest was that he was returned by a large majority. While Mr. Joly was in power, Mr. Boutellier gave his administration a steady and earnest support. He is still unmarried.

TELESPHORE EUZEBE NORMAND,

THREE RIVERS.

MR. NORMAND, although educated for the legal profession, is now contractor, and stands as one of the most prominent of that class in the Province of Quebec. He was the contractor for the bridge over the St. Maurice, which is considered one of the most skilful pieces of workmanship—so far as wooden bridges are concerned—in the province; we might say throughout the whole of the Dominion. The bridge itself is of most extraordinary construction, being divided into two pieces, one of which is 1,400 feet, and the other piece 700 feet in length; the whole fabric is composed of the best material obtainable, and is as an appreciable piece of workmanship as can be found in Canada.

The splendid water works which the city of Three Rivers possesses—inferior to none in the Dominion—was built by him, and the citizens are mainly indebted to Mr. Normand for the active and energetic measures he adopted for providing this very essential element. Not only is he entitled to the commendations for obtaining this, but also, what was still more needful, for obtaining the money which he got subscribed in Quebec and England, wherewith to build them.

He was born on the 18th August, 1833, at Quebec, and is the son of the late Mr. Edward Normand, the well known and renowned contractor of that city, who built the Montmorency, Chaudière, and other bridges in the province; he being the leading contractor of his time, all the works of larger magnitude were generally entrusted to him; for instance, that for the St. Maurice bridge in 1832, and again in 1841, were his work, as well as the greater part of the wharves in Quebec. His mother was Miss Louisa Martin, of Quebec.

He was educated at Nicolet college, where he stood high in his class, exhibiting consider-

able promise as a student, and after leaving Nicolet went to Three Rivers in 1851, where he has resided since.

His first step in life was as notary clerk under Mr. V. Guillet, where he was engaged from 1853 to 1858; concurrently with this, he was engaged in the office of the St. Maurice public works.

He commenced the practice of notary at Three Rivers, in 1858, but discontinued it in 1871, for the purpose of following his father's business.

From 1861 to 1865 he was city councillor and school board commissioner at Three Rivers, and was captain of the city volunteers from 1863 to 1865. In 1871 he contested the seat, in the Conservative interest, for Champlain, and was defeated by Senator Trudel by forty-eight votes.

He was elected mayor in 1873, defeating Mr. Bureau in the contest, after which he was elected by acclamation each year until 1876, when he resigned; during the time he was mayor he was the means of consolidating the city debt, and carried out other important matters.

He is a gentleman who is held in the highest regard by all the community in Three Rivers, as well as in Quebec, where he is well known; he is deservedly popular amongst all classes, and known to be a gentleman of the most hospitable and philanthropic character.

He married, in October, 1856, Alphonsine, daughter of Mr. Joseph Giroux, one of the wealthiest and most prominent merchants in Three Rivers, who died in 1856, universally lamented. By the marriage there has been born nine children, five of whom survive.

ALEXANDER RODERICK McDONALD,

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP.

MR. McDONALD, who is of Scotch descent on his father's and French on his mother's side, is the popular assistant superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup *en bas*, and was born at Montreal, on the 9th of August 1846. His father was the well known merchant and railway contractor, Mr. James Ronald McDonald, who was born in Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. The subject of this sketch was educated at St. Hyacinthe, where he took up a full classical course. On leaving school he entered into a commercial house and from there into the service of the Grand Trunk Railway; after this he entered into business as merchant at Kamouraska, where he obtained for himself so commendable a popularity that he was elected mayor unanimously on two separate occasions within a short time after he had taken up his residence in that town. After some six years in Kamouraska where he earned for himself the highest esteem and good will amongst all classes and all sections of the community, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup.

en bas where he at present resides, and has carried with him and retains the well merited appreciation and regard, not only of the employees under his orders as well as of his superiors, but of the community generally.

Mr. Alexander McDonald is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He married on the 14th September, 1866, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Antoine Blondeau, an eminent merchant of St. Paschal, who died in January, 1874. By this marriage there was issue six children, four of whom survive. He remarried on the 16th of May 1881, Miss Mary L. Langevin, sister of Sir Hector Langevin, K.C.M.G., and Bishop Langevin of Rimouski. Socially Mr. McDonald is a gentleman, and amongst the very many individuals he comes in contact with in his business relations in connection with the important post he holds he is alike regarded.

ROBERT P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,

MONTREAL.

ROBERT PALMER HOWARD, professor of medicine in McGill college, and president of the Canada medical association, is a native of Montreal, his birth being dated January 12, 1823. His parents, Robert and Margaret (Kent) Howard, were from Ireland, and his father was a merchant in Montreal, in which city the son was educated. He studied medicine here and in Europe; was graduated from McGill college, in 1848, and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1849, in which year he commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal. For a quarter of a century, Dr. Howard has been among the leading physicians and surgeons in this city. Indeed, he has acquired a reputation, enjoyed probably by no other medical man of the province. This has been won by steady, persevering work, and a whole-souled devotion to his profession, rarely witnessed. By his medical brethren, his opinion is widely sought after, and his skill in diagnosis duly appreciated. That the public have amply testified to their confidence in him is evident by his practice, which is regarded as the most extensive and select in Montreal.

Dr. Howard commenced teaching medicine soon after he began its practice, and for fifteen or sixteen years has occupied the chair already mentioned in McGill college. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the system of bed-side instruction, which has done so much to enhance the reputation of that institution as a centre of medical instruction. His style is clear, impressive, and attractive, while his extensive reading and rich store of experience give a special value to his course of lectures. But, as a teacher, Dr. Howard is a living commentary in the trite saying, "Example is better than precept;" and this part of his instruction, though silent and unnoticed, has, we venture to think, been, in some respects, the most important. The enthusiasm in his profession, which years seem rather to increase than diminish; the strict

attention to the duty of the hour, and the example of a Christian gentleman, have been invaluable lessons unconsciously taught to, unconsciously, perhaps, received by, many hundreds of young men during the past thirty years.

We have mentioned the fact that Dr. Howard is president of the Canada medical association. He is also president of the college of physicians and surgeons of Quebec, of which he has been a governor for twenty years or more; is also president of the medico-chirurgical society of Montreal, no medical man in the community having a higher standing.

During the many years that Dr. Howard has been a teacher, as well as a practitioner, of medicine, his pen, as we might naturally infer, has not been idle. He has, in fact, written a good deal, almost exclusively for Canadian periodicals, and on purely medical subjects. He owes his great success and his high standing in his profession to the fact that he has shunned political office, and everything tending to distract his attention from his practice, and has made medicine his life and chief study. A former student of Dr. Howard writes to us as follows, in regard to his labors with the pen:—

“Dr. Howard's medical writings are scattered through the medical journals of the country. Among the most important, are those relating to consumption, and he has lately had the satisfaction of seeing medical opinion gradually veer around to the views which he has consistently supported for many years. On other affections of the lungs and of the heart, his papers have also been numerous; indeed, diseases of the chest, if one can gather from his writings, may be said to be his favorite study. In 1876, he contributed an important essay to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia on Pernicious Anæmia, the most elaborate paper on the subject in English.”

Dr. Howard was first married in 1855 to Miss Frances Chipman, daughter of Judge Chipman, of Halifax, she dying in 1870, leaving one son; and the second time in 1872, to Miss Emily Severs, of London, Eng., by whom he has three children. The family are members of the Church of England.

JOHN McDOUGALL,

MONTREAL.

ONE of the self-made and eminently prosperous business men of Montreal is John McDougall, proprietor of the Caledonia foundry. He is a native of Berwickshire, Scotland, being born in 1826. In 1832 he came to Lower Canada with his parents, received an ordinary English education; learned the foundry business in Montreal, and in 1854 started the Caledonia foundry, commencing in small shops and with but few men. He began on part of the ground now occupied, the whole to-day covering three or four acres. Shops have been enlarged and added, now and then, as his means and the demands of the trade increased, until he usually

employs 300 skilled workmen. His foundry, machine shop, boiler shop, and car wheel works, are all on a liberal scale. He makes his own iron, used in the manufacture of car wheels, he having two blast furnaces, one capable of making five tons of pig iron in twenty-four hours, and another ten tons in the same space of time. Mr. McDougall does a great deal of work for the several railroads running into Montreal, and through other parts of Canada. He makes all kinds of machinery, much of it very heavy work—large steam engines and boilers, saw and grist mills, sugar machinery, etc., etc., which he sends into all parts of the Dominion, from Montreal to the western borders of Manitoba. He puts on the market none but first-class work, has a large class of long-standing customers, and a good reputation for expedition in turning out work, and for fairness and honesty in his business transactions. He is a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and bears the name of a generous and straightforward gentleman.

Mr. McDougall has a wife and five children. To the latter he is giving a much better education than he himself received, his opportunities in that direction being a good deal restricted when he was of school age. He is, himself in fact, self-educated, quite skilful as a mechanic, and quite successful as a business manager. His accumulations are of his own hands' earning, and he was placed in comfortable circumstances long ago. Industry usually, like virtue, always is its own reward.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS LABADIE,

MONTREAL.

MOST of this sketch is translated from a volume published in Montreal four or five years ago, and entitled, "Montreal: its History, with Biographical Sketches."

Mr. Labadie was born in Montreal, on the 5th of June, 1805, his parents being Joseph Labadie and Marie Françoise Desautels. At the age of seven years he entered the Montreal college, under the Rev. Mr. Roque, director; remained there two years, and then passed five years in the college of St. Thomas, under the direction of Mr. Louis Generent Labadie, his uncle, instructor, and of the Rev. Thomas Kimber, priest and curé of Verchères.

In 1819, when at the age of fourteen years, he returned to Montreal. His parents, desiring to prepare him for commercial life, engaged him in the quality of clerk with Mr. Austin, Cuvillier, merchant. He remained at that post two months; then, not having any taste for commercial pursuits, he made known to his parents his desire to study the notarial profession, and they, yielding to his request, obtained for him a place as clerk in the office of Mr. Jean Marie Cadieux, a distinguished notary, having numerous clients. He there finished his clerkship which occupied a period of seven years. His application, diligence and success during that time having secured him the esteem and confidence of Mr. Cadieux, he proposed to give him, before he had reached his majority, the care and management of his office. He accepted the

offer of his patron, and served him with the strictest integrity until the 23rd of June, 1826, the date of his admission to notarial practice. He underwent a brilliant examination, which won the greatest praise on the part of the honorable judges and of the examiners then present. He took the oath at Quebec, on the 3rd July, 1826.

Mr. Labadie practised one year at Laprairie, in company with the late Mr. Pierre Lancelot, notary, then, at the urgent request of a great number of persons who had known him well while he was with his patron, he returned to Montreal, in 1827. Here he established his office in a small house which was situated near where the Banque du Peuple now stands, and he remained there a year, when he established himself in the identical place where he now has his office, corner of St. James and St. Lambert streets. He is the senior notary in the city of Montreal.

Mr. Labadie was at one time president of the old board of notaries of Montreal, and was also member of the first provincial board of notaries. In politics he has always belonged to the Liberal party. In 1838 he was a political prisoner, being arrested in November of that year, at the same time with Hon. Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Hon. D. B. Viger, and a large number of other citizens. He remained in prison thirty-five days. Several times he was offered the candidacy to represent the county of Montreal in Parliament, all parties being ready to support him, but he always refused.

Besides the post of notary he fills those of magistrate and commissioner, and has also filled that of lieutenant-colonel of militia. All his application has been and still is to his profession, and his talents, assiduity, punctuality and integrity have merited and secured him the confidence of the public and a large and respectable number of clients, who continue to patronize him, as well as his son, J. E. O. Labadie, and J. A. O. Labadie, and A. Labadie, grandsons, practising notaries together in Montreal. His son, mentioned above, has been a member of the provincial board of notaries and warden of the French catholic church, Notre Dame street, and is a very worthy citizen. The whole family, father, sons and grandsons, are among the most trustworthy and respectable business men of Montreal.

CHARLES GLACKMEYER,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this sketch, who has been connected with the municipality of Montreal for more than thirty years, is a native of this city, and was born on the 22nd of June, 1820. He is of remote German extraction, and belongs to a family noted for its longevity, his father, Frederick Glackmeyer, dying in 1875 aged 84 years, and a brother of the same is yet living in the city of Quebec, being in his 87th year, and probably the oldest notary in the province. The

grandfather of our subject came to Canada as band-master in the British army, and settled in the city of Quebec, where he was professor of music for a long time, dying at an advanced age. His mother, before her marriage, was Sophie Roy Portelance, a French-Canadian who died about 1854.

Mr. Glackmeyer was educated at Montreal college, taking a full course; studied law here with Messrs. Peltier and Bourret; was admitted to the Bar of Montreal in 1846, and after practising one year, entered the corporation of the city as assistant city clerk. That position he held until 1859, when he became city clerk, and still holds that office. He is one of those officials who are rarely absent from their post, and in whose faithfulness the city has the utmost confidence.

Mr. Glackmeyer is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and people who know him best speak most highly of his moral and religious character, and the purity of his life. Few men in the city are more highly esteemed.

Mr. Glackmeyer was married on the 30th of May, 1848, to Miss M. R. Josephine Duvernay, of Montreal, eldest daughter of Ludger Duvernay, founder of *The Minerve* newspaper, and of the St. Jean Baptiste society, Montreal; and of ten children, the result of this union, only four are living.

JOHN LE MESURIER,

QUEBEC.

AMONGST the few who come to a comparatively large city from a remote country spot, with the proverbial half-crown only in their pockets, and possessing nothing more than a clear head, a stout heart, and a perfect determination to overcome all the many difficulties on life's highway to "get on" in the world, we claim for the subject of our sketch this deservedly commendable step. Mr. Le Mesurier's biography is no allegorical yarn, but a plain, simple, unvarnished account of his various steps upward from the lowest rung of the ladder. Certainly he has—and what business man has not?—met with overwhelming disasters financially and otherwise, in the course of his career, which would have crushed many a less steadfast and determined man. However, he may be said to have now passed triumphantly over all, and, having done so, is reaping and enjoying the well earned reward of his labors in the city of his adoption. Possibly, in Quebec city, there is no man stands higher "rated" amongst the banking community, with whom he has always done business, than John Le Mesurier. Born at Gaspé, on the 28th of January, 1826, the son of one of our old followers of Nelson, we find him in the beginning of his career following the fishery business in his father's establishment at Gaspé. His father, Charles Le Mesurier, came from the island of Jersey, and his mother, a Miss Mary Thompson, from County Londonderry, Ireland. The former served under the gallant

Nelson for nine years, and was present on board H. M. ship *Victory*, with the grand old naval commander, when he fell at Trafalgar. With such an antecedent, it is not surprising that his son, John, should be proud. It is said that, wearing the brave old blue jacket, Le Mesurier arrived in Quebec, in 1821. Here he met with only one other who had served under the pennant with England's bravest and time-honored naval commander.

At Gaspé, Mr. John Le Mesurier was educated, and in November, 1847, he sailed from Gaspé, on board the schooner *Antelope*, for Quebec, but was wrecked while coming up the St. Lawrence. Returning again to Gaspé, nothing daunted, he embarked a second time, on board the *Mary*, belonging to a Mr. Smith; and, a second time, was wrecked in the Manicouagan shoals. He, with the others of the shipwrecked crew, after enduring great hardships and privations, walked over the snow and ice to Sault au Cauchon. With two others, he determined to remain there, the remainder of the crew proceeding to Quebec. The former, during that winter, worked on one of Mr. Price's establishments; and Mr. Le Mesurier, in the following spring, crossed to the south shore, and made his way on foot to Quebec, whence he returned to Gaspé, to follow the fishery business. Eventually, he sailed again in a schooner for Quebec,—a voyage which took twenty-one days to accomplish. Once more arriving in Quebec, he was engaged by Mr. Withall, now vice-president of the Quebec Bank, at a very small salary. In the second year, a trifling increase was made to his wages. Finally, Mr. Withall sold his business to young Le Mesurier, which proved successful. However, being of an over-zealous temperament, he embarked in an oakum manufactory,—possibly, with a desire to aid his brother,—which did not prove such a favorable investment as could be desired. But to instance that this did not render him unpopular among his brother merchants, we may mention that he was elected to the city council in 1859, and was subsequently, in 1867, elected mayor of the city of Quebec; having for his opponent, the Hon. Joseph Cauchon, the then mayor, and, at present, governor of Manitoba: and, in the following year, as a further instance of his increasing favor with the citizens of Quebec, he was re-elected by acclamation. During the first year of his mayoralty, he delivered the address of welcome to H. R. H. Prince Arthur, now the Duke of Connaught, and had the honor of dining with His Royal Highness, at a dinner given by Sir Narcisse Belleau, K.C.M.G., at the *Stadueona* club. While he retained office as chief magistrate of Quebec, a riot broke out amongst the laborers, and had it not been for his timely interposition and cool demeanor, notwithstanding that the troops were under arms, might have resulted in loss of life and bloodshed. He was ordered to read the Riot Act, but this he positively refused to do, and, with a courage and daring which many might envy, went into the midst of the rioters, and by diplomatic suasion induced them to disperse, and thus, after a few days, once more restored the usual tranquillity to the citizens.

In 1870, he opened a brewery and tannery, but finding both speculations far from satisfactory, he gave them up; and, in 1873, went into the tobacco manufacturing business, taking in his sons William and Henry as partners, which firm continues to exist until this day, and,

in fact, is the only one of its class in Quebec, and one of the largest manufactories in the province.

For a considerable portion of his life, he took a lively interest in politics, using all his influence in behalf of the Liberal cause; but having weighed the advantages which he considered must accrue to the country from Protection, is now a staunch adherent, follower and supporter of the National Policy. At nearly all public meetings he has been prominent, and in many instances his addresses have been listened to attentively by the French-Canadian portion of the community; at times when they closed their ears against others. He is a large owner of real estate, and possesses some valuable property in Quebec.

As in the case of most men, there are those who will cavil with some of his principles, but, as a rule, he is a man generally held in good estimation by his fellow citizens of each nationality.

He married Miss Mary Sylvain, of Quebec, by whom he has had issue five children—of whom two sons and two daughters are now living.

CHARLES E. LEMIEUX, M.D.,

QUEBEC.

CHARLES EUSEBE LEMIEUX, professor of anatomy and external clinics at Laval university, and long a successful practitioner in the city of Quebec, was born in this city, on the 21st of September, 1824, his father being Charles Lemieux, a leather manufacturer. The progenitors of the family came to Lower Canada in the 17th century, and are mostly a class of well-to-do farmers. The mother of Dr. Lemieux was Julie Gagnon, descendant of another old French Canadian family. She was a sister of Rev. Prosper Gagnon, a catholic priest who died at a great age, he belonged to a race noted for their longevity—as indeed is also the Lemieux race.

Our subject was educated in the arts at the Quebec seminary, and in his profession at the medical school in this city, prior to the establishment of Laval university, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1848. Dr. Lemieux immediately entered the marine and emigrant hospital, Quebec, as house-surgeon, holding that post for ten years, and at the end of which period he commenced general practice in this city, having been through all these years a visiting surgeon to the Hotel-Dieu and Marine hospitals. In 1856 he was appointed professor of descriptive and topographic anatomy and external clinics in Laval university, and for twenty-four years has filled that chair with credit to himself and to the institution. His career, both as a lecturer and medical practitioner, has been marked with decided success. He has made the science of medicine and surgery his special study for nearly forty years, giving politics and all "side issues," the go-by;

and this is no doubt the secret of his high standing amongst the medical fraternity. His early medical training in the marine hospital, was under that celebrated surgeon, Dr. James Douglas, and it gave him a good start in his professional career. He is thoroughly educated, and a substantial lecturer, and his students are successful in their practices. The standing of Dr. Lemieux, socially and intellectually, as well as professionally, is excellent.

The wife of Professor Lemieux was Miss Balsamie Paradis, daughter of François Xavier Paradis, lumber merchant of Quebec, their marriage being dated 12th January, 1853. They have lost two children, and have two, a son and a daughter, living. The former, Charles Eusebe, is studying medicine at Laval university, and the latter, Marie Balsamie is in the Jesus-Marie convent at Sillery.

ELZEAR GERIN,

THREE RIVERS.

THE subject of this sketch was born at the old French parish of Yamaiche, on the 14th of November, 1843, being the sixteenth child of Antoine Gérin dit Lajoie. His eldest brother Antoine Gérin Lajoie, is well known as the author of the popular novel "Jean Rivard," and as having published in his youth works of poetry. Among his poetry is a historical Canadian drama "Le Jenne Latour," which has been often represented in the Province of Quebec. Some of his poetry has been adapted to music and to-day known to every French Canadian as a legendary song. Such is "Un Canadien Errant," a song made at school, in 1840, when the victims of the political troubles of 1837-'38, were wandering in foreign countries. Antoine Gérin Lajoie, who is now living at Ottawa on his pension as ex-French librarian to the Parliament of Canada, is giving the last touches to important works on the political history of Canada since the Union of 1841. No one is better fitted for the task, as no one is better posted on the facts of that period and no one is more free from party prejudices.

The subject of our sketch is rather a young man who entered journalism at the age of twenty-one, after a first trip to Paris and London. In 1865 he was connected with Cauchon's *Journal de Quebec*, and afterwards became chief editor of *Le Canada*, just established in Ottawa, by Duvernay, of the *Minerve*. In the summer of 1866, Mr. Gérin was, for a few months, on the staff of the *Minerve*, and in September left for London, England, to follow the progress of the Confederation scheme, before the Canadian conference, and before the British Parliament. His correspondence to the *Minerve* on the English parliamentary system, of which he was an ardent supporter, attracted the attention of the press. After the voting of the British North America Act by parliament, Mr. Gérin went to Paris for the Paris universal exhibition of 1867; got connected with members of the fourth estate, and finally on the staff of the *Jour-*

nal de Paris, which was then under the direction of two celebrated political writers, J. J. Weiss and Edouard Hervé.

In 1871, Mr. Gérin was elected to the Quebec Legislative Assembly by his native county, St. Maurice, and at the general election of 1875, refused to be a candidate, his ambition being apparently concentrated on his professional duties as an advocate, having been called to the bar in 1873.

For the last three or four years, Mr. Gérin has often been solicited to return to politics, but without avail.

EDWARD CARTER, Q.C., B.C.L., LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

EDWARD CARTER, a prominent lawyer, and one of the oldest Queen's Counsels at the Montreal bar, was born at Three Rivers, P.Q., on the 1st of March, 1822, his parents being George and Mary (Short) Carter. His father was a physician of English descent, and his mother was a daughter of Rev. Quirke Short, the first rector of Three Rivers. In his boyhood, our subject was a pupil of the Rev. S. S. Wood, for several years rector of the church at Three Rivers, and subsequently took a three years' course of study at Nicolet college, where, among his literary attainments, he acquired a thorough mastery of the French language. From a sketch of Mr Carter, published in the *Canadian Illustrated News* in May, 1872, we learn that:

In the year 1838, he removed to Montreal to enter a mercantile establishment, and in the course of two years became the manager of the chief department. His inclinations did not, however, lead him to acquire a taste for mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned for the study of law. In 1840, he entered the office of Messrs. Aylwin and Short, then practising in the city of Quebec, both of whom were favorably known as able lawyers, and, subsequently as two of our most distinguished judges. At the expiration of two years, the subject of our sketch removed to the office of the Hon. F. W. Primrose, Q.C., with whom he continued his studies for one year. He then removed from Quebec to Montreal, as affording a wider field for practice, and there entered the office of the Hon. (now Sir) John Rose, where he remained for a period of two years, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1845.

Mr. Carter at once entered upon his professional career in the city of Montreal, and soon acquired an extensive practice, more especially in criminal law, municipal corporation matters and prerogative writs. He also acquired an extensive practice in civil cases. At the time he commenced his career, the practice in *certiorari* proceedings was but little known or understood, and he introduced the practice of removing convictions, judgments and orders by *certiorari* with such success that he acquired a very high reputation at the bar. The research made by him and the experience which he had acquired in this branch of the law led him to comply with a general wish expressed by members of the profession that he should publish a work on that subject. Accordingly, in 1856, he published 'A treatise on summary convictions and orders by Justices of the Peace,' dedicated to his former patron, the Hon. Thomas Cushing Aylwin, judge of the court of Queen's Bench. This work is recognised as authority, and is cited by the bar and bench. As a criminal lawyer, Mr Carter had no superior; but of late years he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to civil practice. In the year 1862, he was made a Queen's Counsel, and, in consequence of ill-health, shortly afterwards accepted the offices of clerk of the crown and clerk of the peace, which were offered to him by the government. While holding this

position, the performance of his duties was so satisfactory to the public and the government, that, on resigning this appointment two years after, to return to practice, he received an official letter recognising, in the most flattering terms, the able manner in which he had discharged his duties.

In 1862 or 1863, he was appointed assistant professor of constitutional and criminal law in McGill university, being associated with the Hon. Justice Badgley. He now occupies that chair alone. McGill university has conferred upon him the degree of B.C.L.; and Bishops' college, Lennoxville, the degree of LL.D., he being one of the governors of that institution, having been elected to the position some years since by the provincial synod of the Anglican church. Since the new organization of the Church of England in Canada, Mr Carter has been a delegate elected to represent the parish of Sorel in the diocesan synod, and has invariably been elected by the members of that body as one of the delegates to the provincial synod. In both capacities, he has taken an active part in the debates before both houses.

In 1867, Mr Carter was elected by acclamation to represent Montreal Centre in the legislature of Quebec. He was chosen chairman of the committee on private bills, and was most assiduous in the discharge of his duties. It is to his exertions that in the second session of that legislature he obtained a measure from the government relating to education, in which the Protestant minority were deeply interested.

At the general election in 1871, he was opposed by an old politician and member of the house of commons, the Hon. L. H. Holton, and, after a close contest, was beaten by a majority of only seven votes. Upon the elevation of the Hon. C. Dunkin, member representing the county of Brome in the House of Commons, to the bench. Mr. Carter was elected by acclamation to represent that county, and subsequently was re-elected by a large majority. In the Local Legislature and Commons, he displayed uncommon abilities.

At the opening of parliament in 1872, Mr Carter was designated to second the address from the throne, which he did in a highly creditable manner. His politics are Conservative.

Since leaving parliament in 1873, when it was dissolved and the cabinet resigned, Mr. Carter has devoted himself very assiduously to his profession, and is doing a very large business in commercial, criminal and crown law, being senior member of the firm of Carter, Church and Chapleau.

He is church advocate for the diocese of Montreal. His membership of the Anglican synod, which commenced with its foundation, he resigned two or three years ago.

In 1850, Mr Carter was joined in marriage with Mary Jane Kerr, daughter of the late James Hastings Kerr, Esq. of Quebec, and she is the mother of six children, all living but the first-born son, who died in childhood.

EDWARD SCHULTZE,

MONTREAL.

AMONG the more prominent class of German citizens of Montreal, is Edward Schultze, Austro-Hungarian consul, who hails from Lubeck, where he was born on the 24th of December, 1824, his parents being John Christian and Eleonora (Hudloff) Schultze. His father was a furrier. He had good school privileges until nineteen years of age, and made excellent use of them, thoroughly fitting himself for commercial business. At twenty years of age he sailed for America, and for three years he was engaged in the fur business in the city of New York.

In 1849, Mr. Schultze caught the gold fever, sailed for California, via Panama, and was absent ten years, having exceedingly good success, returning in 1859 and settling in Montreal. Here he resumed the fur business, which he is still continuing. Latterly he has also had an interest in phosphate mining in this province, meeting with fair success.

During the last twelve or thirteen years Mr. Schultze has held the office of Austro-Hungarian consul, and during the shipping season is quite busy in his official duties, which he is very punctilious in performing.

He is a man of a solid Christian character, and has been a deacon of St. John's Lutheran church, and is a true friend to the poor and unfortunate. He is a third degree Mason.

The wife of Mr. Schultze was Elizabeth Barbara Reinhardt, a native of Montreal. They were married in 1860, and have had nine children, losing three of them. The six living, who are of suitable age, are receiving a good education.

ALEXANDER BOURGEOU,

AYLMER.

ALEXANDER BOURGEOU, mayor of Aylmer, and for thirty-five years a citizen of this town, is a son of Alexander and Madeleine (Paradis) Bourgeau, dating his birth at Lavaltrie, province of Quebec, on the 18th of August, 1829. He lost his mother when three years old, and his father when eleven; in his youth he received a good commercial education; afterwards spent some time in the office of a notary in his native place; and in 1845 settled in Aylmer, where he has been and continues still in a great variety of business. At an early day here he was in a shoe store; dealt in groceries for a time; for many years has been in the lumber trade, and now manages a tannery, as well as saw-mills, and other manufactories. He is connected with a firm in Ottawa engaged in making furniture, sash, doors and blinds; is principal overseer and superintendent of the Upper Ottawa Boat Company; and, indeed, it seems difficult to name a local enterprise in which he does not have a hand.

Mr. Bourgeau has always been an industrious man, inclined to push business, and his labors and ventures have been well rewarded. Besides his mills, store, homestead and other property in Aylmer, he has considerable real estate and other property in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, Quebec, and the city of Ottawa, Ontario. In short, he has found industry, as well as virtue, its own reward, and is placed in very comfortable circumstances.

While having an eye to his own business, Mr. Bourgeau has not been unmindful of the public interests, and has borne his share of official burdens. He was secretary of the board of school commissioners for a long period, and for some time chairman of that board; was mayor of the town in 1872, warden of the county the same year, and, at the time of writing (1880), is again

mayor. He is also a member of the county board for examining school-teachers, and was an official assignee for the two counties just mentioned, from 1869 until that law was repealed in 1880. Probably no other man in Aylmer has rendered so much valuable service to the public. In politics he is a Liberal Conservative; in religion a Roman Catholic.

In May, 1847, Mr. Bourgeau was joined in wedlock with Miss Sophie Noel, of the county of Verchères, and they have four sons and five daughters, having never lost a child.

GEORGE BAPTIST,

THREE RIVERS.

GEORGE BAPTIST, whose name as a lumber merchant has been, and still is, remembered throughout the Dominion of Canada, was one of the most remarkable instances of what perseverance can accomplish which our record of "self-made men" furnishes. Landing in Quebec without capital, an entire stranger to the country and its peculiarities in the management of business, having only his native industry and shrewdness and untiring efforts, aided by a thorough practical knowledge of the mechanical part of his business acquired in his native land, he founded a lumber business in the Province of Quebec, on the St. Maurice river, which rivalled, and still rivals, that of any other section of Canada.

Mr. Baptist was a native of Scotland, being born in the town of Coldstream, Berwickshire, on the 7th of January, 1808.

Being a millwright and practical machinist, he was entrusted with the management of the Etchemin saw mills, owned by Sir John Caldwell, the largest lumber merchant, at that time, in Canada. After some years, he leased the Point Levi saw mills from the government, which he continued to manage until his final removal to the town of Three Rivers in 1846, then having a population of between 5,000 and 6,000 inhabitants. On his arrival at Three Rivers, he bought the "Cache mill" situated on the St. Maurice river. Being dissatisfied with the amount of business the mill was capable of doing, he went on a prospecting tour up the St. Maurice, and, finding an eligible location for a more extensive business, commenced building the Grey mills. After their completion the next year, the mills were put in operation; their capacity being 12,000,000 feet of lumber. About four years after, he built a second mill adjoining the first, enabling him to cut double the quantity produced by the first mill. The last one built, however, was destroyed by a freshet in 1873. Finding the remaining mill insufficient to supply the demands of his steadily increasing business, he built the steam saw-mills on Baptist Island, which are capable of cutting 15,000,000 feet of lumber.

In consequence of the large amount of business transacted in connection with the mills established by Mr. Baptist necessitating the employment of a large staff of men and material,

the present location of the Grey mills,—still in the possession of Mr. Baptist's sons,—which was once a barren wilderness, has been transformed by his enterprise and industry into a well populated district of villages and well cultivated farms.

From the time of Mr. Baptist's first settlement on the St. Maurice his business progressed until his lumbering operations extended to every part of Canada. His death occurred on the 11th of May, 1875.

Mr. Baptist was married in 1834, at Point Levi, to Isabella Cockburn, also a native of Scotland, and born in the town of Coldstream, Berwickshire. Mrs. Baptist, who was a great assistance to her husband in his efforts to achieve success, is still living in the midst of her children and promises to reach a ripe old age, being in her 74th year.

Mr. Baptist was a Liberal Conservative; took an active part in local politics, and contested the senatorial division of Shavenigan, in opposition to Dr. Malhiot. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. He was much valued by his fellow townsmen of Three Rivers as an enterprising, reliable and strictly upright member of the community.

His family consisted of two sons and five daughters. The sons still continue to carry on the business of their father. The daughters all married prominent business men in Montreal and Three Rivers.

The business carried on by the late George Baptist and his sons is now continued by his younger son, John, and his son-in-law, James Dean, under the title of George Baptist, Son and Co. Mr. Alexander Baptist, having sold out his interest in the firm before his father's death, is an extensive dealer in lumber on his own account, in the town of Three Rivers.

The property left by Mr. George Baptist to his heirs amounted to half a million of dollars.

JOSEPH L. ST. GERMAIN, M.D.,

ST. HYACINTHE.

JOSEPH HENRY LEMAIRE ST. GERMAIN was born at Repentigny, Province of Quebec, on the 15th of July, 1833. He is a younger brother of V. H. L. St. Germain, whose sketch can be found in this volume, together with the parentage of both. In 1845 the father of our subject removed to St. Hyacinthe, and here the son was educated in the arts at the famous college of this city, and studied medicine with Dr. Magloire Turcot, for years a prominent physician here. He attended lectures at Montreal in the medical department of Victoria university (Cobourg, Ont.), and received the degree of doctor of medicine on the 13th of May, 1856.

Dr. St. Germain commenced practice at Stanfold, eastern townships, where he spent thirteen years, his rides extending over most of the county of Arthabaska and into parts of Magenta.

His practice was highly remunerative as well as extensive. While there, he served for nine years as school commissioner for the township, also as town secretary during all the thirteen years.

In 1869, Dr. St. Germain returned to St. Hyacinthe, and has been in successful practice here from that date. In 1872 he opened a drug store, and had the misfortune of being burnt out in 1876, with the rest of the merchants, between 400 and 500 buildings being destroyed in the very heart of the city.

Since returning to this city the doctor has made himself useful as a citizen as well as a physician and surgeon, by fulfilling the duties of different offices. He is a member of the board of examiners for the Catholic schools of the district of St. Hyacinthe, and surgeon-major of the 84th battalion of volunteer militia. He is considered a first-class surgeon as well as physician, and has always had a liberal practice. Like his brother, he has a business motto : *Je l'ai pensé et Dieu le guérit.*

Dr. St. Germain was first married in 1863, to Miss Marguerite Anne Morison, sister of Major Morison of St. Hyacinthe, she dying in 1875, leaving seven children, five of them still living; and the second time in 1879, to Mrs. Marie Anne Prince, widow of Dr. Urgele M. Poisson, coroner of Arthabaskaville.

RIGHT REV. ANTOINE RACINE,

SHERBROOKE.

MR. ANTOINE RACINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke, was born at St. Ambrose, P. Q., on the 26th of January, 1822, he being a son of Michel Racine, an honest and industrious wheelwright, whose house was on the shore of the St. Charles falls, near the village of Huron of Lorette. The progenitor of the family in this province, Etienne Racine, one of the first settlers at Cote de Beaupré, married Marguerite Martin, daughter of Abraham Martin, on the 22nd of May, 1638; and from him the plains of Abraham took their name. This Martin was the original proprietor of the land on which stands the church of St. Jean Baptiste, Quebec, in which the subject of this sketch officiated for twenty-one years.

The mother of Mr. Racine was Marie Louise Pepin, who lived to see, in her beautiful old age, one of her sons a bishop and another vicar-general, now bishop of Chicoutimi. She lived for many years with our subject, and shared largely in that filial love which she most richly merited, she dying in February, 1877. On her mother's side she was a niece of the late Antoine Bédard, long time curé of Charlesbourg, and well known formerly as Father Bédard; he was a relative of two judges of that name. As the writer of a sketch of our subject, the editor of "Progress" once said, "the noble blood of the Bédard family, whose transcendent talents and heroic virtues have given to the clergy several of its most distinguished members, to the

country much of its glory, and to the parish of Charlesbourg its most beautiful models of virtue, flows in the veins of Mr. Racine, enabling us to understand why we find in him that lofty intelligence, that rectitude of judgment, that firmness of character and those solid mental and moral qualities generally which have distinguished his ancestors."

In January, 1833, our subject commenced his Latin studies with his great-uncle, Father Bédard, who had the happy faculty of infusing into the hearts of his pupils his own enthusiastic love of study, and under whose discipline young Racine made very rapid progress. At the end of eighteen months (1834), he entered the seminary at Quebec, and during his course of studies secured the warmest esteem of his instructors, and particularly of Professor Holmes, who took great pleasure in developing the brilliant oratorical powers of his pupil. The latter had such a love of study, such a willingness to apply himself to mental work, and made such rapid advance as to constantly hold a position at or near the head of his class.

In 1841 he became teacher in the seminary where he had been a student, and performed its duties with that tact, talent and regularity which characterized his conduct in everything, having for *confrères* in the seminary Messrs. Taschereau, Horan, Langevin, Sweeny, of New Brunswick, and McIntyre, of Prince Edward Island.

Ordained priest at Quebec on the 12th of September, 1844, he was appointed vicar to Malbaie, and the rebegan to shine his good qualities as priest, and his talents as a pulpit orator. In 1849 he was appointed the first curé of Stanfold; and being young, healthy and full of courage, and having to serve three missions, he could give free course to his active nature and burning zeal. There he did a great work, building a parsonage, remodelling and greatly improving the dilapidated chapel, putting in a belfry—the first seen in the place—and setting everything in order, and even aiding Hon. Louis Richard in getting a railroad to Stanfold. But the three missions did not occupy his full time. He visited the eastern districts, where much misery prevailed, and made manly efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor colonists in that section of the province. It was under his inspiration and direction that twelve missionaries published *Le Canadien Emigrant*, which called attention to the pressing need of help for the settlers at *Bois-Francis* and that vicinity.

In 1851 our subject left Stanfold and went to St. Joseph de la Beauce, which parish he served nearly two years, when he was appointed to the church of St. Jean Baptiste, Quebec, where he officiated for twenty-one years, enjoying meantime the fullest confidence and highest esteem of the people.

In October, 1874, he was consecrated in the church of St. Jean Baptiste, the first bishop of Sherbrooke, the sermon on the occasion being preached by his lordship L. F. Laffêche, bishop of Three Rivers, an immense throng filling the house of worship. Among the clerical dignitaries present were his grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, their lordships Bishops Persico, Laffêche, Laroque, Langevin, Fabre, and Mgr. Duhamel, bishop elect of Ottawa, Ont. Before his departure from Quebec, the students of the seminary presented the new bishop with a mag-

nificent address; and many other marks of great respect were shown him by the citizens of that old and famous city.

He was accompanied to Sherbrooke by several bishops and a hundred priests; and here he had a cordial and truly brilliant welcome, the pupils in the schools turning out with flags, and several religious societies of Sherbrooke and neighboring towns marching in a body with banners, music, etc.; and addresses were presented to him by the clergy, the citizens of the city, the association of St. Jean Baptiste, the St. Patrick's society, and others, to all of which he made very happy responses. The bishop began his labors here under very favorable auspices, and has continued them with eminently praiseworthy success, he being untiring and indefatigable in his service to the Master. He built the seminary of St. Charles Borromée, of Sherbrooke, and the hospital of Sherbrooke, both in 1875, and has established several churches in his diocese—the district of St. Francis—being indefatigable in his labors, and having the hearty co-operation of the Catholic people in his diocese.

EARNSHAW BRADLEY,

THREE RIVERS.

EARNSHAW BRADLEY is a descendant of an old family in England, and traces an uninterrupted pedigree down from 1460 on his mother's side,—who was a Miss Sarah Morehouse, of Stoneybank, in Holmpeth, Yorkshire, England. The property of this branch of the family is now in possession of Mr Henry Morehouse, the well known antiquarian and author of "*The Antiquaries of the West Riding of Yorkshire*." Mr. Earnshaw Bradley's father was Mr. Thomas Bradley, a country gentleman residing at Richmond, Yorkshire. The former was educated for the army, and commenced his studies in his native town, viz., Richmond, Yorkshire, where he was born on the 8th of August, 1842, and finally, at the royal military academy at Woolwich. Having passed the examinations for the army, he was gazetted to the royal artillery as lieutenant, on the 1st of July, 1861. On joining the service he was appointed to No. 4 battery, 10th brigade, R.A., then quartered at Portsmouth, and remained in this brigade, serving afterwards at the school of gunnery, Shoeburyness, Woolwich, and in Canada, until he resigned his commission in 1867. The battery Mr Bradley was serving in was ordered out to Canada at the time of the "*Trent*" affair, and having disembarked at Halifax, N.S., they were ordered to St. John, New Brunswick, whence they were moved, in the depth of winter, to Rivière du Loup, *en bas*, Montreal, and ultimately stationed at Kingston, Ont., where it was quartered for some three years. At the expiration of this time, it was removed to Quebec, and, after two years' service there, Mr Bradley was granted leave of absence to visit England. During his *congé*, the Fenian raid of 1866 took place, and

he was ordered to rejoin his battery, which he did and served with it until the following year, when he left the service and entered into commercial pursuits at Three Rivers, where he has resided up to the present moment. He now has extensive hemlock bark works at St. Leonards, which, it may be said, are one of, if not the best in the Dominion. In addition to this, he has lately interested himself in some paper mill works at Three Rivers, an undertaking which promises to be of no inconsiderable value and magnitude.

In Three Rivers, Mr Bradley is a gentleman who is held in the highest esteem, and, socially, is universally respected.

He belongs to the (Protestant) Episcopalian Church; but in regard to politics he takes no active part.

He married, on the 26th of March, 1871, Miss Theresa, only child of Mr Peter Sharples, of Montreal, but of English descent, by which alliance there is issue one boy and one girl.

COMÉ S. CHERRIER, LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

COMÉ SERAPHIM CHERRIER, for nearly sixty years a member of the legal fraternity, and one of the most respected members of the Montreal Bar, was born in the parish of Repentigny, about twenty miles from Montreal, on the 22nd of July, 1798, his father being Joseph Marie Cherrier. Losing his mother when he was only three years old, he was brought up in the family of his uncle, Denis Viger, residing in Montreal, and father of the late Hon. Denis Benjamin Viger, one of the most illustrious citizens of Lower Canada.

He was educated in the classics at the Montreal college, when the celebrated teacher, Mr. Roque, one of the members of the House of St. Sulpice, was principal, aided by a very able corps of associates; subsequently studied law in the office of Mr. Viger, and was admitted to the bar on the 22nd of July, 1822, before most of the present members were born. He became at first a partner of Louis Michel Viger, and was in active practice nearly forty years, rising to eminence in the profession, and in 1864, on the death of Hon. Hypolite Lafontaine was invited to take a seat on the Queen's Bench of Lower Canada, but declined. He seems to have been contented with a highly honorable position at the bar, retiring from active practice in 1861.

From 1832 to 1834, Mr. Cherrier had for law partner, Mr. Aristige Laberge, a talented young advocate; from 1835 to 1841, Mr. Charles Mondelet, another talented lawyer, and from 1841 to 1860, Hon. A. A. Dorion and Hon. Wilfred Dorion.

Among the earlier trials in which he took a prominent part, and distinguished himself, was that which took place in 1827, when Dr. Wolfred Nelson, the Liberal candidate for Parliament for Sorel sued several of the electors for perjury, Mr. Cherrier, aided by Mr. Grant, and acting

for the defence, won the case, three of the accused being acquitted, and the suit against the others being abandoned. The next year, Mr. Waller of the *Canadian Spectator*, and other publishers and prominent men of Montreal, were tried in Court for seditious libels against the administration of Lord Dalhousie; and the question of the illegality of the composition of the jury assigned for the trial of Mr. Waller, was argued with great skill and ability before the King's Bench, by Mr. Cherrier and others. But perhaps in no cause did he more highly distinguish himself at the bar, than in that of the Seignorial question, which came off in 1855, and in which our subject, conjointly with Messrs. Dunkin and Mackay, both since raised to the bench, represented the interests of the Seigneurs, and acquitted himself with marked ability. That famous Seignorial Court, as is generally known, was constituted with a view to determine what were the rights of the Seigneurs, in order to enable the commissioners appointed to that end to fix the amount of indemnity which was due them.

Once in his life Mr. Cherrier was persuaded to accept a political office. At the general election in 1834, the ninety-two resolutions came to be voted on in the Chamber of the Assembly, the people, provoked by the Governor, and the violence of the bureaucracy, were determined more than ever to follow the lead of their chief in the line of constitutional resistance, and to that end brought out Mr. Cherrier as a candidate for the county of Montreal, and elected him to the Parliament of Lower Canada.

Among other honors conferred upon him years ago, were those of *batonnier* of the Bar of Montreal, Doctor of Law by the University of St. John, near Fordham, New York, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, an honor conferred upon him by Pius IX., soon after Mr. Cherrier had made his great speech in the Notre Dame church, on the temporal power of the Pope.

In 1872, at a banquet given to Mr. Cherrier for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the Bar of Montreal, our subject had presented to him an address by his fellow citizens, in acknowledgement of his eminent services in various ways, and of the high esteem in which he was held; and on that occasion the judges of the several courts, the leading members of the Montreal Bar, and many prominent non-professional citizens were present, and in response to the address, he made a neat little speech, elegant in language and characteristically modest in tone.

In 1877, Laval university of Quebec, having established a branch at Montreal, Mr. Cherrier was appointed dean of the Faculty of Law, and professor of International Law. In this capacity he has, at the university meetings which have taken place at Montreal, delivered several discourses.

In 1833, Mr. Cherrier married the widow Coursol, the mother of Judge Coursol, and by her he had two daughters.

Part of the data in this notice of Mr. Cherrier, we find in a sketch of him in a Montreal book, published in 1875, the writer of which sketch adds in regard to Mr. Cherrier, that his life

presents the spectacle of a rich nature perfected by religious sentiment, illumined by the light of faith. "It is the charm of his life that he has always walked in the ways of rectitude and truth, practising the several virtues, and completely filling, seemingly, all his duties towards God and toward society."

Hon. Denis B. Viger died on the 13th of February, 1861, and having no children, left his property to Mr. Cherrier, whom he constituted his sole legatee; and it was at that time that he retired from active professional practice. He is spending the sun-setting hours of his eminently useful life in acts of benevolence and kindness, and showing himself prominently as an *homme de bien*.

HON. CHARLES GILL,

SOREL.

CHARLES GILL, one of the puisne judges of the superior court of the Province of Quebec, was born at St. Francis, county of Yamaska, on the 12th of March, 1844. His father was Ignace Gill, Esq., a prominent business man, who was twice elected to represent the county of Yamaska, in the Legislative Assembly, under the union, from 1854 to 1861. His mother's name was Elizabeth McDougall.

The head of the Gill family (whose members and connections are now very numerous in the parishes of St. Francis and Pierreville), was Samuel Gill, the son of a New England settler, who was taken prisoner by the Abenaki Indians, in one of their frequent raids on the New England States, from 1700 to 1710, and brought to their village in St. Francis; young Gill being then, according to tradition, fifteen years of age, was adopted by the tribe, as was also a young girl, named James, the daughter of a Church of England minister, also made prisoner at the same time, aged twelve. These young people were taken care of by the Jesuit Father, then in charge of the mission of those Indians, educated by him in the Roman, Catholic faith, and married by the curé in spite of the decision of the chiefs in council assembled who had determined that the white adopted prisoners should marry some of the tribe, so that their blood might be mixed with that of the natives. In 1756, a Mrs. Johnston, who was taken prisoner in New England by Indians of the same tribe, and brought to St. Francis, writes in the narrative of the captivity that she was sold as a slave to a man named Gill, who lived in the Indian village, but in a style far above the majority of the tribe, keeping a store of goods, and who often told her that he was of pure English blood; it was one of the sons of Samuel Gill and Miss James.

Some of the members of the Gill family in early days married Indians, and even now there are members of the tribe bearing that name, but most of them are allied to French Canadians, and their descendants are now chiefly amongst French Canadian farmers.

Judge Gill received his education at the Nicolet college, between 1856 and 1864. On leaving college, he entered Laval university, at Quebec, as a law student, studying at the same time

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Charles Gill



in the law office of Mr. Tessier, now Mr. Justice Tessier, of the court of appeal, till July, 1867, when he took the degree of bachelor, and was called to the bar on the 9th of October, 1867. Immediately after he came to reside in Sorel to practise law, entering into partnership with Mr. James Armstrong (now chief justice of St. Lucia and Tobago Islands, in the West Indies), remaining with him until his appointment, in the fall of 1871, inheriting the *clientelle* of the office, and retaining and even increasing it as long as he remained in practice.

In January, 1870, Judge Gill was married to Miss Delphine Senechal, eldest daughter of L. A. Senechal, Esq., now general superintendent of the North Shore Railway, and then representing in the House of Commons the counties of Drummond and Arthabasca, and in the Local Assembly, the county of Yamaska.

At the general elections, which took place in the summer of 1871, for the Quebec local house, Mr. Senechal made way for him, and it was through his influence, and in remembrance of the good name which the judge's father had left in the county of Yamaska, that he was elected for that county to represent it in the Local House. He continued to be a member of that House till January, 1874, when he resigned his seat, and was elected by acclamation for the same county for the House of Commons, to which House he was re-elected at the general elections of September, 1878. His seat became vacant on his accepting the judgeship he now holds, on the 20th of May, 1879, being then only thirty-five years old, and after eleven years and seven months of legal practice.

In his political opinions he is a strong supporter of the Conservative party, whose principles he imbibed from his father, who was a staunch Conservative of the good old time. In religious conviction, the judge is a Roman Catholic, being educated in that faith.

Although Judge Gill is one of the youngest judges, if not the youngest, on the bench in the Province of Quebec, his personal appearance and familiarity with the arduous duties of his high office, would lead to the belief that he was of a more mature age. He is justly popular with the bar, and also highly esteemed by the community of Sorel, and the county of Richelieu.

EDMUND BARNARD,

MONTREAL.

EDMUND BARNARD, one of the most studious, painstaking and successful lawyers in Montreal, is a son of Edison Barnard, many years prothonotary of Three Rivers, P. Q., and was born there on the 23rd of July, 1831. His father is also a native of this Province. The family was originally from Yorkshire, England, settled at an early day in the history of the colonies, at Deerfield, Mass., and immigrated thence into Canada.

Mr. Barnard was educated in the colleges of St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and Montreal, and took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.; studied law with Judge

Polette in Three Rivers, and with Sir John Rose, and the present Mr. Justice Monk, of the Court of Appeals, and was admitted to the bar on the 23rd of October, 1853. His special branches of business are real estate and French law, municipal law, and law of banks and corporations, his transactions being extensive in these several departments. He often visits England to attend to Canadian cases before the judicial committee of the Privy Council. A fellow member of the Montreal bar gives Mr. Barnard credit for having a very keen perception of the old French law—second to that of no other lawyer in the Province—for being an indefatigable worker in preparing his cases, and for being a fluent and strong advocate, equally good in the French and English languages.

In 1858 Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Ellen King Austin, daughter of the Hon. C. L. Austin, recorder of the city of Albany, N. Y., and they have ten children.

DANIEL AND JOHN MCCARTHY,

SOREL.

MR. DANIEL MCCARTHY was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in 1818. John at Quebec, Canada, in 1820. Their parents, John McCarthy and Elizabeth Hearn, came to Canada in 1818, induced by the fact that a cousin of their mother, Sir Robert Hall, was in command of the naval forces on the upper lakes, and had promised a position in the dockyard at Kingston to their father. The death of Sir Robert Hall, shortly after the arrival of the family in the country, decided its stay in Quebec, where Daniel and John went to school until 1832, when Daniel left it to learn the ship-building business. John did the same in 1835. Here they worked diligently; Daniel, especially, applying himself to acquire a knowledge of draughting and modelling. In 1839, Daniel was engaged to conduct the ship-yard at Sorel, belonging to the Hon. John Molson and Captain Vaughan; and in 1844, his brother joined him. During the time he had charge of the yard, a large amount of work was done; many seagoing vessels and river craft of all kinds were built. Shortly after 1844, the two brothers began ship-building and general business on their own account, and soon found themselves at the head of a large establishment. During the time they carried on business a very large amount of work was done by them. In 1845-6, they built two large ocean vessels, nearly one hundred inland craft and several steamers; among them, the *Quebec* (put up in their yard), the *Three Rivers*, *Terrebonne*, *Chambly* and *Canada*, of the Richelieu Co.; and the *Rocket* and *Meteor* for Sir Hugh Allan. When in business, nearly all the work of construction and repair required by the harbor commission of Montreal was done by them. As the harbor fleet comprises a number of dredges, steamers and other vessels, this, of itself, constituted an extensive business. The greater part of the repairs and alterations required by the Richelieu Navigation Co. were done by them.

The steam sawmill on their premises being, at that time, the only one in this part of the locality, they had a monopoly of all such work in the vicinity, and conferred a great benefit on all the country around by the facilities it afforded to persons building or executing woodwork of any kind. Their business was of inestimable benefit to the locality by giving employment to a great number of the inhabitants. During pressure of work, they employed about 250 men a day, but their average number was from 100 to 150. These were principally from the town and immediate neighbourhood of Sorel; it will therefore be seen what a source of prosperity their business has been to the place they have selected as their home.

In 1856, they took as a partner in their business their younger brother, Thomas, who continued in it up to 1867, when he came forward as a candidate to represent the county of Richelieu in the House of Commons, at the general elections which took place immediately after Confederation, and was elected by a large majority over Mr Perrault (liberal), who opposed him. He was consequently the first member for this county under the new *regime*, and his family received the commemorative medal struck on the occasion, some time after his death, which was hastened, no doubt, by the harassing fatigues of a hotly contested election. The county of Richelieu had for some time been held by the liberals (or rouges), but his exertions redeemed it from them for the Conservative party.

In 1871, Messrs. D. & J. McCarthy gave up the ship-building and other business and retired into private life. Their time, at present, is chiefly occupied in looking after their private affairs, and attending to the education of the children of their late brother Thomas.

In religion, the Messrs. McCarthy are Roman Catholics. In politics, on any occasion when they have taken a part in them, it has been on the Conservative side.

HON. THOMAS MCGREEVY,

QUEBEC.

IN Quebec city, especially in the west division, there is probably not a more highly esteemed man than the Hon. Mr. McGreevy, and one more universally esteemed and respected in the whole Dominion it were difficult to find. He was born in Quebec, on the 27th July, 1827, and is of Irish descent.

He was appointed for the Stadacona division in the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in 1867, and sat as its representative until the general elections in 1874, when he resigned consequent upon the abolition of dual representation; he was first returned to represent Quebec West in the House of Commons at the general elections in 1867, by acclamation; he was again returned for the same seat, after a contest, in 1872, and again in 1874; and if it were necessary to evince more fully his popularity amongst his constituents, we have it in the fact

that he was returned again by acclamation for the same seat in the Commons, at the general elections in 1878. As a Liberal Conservative he has steadfastly during the whole of his political career, adhered to his colors.

The Hon. Mr. McGreevy is one of the largest contractors in this part of the province, and had the building of the North Shore Railway from Quebec to Montreal; his work for the government railway carries with it sufficient evidence that all he undertakes to do is done well. In this line of road it is patent to the most casual observer that every infinitesimal particle of the material and labor employed was of the best.

As a city father, he was none the less popular than in fact all and every enterprise he connects his well-known name with, and in this council, in which he sat from 1858 to 1864, his counsel and recommendations were unanimously agreed upon as sage and sound. And in city councils, where there are always so many divergences of opinion, in none possibly less so than that of Quebec, this fact speaks for itself.

He is president of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.; a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission; a director of the Union Bank of Lower Canada since its establishment; was appointed by the board in England a director of the Dominion of Canada Land and Colonization Co. (limited), and is vice-president of the reorganized locomotive works, Kingston; was formerly one of the directors of the North Shore Railway Co.: and also from 1864 to 1878, a commissioner of the Quebec Turnpike Trust.

He married, in 1867, Miss Woolsey, only daughter of the late J. B. Woolsey, Esq., by which there is issue a daughter and three sons.

HON. HENRI F. RAINVILLE, LL.B.,

MONTREAL.

HENRI FELIX RAINVILLE, one of the puisne judges of the superior court for the district of Montreal, dates his birth at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, county of Rouville, P.Q., on the 16th of December, 1839, his father being Joseph Felix Rainville. Our subject is the ninth generation from the progenitors of the Rainville family in this province, and the property first ceded to the family, at Beauport, near Quebec, is still in the hands of the family. The mother of Judge Rainville was Marie Louise Daigneau, descendant of another very old French Canadian family.

He received his classical education at the St. Hyacinthe college; and his legal, at Laval university, being a student of Judge Tessier, of Quebec; studying his profession from 1859 to 1862, in July of which latter year he was called to the bar. He practised in Montreal until he was appointed to the bench on the 3rd of February, 1876, to fill a vacancy caused by the death

of Hon. J. U. Beaudry. From his entrance at the bar, writes a friend of his, "he took his place among the best advocates, and he was often consulted by his younger confrères, who had great confidence in his legal attainments. The vigor with which he had pursued his studies at Laval, he continued when he was admitted to his profession. Those studies, allied to a legal mind, a clear and correct judgment, and a happy memory, greatly aid in making him a distinguished judge. He has a keen perception, and unravels, without effort, cases the most entangled and questions the most subtle."

He is a LL.B. of Laval university, and professor of real estate law in McGill university.

We believe Judge Rainville has never held a political office. While at the bar, he has attended very closely to the study and practice of his profession, and his present elevated position is due, in part, to his steadiness and splendid attainments, as well as to his talents.

In 1867, Judge Rainville was joined in marriage with Hélène Herminie, daughter of the late Charles Drolet, of Montreal, and she died in 1872, leaving one son, Gustave, now in his 13th year.

HON. LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON,

MONTREAL.

SINCE the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces, the death of no member of Parliament, with this single exception, perhaps, of that of Hon. T. D'Arey McGee, has produced such a wide-spread and profound sensation as that of Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton, on the 14th of March, 1880. He had dined on Saturday evening with the Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; went to his hotel about midnight, in perfect health and in his usually buoyant spirits; was taken ill almost immediately; had a physician summoned, and before his arrival was a dead man. He who was cut down thus suddenly was, with one exception—that of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier—the oldest member of the House of Commons; was regarded as the Nestor of that body, and had the confidence and esteem of all parties; hence the sorrow at their great loss was very deep. The writer of this sketch was, at the time of Mr. Holton's demise, a temporary sojourner in Ottawa, and has rarely seen a whole city so profoundly and so solemnly impressed by the death of any one person, for Mr. Holton was thoroughly known there, and generally and warmly esteemed.

He who so suddenly vacated his seat in Parliament was a son of Ezra and Anna (Phillips) Hamilton, both of New England stock, and was born at South Leeds, Ontario, in January, 1817, and removed to Montreal in 1826. His school drill was somewhat limited, most of his education being obtained in private, he being his own tutor, and very exacting at that. Indeed, he was a student all his life, history and political science being among his favorite studies. He was admitted as high authority in constitutional law and in parliamentary rules and practice.

He was very familiar with the constitutional and political history of the United States, as well as that of Great Britain, and on more than one occasion surprised prominent citizens of the American Republic by his thorough knowledge of their great statesmen and of the political parties of that country from Washington down to Hayes.

In early manhood, Mr. Holton entered commercial life, and was for a long time a member of the firm of Hooker and Holton, merchants and forwarders. He was, also, at one time engaged in railroad building, being of the firm of Gzowski & Co., who built a section of the Grand Trunk Railway, running westward from Toronto to Guelph, which proved to be a very profitable venture.

Before and after entering public life, Mr. Holton held many honorable positions. He was a member of the corporation of Montreal; president repeatedly of the Board of Trade, also of the Montreal City and Savings Bank; harbor commissioner; vice-president of a Free Trade Association, and a director of the City Bank.

Mr. Holton sat for Montreal in the Canadian Assembly from 1854 to 1857, entering on his political career just ten years after Sir John A. Macdonald. In the latter year just mentioned, Mr. Holton was defeated. He was a Government director of the Grand Trunk Railway from 1852 to 1857.

Mr. Holton was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from the 2nd to the 6th of August, 1858, in the Brown-Dorion administration, and from May, 1863, to March, 1864, in the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion administration, and held the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Canada on the former occasion, and that of Minister of Finance on the latter.

Mr. Holton was member for Victoria Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, from September, 1862, to May, 1863, when he resigned on being appointed Minister of Finance, and was returned for Chateauguay, which he represented steadily in that body until the Confederation in 1867, and in the House of Commons from that date until his death. He also represented Montreal Centre in the Local Assembly, leading the English opposition from 1871 to January, 16th, 1874, when he retired from that body in order to give his undivided time to the House of Commons. He has always been classed as an "advanced Liberal," and, except on the question of Confederation, which temporarily divided that party, he has been in accord with it. He was opposed to Confederation, but when accomplished, he gave his services in assisting to consolidate the Dominion and to secure the whole country the fullest benefits to be obtained from the free and harmonious working of the new constitution.

The Montreal *Herald* thus spoke of his position in Parliament, and his character for integrity, the morning after his death:

He was not a frequent speaker, and when he addressed the House what he said was more remarkable for its terseness and relevance than for its length. But he possessed some qualities which are much rarer than is desirable among our legislators. He was independent in circumstances and more independent in character. No profitable transaction in which the House was asked to intervene, even to the extent of granting a charter of

incorporation, found his name connected with it. After he became a member of Parliament, his intimate personal friends, who knew how careful he was to have no considerable interest in joint stock companies, which were likely to come to Parliament as petitioners, even for change in their corporate power, were sometimes disposed to believe that he pushed this principle to an extreme. He added to his high character a very accurate knowledge of all the forms and rules of Parliament, and, probably, in this particular, was superior to any man in the Commons. From these circumstances he derived a very considerable personal influence far in excess of anything that could be gathered from his share in the debates.

The *Toronto Globe* thus spoke of some of Mr. Holton's work in Parliament :

In all the early contests of the Liberal party of Upper Canada for the overthrow of family compactism, state churchism, clergy reserves, sectarian education, and other systems of injustice, Mr. Holton, although a resident of Lower Canada, thoroughly sympathized ; and with their demands for practical reforms throughout the whole administration of public affairs, the abolition of monopolies, and the entire equality of all the people in the eye of the law, he was in hearty accord. His personal views on these questions sometimes rendered his position as a leading member of the Liberal party of Lower Canada a delicate and difficult one ; but his perfect appreciation of the situation, his frank avowal of his personal views on all occasions, and the manifest sincerity of his convictions not only carried him through but commanded the respect of his Lower Canada associates and aided the cause of Reform in Upper Canada.

A sad scene occurred in the House of Commons, on Monday afternoon following the death of Mr. Holton. Sir John A. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the House, and in doing so made the following speech—an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Holton :

It was with heart-felt regret and sorrow amounting to a shock, that I heard yesterday that an old and respected member of Parliament, member for Chateauguay, had passed away. It seemed but a few hours since we had seen him full of life and vigor, in the maturity of judgment, in apparently excellent health, carrying out from day to day the useful career which he had promised to himself when he entered Parliament, and which he faithfully pursued to the end. I feel, sir, that the motion which I make is a humble testimony on my part of the regret which I feel for his departure, and it comes with peculiar fitness from myself. We had never been politically of the same party ; we had always been drawn up in parliamentary conflict in opposition to one another, but during all that long period I am happy to say that we enjoyed uninterruptedly a warm personal friendship. I knew and valued his good qualities, and perhaps he in some degree returned to me the feeling of affectionate regard which I always entertained for him. It was arranged across the floor of the House that we should put an end to the practice of adjourning on the death of any member of this body except in very exceptional cases, but I think, sir, that this is an exceptional case. It is not the ordinary one of a member of this House disappearing in the course of nature : it is not the case of our knowing that a place which has been occupied by one of us is to be occupied by another, but it seems to me personally as if we had seen him fall, as if we had seen him die in that chair opposite me which is now vacant. I feel that the shock is so great, and I am quite sure all who knew him have the same feelings, that we could not for the life of us enter profitably into any discussion or enter into any parliamentary business with this recent calamity pressing on our attention, our memory and our affection.

I knew that gentleman as a business man before he entered Parliament ; I had most intimate business relations with him, and I can vouch, as all the world can vouch, for the unswerving honesty and uprightness of purpose which characterized his actions and his conduct in every relation of life, private, social, commercial and political. He held a unique position in the Parliament of Canada. Though a strong party man, and sometimes, from my point of view, too strongly actuated by partizan motives, still from the uprightness of his mind, the soundness of his judgment, and the warmth of his devotion to the country, he held himself aloof from the more bitter struggles of his party, and we on this side of the House always looked with confidence to him in any matter in which the honor, the dignity or the prosperity of this Dominion, or of this Province before it was connected with the Dominion, were concerned. If I may be permitted to say so, he held a position in this House in which his disinterested usefulness to the country was more distinguished than at any other period of his life. He had survived much of the bitterness of party conflict, and thought only of the good of his country, and he proved

himself, and justly prided himself on being a great parliamentary authority. His utility to the House and to every member of the House, and his usefulness to the country in that regard were almost, if not quite, unequalled in either branch of the legislature.

I speak, of course, not in a party sense when I say that his mind was exceedingly conservative, and that in all legislation, and especially legislation affecting vested interests or private rights, he was always found protecting those interests and those rights, and resisting any attempt to override them by revolutionary or hasty action. He always leaned towards the side of protecting the rights of property, and we all know how well he fought the battles of parliamentary and constitutional freedom. I know his party, but I say, from the sincerity of my heart, that I think the loss to the whole country is as great as the loss to his own particular friends. But, sir, if he be a loss to this House, how serious must be the considerations which press upon my own mind. I have known him so long, knowing him from youth upwards, and seeing him one of the last of the old party I used to meet years and years ago, I feel, to use the words of Burke with regard to his son, 'What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' I feel, sir, that no member would have the heart to rise to-day to enter upon any discussion of importance, and that all who see that empty chair and think of that kindly countenance will feel with me that we ought to show our last respect to his memory by adjourning.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, late Premier, by whose side Mr. Holton had sat for years in the House, rose to second the motion for adjournment, and, after saying a few words, was so overcome by grief that he broke down and sat down, many members of the House being also bathed in tears. Feeling tributes to the worth of the deceased were also paid by Messrs. Laurier, Wright, Langevin, Coursol, Gault, Beclard and Mousseau, of the Province of Quebec, and Messrs. Plumb, Tassé and McDougall, of Ontario. We here present the remarks of Mr. Plumb, in a slightly condensed form :

I feel that every member of this House has sustained a great loss, a calamity which is sufficient excuse for one to join in the expressions of mourning and eulogium upon him who has departed. It seems to me but a few hours ago since the gentleman to whose death we are now referring was in possession of his full vigor and attending to his parliamentary duties, in which he displayed a strictness and an exceptional fidelity which are an example to every member; it is but a few hours ago since I sat with him upon the committee of banking and commerce, where he brought, as he always did, the resources of a well-trained mind and a judgment which was eminently conservative. When he parted with his friends, on Saturday night, no one knew that the impending shadow was upon him, and that in an hour or two he would go over to that great majority to which we are all, sooner or later, to be joined. I have lost in him a kind and generous friend, one with whom I have enjoyed most intimate social relations ever since I have occupied a seat in Parliament, one from whom I have received kindly advice, great information and instruction, and in whose society I always found enjoyment. He had, on account of his extensive reading, a wide knowledge of literature, particularly of that period which is most interesting to us who are forming our constitution—I mean the period during which took place the struggle for parliamentary government during the reign of Charles I., culminating in the great events which brought about, eventually, parliamentary liberty. In that respect he had a special knowledge, in that he had, by the great ability with which he grasped public subjects, been able to form opinions which were always valuable, and which will constantly be quoted in this house and elsewhere. He had also a knowledge of parliamentary practice, history and precedent, and he had a mind which, by means of his retentive memory, was capable of subordinating principles to circumstances, and forming through his clear, impartial judgment an eminently just conclusion. I met him late in his parliamentary life, and whatever may have been his previous habits, he had sunk very much the controversial feeling in the judicial feeling. What he did here was eminently in that direction. We on this side of the House feel what we have lost in him—one who can scarcely be replaced, from the large, broad and accomplished manner in which he has dealt with the subjects constantly coming up. We know that in certain lines of legislation there was not a man to whom we could more safely appeal, and we feel that in every way Canada has sustained a loss which is irreparable. To his friends on the opposite side of this House, I may say this is a time when we all can meet together in a common sympathy. We fully appreciate the feeling with which they must have taken their seats to-day, and have seen that vacant chair. To the country, we may say,

from this place where we knew him best and could best appreciate him, a loss has fallen that is almost incalculable. But there is a deeper affection still, and one which I will not venture to touch upon, for I will not pass the sacred threshold where private griefs are hidden from the public eye, but I may say this, that no man within my knowledge so wore 'the white flower of a blameless life,' and perhaps there is scarcely any man among us who might be suddenly called to make up the great record, who will find so few pages he would have to blot out as L. H. Holton.

Mr. Holton was buried at Montreal, and the funeral was attended by a large delegation from Parliament, and hundreds of people from near and remote parts of Quebec and Ontario.

Mr. Holton married Miss Eliza Forbes, by whom he had six children, only two of them now living: Mary Eliza, the wife of Byron M. Britton, Q.C., Kingston, Ontario, and Edward Holton, advocate, who was elected to his father's seat in the House of Commons the month after that seat was vacated.

HARRISON STEPHENS,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this notice, one of the most successful business men in Montreal, is a native of the state of Vermont, being born in the town of Jamaica, on the 7th of October, 1801. His parents, Samuel and Benlah (Howard) Stephens, were also born in that state. His father was a leather manufacturer. He was educated in a district school and at Middlebury academy; worked in a tannery in the town of Hubbardton Vt., about three years; carried on the business awhile for himself at Swanton, same state, and about 1825 came to Lower Canada; located at Missisquoi bay; and carried on the tannery business there two years and then built a tannery at Bedford, in the same province. At the end of three years he sold out to Stephen Field, a prominent leather manufacturer, and settled in the city of Montreal. That was about 1830.

Here Mr. Stephens started in business by keeping a hotel; two years later went into the mercantile trade, importing rice, tobacco, &c., chiefly American goods, still later going into the general wholesale grocery and provision business, at this period in company with Hon John Young, the firm being Stephens, Young and Co. They had a heavy and eminently successful trade, and in 1845 Mr. Stephens retired from the firm and from business, having a competency. Since that date he has lived on his income, which is ample for himself and family. His property, besides his elegant home in a three-acre lot in Dorchester street, consists in stores on St. James, Notre Dame and St. Paul streets, the Ottawa hotel, one of the leading public houses in Montreal, and money in the bank.

He pays the largest tax of any property-holder in the city of Montreal, about the same in fact, as the Grand Trunk Railway company. All he has is of his own earning, by hard work, prudent investments, and straightforward dealings.

Mr. Stephens was a director of the Montreal Bank for nineteen years, but we cannot learn that he has ever held any civil or political offices, he evidently having a distaste for such things. For at least thirty-five years he seems to have lived a very quiet, unobtrusive life, rarely getting much excited over current events. As one exception, however, we ought, perhaps, to note the period of the civil war in the United States, when he became thoroughly aroused to a sense of the perils of his native country. When President Lincoln made a call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion, Mr. Stephens wrote to Hon. Simeon Cameron, Secretary of War, offering to raise a regiment of 1,000 men, arm and equip them ready for service (at an expense of about \$30,000) and suggested the name of Col. E. R. Ermatinger, a very brave British officer, then at the head of the militia of Quebec, as colonel of the regiment. The Secretary of War wrote to Mr. Stephens, declining the generous offer in the most cordial and the most grateful terms.

In 1824 Mr. Stephens was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Jackson of Vermont, who is the mother of five children, three of them sons, and all married, and living, together with herself, who is a hale old lady. The oldest and youngest sons, Romeo and Sheldon, are farmers, and George is a retired lawyer. The last is now giving his entire time to his father's business, relieving the old gentleman wholly of care, and managing matters to the perfection and satisfaction of both parents.

Our subject is a member of the Unitarian church, and a man of excellent moral character. Since 1845 he has used neither tobacco nor intoxicating liquors, and through all his years, now rounding up their four score, he has been a man of exemplary habits. His life is a good study for young men.

DR. CHARLES TIMOTHY DUBE, M.D.,

RIVIERE DU LOUP, EN BAS.

DR. DUBE is the eminent physician at Rivière du Loup, who was born at Rivière Ouelle on the 16th of November, 1820, and is the son of Francois Dubé, by Marie Louise, daughter of Jérémie Hudon, both old residents in the birth-place of the doctor, whose ancestors came out to this country at the time of the old French Dominion.

Dr. Dubé received the early part of his education at St. Ann's college, where he became a schoolfellow of the late much esteemed Lieutenant-Governor Letellier de St. Just, which early associations ripened into a friendship lasting until the death of the distinguished politician. His classical studies were concluded at St. Hyacinthe college, after which he commenced the study of medicine in the office of the eminent and well-known Doctor James Douglas, of Quebec. Having at an early age always exhibited a more than ordinary taste for surgery, the

aptitude which he displayed while under so eminent a practitioner's tutorage rendered him a fitting subject for the well earned and deservedly meritorious reward of M.D. in October, 1854.

In 1842 he commenced practice at Trois Pistoles, and remained in that town carrying on his humane profession until 1869, beloved and esteemed by all whom he came in contact with, attributes which have followed him to his present abode at Rivière du Loup *en bas*, where he not only fulfils his medical duties but also has the responsible charge of the Crown Lands and Timber Agency through the district of Kamouraska. The doctor is generally acknowledged to be one of the most popular medical men in Rivière du Loup *en bas*, as well as being the principal physician there. He has travelled considerably on government duty, and is a gentleman universally respected by the profession and socially throughout the whole of the Province of Quebec.

He married, on the 1st of February, 1847, Marie Euphemie, youngest daughter of the late Francois Pouliot, of Rimouski, who is the sister of the late Father Paschal Pouliot of Kamouraska, and Jean Baptiste Pouliot, the present eminent notary of Rivière du Loup, by which marriage there has been issue sixteen children, eight of whom survive.

PIERRE VINCENT VALIN, M.P.,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of this notice is one of the largest shipowners and principal ship builder in Canada; was born at Quebec, on the 1st June, 1827, where he was educated. His father, Tenssaint Valin, was a builder of some repute. His mother was a Miss Maria Tremblay; both his parents citizens of Quebec. Mr. Pierre Valin, on leaving school, followed his father's trade, but, in 1854, he eventually began business for himself, as a shipbuilder. In 1872, he filled office in the city council, which he retained for two years; and, in 1873, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Assembly of Quebec, in the Conservative interests. In 1878, he contested, and was elected, for the representation of the county of Montmorency, where he holds considerable property, and has obtained for himself a commendable popularity in advancing the interests of the residents and others there. Mr. Valin has built wharves, etc., at Montmorency, which are considered a great boon to the inhabitants, and, in fact, any and every thing that he can do to advance the interests of the people, where his constituency is, is done by him. As we before said, he contested, and was elected, for the representation of the county of Montmorency, in the Federal Parliament, in 1878, but he had to resign his seat for one year. In the present year, he was re-elected for the same division of county of Montmorency, and retains for himself a well merited popularity amongst all classes of society. He was elected chairman of the harbor board in 1878, an office which he still holds, and is much respected by

each and every member of that commission. He is a man who is deservedly popular amongst the laboring classes in Quebec, where his sole aim and object appears to be, as far as he practically can, to advance their interests. With this view he has gone in extensively for ship-building, so as to afford work to the laboring classes, and, during the time he has been in business, has built over 100 ships in Quebec alone. He is an advocate for the furthering and developing of all agricultural pursuits in the province of Quebec, and is one of the most popular men in that city amongst all he comes in contact with, and probably with none more than with the laboring classes. His vessels are known in every part of the world, and he is a gentleman, whose high standing in the shipping and commercial world stands second to none in Canada.

He married Miss Marie Angelique Talbot, who is a descendant of the Campbells, of Glasgow, Scotland, by which alliance there is no issue.

JAMES A. SEWELL, A.M., M.D.,

QUEBEC.

JAMES ARTHUR SEWELL, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Laval university, and for forty-seven years a prominent physician in the city of Quebec, was born here on the 31st of August, 1810. He is a son of the Hon. Jonathan Sewell of this province, who was on the bench of Lower Canada for thirty or forty years, and rose to great eminence, becoming chief justice of the province, and dying full of honors as well as years, in 1839. This great jurist was born in New England, and his father and the family were adherents to the British crown during the struggle for the independence of the colonies.

The mother of our subject was Henrietta Smith, daughter of Chief-Justice Smith of New York, the last chief-justice appointed there by George III. By a curious coincidence the grand father of our subject's children by his first marriage (Mr. Vanchuhend) was the last Dutch governor of New York.

Dr. Sewell was educated in private schools in his native city; studied medicine in the university of Edinburgh, from which he received the degree of M.D., and where he became member of the Royal College of Surgeons, finishing his studies in 1833. In that year he commenced practising in Quebec, and in a few years rose to prominence in the profession, and was appointed to the chair already mentioned in Laval university, in 1853. For the last sixteen or eighteen years he has been dean of the medical faculty. He was at one time visiting physician to the Marine and Emigrant hospital, and has been for more than twenty years chairman of the board of trustees for that institution; has also been for forty-three years visiting physician to the Hotel Dieu hospital, in which institution he commenced his professional studies in 1828.

The doctor was surgeon of the volunteer artillery, under the Mutiny Act, at the time of the Rebellion (1837-38,) and was for some years a member of the city council, serving in fact, in a great many positions in which he could make himself useful to his fellow citizens. Persons best knowing him, give him credit for great skill as a practitioner, and regard him as a leading man for many years in his profession.

Dr. Sewell has written more or less for medical periodicals, European as well as Canadian, and some of his writings have attracted a great deal of attention. One of his later papers is on the medicinal properties of tea, appearing in the *Dublin Medical Journal*, and is still eliciting considerable discussion and strong approval. The great object of the doctor in this paper is to show the wonderful effects of tea as an antidote to opium, alcoholism, and also its curative effects in the coma of fevers—wriemic convulsions, shocks from railway accidents, &c.

The doctor belongs to the Church of England, and has been for a long time a member of the select vestry of the cathedral of his native city. He is a man of very kindly and generous disposition, and delights in relieving the sufferings of the poor as well as the rich.

Dr. Sewell was first married in 1833, to Miss Maria Cornelia Maerac, of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, she dying of cholera in 1849, leaving eight children all of whom are living; and the second time in November, 1852, to Miss Jane Beswick of Scarboro', Eng., by whom he has had four children, three of them yet living.

One of his sons, James Arthur Sewell, M.D., of Edinburgh, is a practising physician in London, Eng., and was in the medical department of the army in India during the mutiny there, and where he did a good deal of service; another, Colin Charles Sewell, also an M.D., of Edinburgh, is practising in company with his father, and is one of the leading physicians of the younger class in this city. The other sons are lumber and general merchants, and active and thriving business men.

REV. L. L. DUPRE,

SOREL.

THE Rev. L. L. Dupré, curé of St. Peter's church, Sorel, was born in Sorel, in 1841, and educated at the seminary of St. Hyacinthe. He was ordained a priest in 1868, and placed as vicar in the Roman Catholic cathedral. In 1873, he was called as vicar in his native town, and was appointed curé of Sorel, in 1875. Sorel, being the most considerable place in the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Hyacinthe, requires the unremitting exertions and oversight of the pastor, the duties of which are zealously performed by the present incumbent.

The Rev. gentleman has assisted in promoting the material welfare of his native town, in secular as well as spiritual matters. In 1880, by his exertions amongst his parishioners, subscriptions were raised to an amount sufficient to build a large addition to the general hospital

of Richelieu county, rendering that institution much more comfortable for the patients, and more suitable to the requirements of the town. He was also mainly instrumental in procuring the new college building, which is the finest structure of the kind in the province.

Since his incumbency, he has had the former parish of St. Peter's divided into three distinct parishes—St. Peter's, St. Anne, and St. Joseph. The parish of St. Anne is quite a populous one, and by the active exertions of Curé Dupré, a commodious stone church was built in that parish, on one of the finest sites on the St. Lawrence.

The curé possesses very superior administrative abilities, which are fully developed by the manner in which he performs his onerous ecclesiastical duties. He has a remarkable memory, is a fluent speaker, and, as a sacred orator, is unsurpassed. He is an ardent admirer of art, which he patronizes liberally, and is possessed of a considerable collection of valuable and rare books, engravings, etc., proving a literary and cultivated taste. He is much esteemed by his parishioners, and the community of Sorel.

HON. JOHN SEWELL SANBORN, A.M., Q.C., LL.D.,

MONTREAL.

IN the autumn of 1839 the writer of this sketch was engaged by a member of the Sanborn family to write a brief account of its pedigree, and of its early history in this country. At that time, by visiting different families of that name in the town of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, he ascertained that three brothers came over from England in the 17th century, and that two of them settled in the eastern part of the commonwealth just mentioned, and the other returned to the old country. From the two brothers who remained have sprung most of the Sanborns, so numerous in most of the New England States, and scattered over the western, with one here and there in Canada. In New England, especially, they are liberally represented in the field, at the bar, on the bench, in all the liberal professions, among the classic teachers, and in the legislative halls of different states, as well as among the merchants, manufacturers, and agriculturists.

The subject of this sketch belonged to a literary family; his eldest brother, Professor Dyer H. Sanborn, A.M., was a popular teacher in New Hampshire for more than forty years, and the author of one or two text-books used in the high schools and academies of New England. Another brother, Professor Edwin D. Sanborn, LL.D., has been engaged nearly as long as a teacher in the university of St. Louis, Mo., and at Dartmouth college, Hanover, N.H.—a man of great scholastic attainments, an eloquent speaker and popular lecturer.

Judge Sanborn was born in Gilmanton, N.H., on the 1st of January, 1819. After the death of his father our subject prepared for college and entered Dartmouth, from which he was gra-

duated A.B. in 1842 and received the degree of A.M. three years later. The same degree was conferred upon him by Bishop's college, Lennoxville, P.Q., in 1855. From the latter institution he also received in 1873, the honorary degree of D.C.L., and a year later the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth college, honors highly merited.

On leaving college, Mr. Sanborn came directly to Canada, and became principal of the Sherbrooke academy, a position which he held for three years, during which period he commenced the study of law with Mr. Justice Short, finishing his legal studies with Messrs. A. and W. Robertson, of Montreal. He was admitted to practise in January, 1847, and the *Richmond* (Quebec) *Guardian* of March 18th, 1873, thus spoke of his qualities as a lawyer, and his career as a politician :—

As an advocate during a period of twenty-five years, at Sherbrooke, Judge Sanborn occupied an enviable position. He was regarded as an able man. His counsel and services were sought on one side or the other in almost all the important cases in the district, as well as the cases which were carried from this district to the Court of Appeals. He was also a successful pleader in the courts of criminal jurisdiction, where his services were eagerly sought in defence of persons charged with crimes. He was in 1858 associated in partnership with his brother-in-law, E. T. Brooks, the present representative in the Dominion Parliament for the town of Sherbrooke, and this partnership continued until his appointment as judge for this district in 1873.

In 1850 he was elected to represent the county of Sherbrooke, which had become vacant by the resignation of Sir A. T. Galt, who represented the county after the death of the late member, Samuel Brooks, Esquire, in 1849, for one year. Judge Sanborn was re-elected to represent the same county in 1852; and again in 1854, after the division of the county, he was elected to represent that portion of it, now the county of Compton, and was in parliament till 1857. He did not again offer himself for re-election, and was succeeded by the Hon. John Henry Pope in the representation of the county of Compton.

In 1863, upon the death of the late Hon. Hollis Smith, Judge Sanborn was elected by acclamation to represent the division of Wellington in the Legislative Council for the remainder of the electoral term. At the expiration of this term he was again elected, by acclamation to the same office for the next eight years. While this term was passing, the Act of Confederation was passed, and he was called by Her Majesty to the Senate of the Dominion [1867] as one of the original members of that body, and he continued in this position until 1873, when he was appointed to the Bench.

* * * * *

As a politician Judge Sanborn was always a thorough liberal, but never a radical. He has a mind that reveres constitutional principles and safeguards, and his motto was *festina cavi* in the matter of reform. He, however, desired the extension of popular franchises so far as the people were made fit by education and circumstances to exercise them. He was a cordial hater of all sorts of political favoritism, monopoly, and family compactism. A fair field and no favor was his sentiment in all public matters. He attained a prominent position in the Commons as a speaker and as a practical man, his judgment always had great weight even with political opponents. During his first two years of public life, he was not a decided partisan. At his second election he pledged himself to give a general support to the Hincks Government. Shortly after the meeting of parliament, however, that government was forced to resign, and the coalition government succeeded, comprised of leading tories, and reformers of the Lafontaine, Baldwin and Hincks type. This he regarded as an immoral political alliance, and revolting to the morals of the people, as well as calculated to destroy confidence in the sincerity of public men, and here he took his departure and remained in sympathy and action with the Opposition all the rest of his political life, except during the twenty-four hours government of the Brown-Dorion and during the comparatively short *regime* of the Sandfield McDonald-Dorion Government. He received a commission of Queen's Council in 1863, and was offered the place of Solicitor-General in the Sandfield McDonald Government, which he declined, preferring to retain his position as a private member, and the prosecution of the duties of his profession to the hazardous office of a cabinet minister, which he could not hold even for a time without great disparagement to his practice.

He took an active part in the bill which resulted in the "Municipal and Road Act of 1855" and the subsequent amendments, and advocated the amendment of our Patent Laws, to give all inventors the facility to secure exclusive control of their inventions, on condition, in the case of foreigners, of establishing manufactures of their works here within a certain period. This principle, which he endeavoured more than twenty years ago to get sanctioned by our law, only prevailed in a modified form some five years since. He was the author of several acts amending the public laws which are now a part of the law of the land. While a member of the Senate he occupied a high place. He was acknowledged as the leading mind on the opposition side, and his opinions were invariably listened to with great deference on both sides. He was for several years president of the Private Bills Committee, and he was looked upon as a leading authority on questions of constitutional law. He was familiar with those rules and checks and fundamental principles by which parliamentary legislation should be governed. When he left the Senate his loss was regretted by all.

His appointment to the office of Judge of the Superior Court, on the demise of Judge Short, was made by his political opponent, Sir John A. Macdonald, who was not slow to recognize his merits and peculiar fitness for that high office. When he had discharged its duties for little more than a year, the Liberals being in power, and a vacancy occurring on the Queen's Bench, he was transferred to that court. Three years later, July 17th, 1877, the death of our subject caused another vacancy on the bench, and one greatly to be lamented, for he was filling his exalted position with honor to the ermine. He was buried in Mount Royal cemetery, and the pall-bearers were Judges Monk, Badgley, Doherty, Johnson, Rainville and Berthelot, and Messrs. Paton and Morey, of Sherbrooke. At a subsequent meeting of the bar of the Montreal district, resolutions were passed expressing deep sorrow at the death of Judge Sanborn, and their high appreciation of his ability, integrity and learning, and the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties. At the funeral service, held in the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. C. Baxter, thus spoke of the religious character of the deceased, who held at one period the office of deacon of the Sherbrooke Congregational Church:—

Judge Sanborn was growingly esteemed as a lawyer for his energetic and elevated sense—for his uncompromising and unspotted conscientiousness, and for such sterling maintenance of equity towards man as should ever be the outcome of reverent devotion to what he deemed consistent with the will of God. So he magnified his office. Nor, having such repute in public, was he less real in more private relationships. In the home and the church, in the circle of social communion and the sphere of virtuous well-doing—he had a good report of all who knew him, and only they could appreciate his worth. Reticent in temperament, unostentatious in demeanor as he was, many might misunderstand or underrate him; but to those who were his intimates, he was endeared, and now when he is gone, they value his character as that of a Christian friend, who strove habitually to make religion the main-spring of an earnest, useful life. That life-course on earth has been—in our mode of reckoning—suddenly cut short. We would have had it otherwise. We might have desired that some last words to familiar ears had been spoken, or that some farewell greetings had been allowed to attached kindred. Yet the Divine order willed it not so; nor amidst sorrow do we complain. Death was no surprise to him. The summons found him ready. And we have hope that, called before the highest tribunal, he has received the recompense of reward from the one Lawgiver—the Great Judge—who is the Redeemer of the world.

Judge Sanborn belonged to the best type of New England character, and early espoused any good cause, looking to moral reform, and the mental and social improvement of his fellow-men. In youth he became a "teetotalter," stuck to his pledge all his life, and was at one time president of the Temperance and Prohibitory League of this Province.

For many years he acted as a trustee of the Sherbrooke academy, also as a school commissioner for the town, and never ceased to interest himself in educational matters; one of his last visits to Sherbrooke being to attend the annual exhibition of the academy, on which occasion he addressed the pupils with a warm and sympathizing heart, and distributed the prizes. His death left a blank at Sherbrooke as well as at Montreal, and in the former city, his first residence in Canada—his memory is very tenderly cherished. The *Sherbrooke Gazette* well said of him:—

As a private citizen, a lawyer, legislator, and judge, his example is worthy of imitation, and the world will be all the better the more closely his example in private and public life is followed.

Judge Sanborn was twice married; first, in 1847, to Eleanor Hall Brooks, daughter of Samuel Brooks, Esq., of Sherbrooke—a lady of great excellence of character, who died in 1853, leaving three children; and the second time, in 1856, to N. Judson Hazeltine, of Bradford, Mass., a woman of many noble qualities, who died in December, 1874, leaving one child. The three children by the first wife are still living. Elizabeth Maria, is the wife of Thomas J. Tuck, druggist, of Sherbrooke; Ellen Brooks, is the wife of Henry D. Lawrence, United States Consul, Sherbrooke; Samuel Brooks is an advocate practicing in Sherbrooke, being associated with the former partner and brother-in-law of his father, E. T. Brooks, Esq. The child by the second wife, Mary Abigail, is unmarried, and resides at Sherbrooke with her brother.

JOHN GOUGH,

BEDFORD.

THE subject of this sketch, who holds three or four offices in the district of Bedford, and who has long been one of the leading men in the township of Stanbridge, is a native of the town and county of Cavan, Ireland, dating his birth in April, 1819. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Brady) Gough, are natives of the same county. He spent his time in school until 1835, when he accompanied his mother to the city of New York, his father having preceded them to America. There he was bound an apprentice to the harness-makers' trade, but on account of his health, had to abandon it before it was fully learned.

In 1837, he came to Bedford, opened a harness-shop, and carried on the business until his sons took it off his hands; he was connected with the volunteer militia for many years, being a non-commissioned officer, and resigning about 1855 to take a clerkship in the commissioners' court which situation he held for several years.

Mr. Gough was elected mayor of the township of Stanbridge in 1868, and held that office four years, pushing forward various public improvements during his administration. In 1870 was appointed one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, an office which he still holds. In

1876, he was appointed a commissioner of the superior court, and then a commissioner *Dedimus Potestatem*, and in 1878 was appointed clerk of the circuit court for the county of Missisquoi, and also of the district magistrate's court.

He makes a prompt and efficient officer in these several positions, and is a man of a good deal of public spirit, being at one time a director of the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway; he takes an interest in all kinds of public enterprises of a laudable character, and likely in any way to benefit the people.

He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and as far as we can learn, has lived an unblemished, as well as a very industrious and useful life. At the time that the Catholic church at Bedford was being built, he was chairman of the board of trustees who had charge of the enterprise.

In 1841, Mr. Gough was joined in wedlock with Miss Catherine Smith, of Bedford, and they have seven children, three sons and four daughters.

JAMES McSHANE, M.P.P.,

MONTREAL.

ONE of the most energetic, thorough-going business men in the city of Montreal, is James McShane, alderman and magistrate, and the member of the Quebec Assembly for Montreal West. He is a native of this city, and dates his birth in 1834, his parents being James and Ellen (Quinn) McShane, who came from the county of Armagh, Ireland, and the father has lived in Montreal nearly fifty years. James McShane, senior, carried on business here for many years, being a cattle dealer, packer and exporter of meats to England and the United States, retiring from active life almost twelve years ago, and is now living at his ease, being in his 80th year.

The subject of this biographical notice was educated in Montreal, in part, by the late Daniel Mahony, a teacher whose memory he reveres, finishing his studies at St. Salpiee college. He began business at the age of seventeen, taking cattle from the country into Montreal; afterwards carried on an extensive business in St. Ann's market, as a wholesale butcher, packer and Government contractor, retiring from that business with a competency, in 1869; the next two years he operated heavily in bank and railway stocks in Montreal and New York; he is now a wholesale merchant and cattle exporter, office No. 9, St. Peter street.

Mr. McShane was one of the first men in Canada to export cattle from Montreal to England, a business which has now grown into enormous proportions, and he is one of the leading traffickers of the kind of the country. He operates heavily in Chicago as well as Montreal, in pork and cattle; he has at times, ten to fifteen steamers on the Atlantic loaded with cattle for all parts of England.

Mr. McShane was appointed a justice of the peace by Hon. Thomas D'Arey McGee, in 1863; has been an alderman of the city for the last fourteen years, being chairman for a long time of the committee on city hall, and four years on that of markets.

In 1874 he was nominated by the Liberal party as their candidate in Montreal West for the Local Assembly, and was defeated, there being two Liberals in the field, thus dividing the vote of the party, and enabling the Conservative candidate to succeed. At the last election for the same legislative body, in the same division of the city, Mr. McShane was again a candidate, and was elected by a very large majority. He has great faith in the principles of his party, of which he has always been a firm adherent; stands by his political friends, never forgetting one who has truly rendered him service; wields a strong influence with all classes, and is highly respected for his liberal and unprejudiced views. He does all he can to encourage immigration, and to improve the condition of the working classes. He has been vice-president of St. Patrick's society, and honorary president and member of the Shamrock lacrosse club.

Mr. McShane has been married twice, the first time in 1863, to Elizabeth Jane Danaugh, of Montreal; she dying on the 26th of June, 1867, and the second time at Plattsburg, N.Y., in January, 1868, to Josephine Katheline Meron. He had one child by the first wife, and has had four by the second, only three of the latter children now living.

HON. WILLIAM W. LYNCH, M.P.P.,

KNOWLTON.

WILLIAM WARREN LYNCH, member of the Local Parliament for the county of Brome, and Solicitor-General of the Province of Quebec, dates his birth at Bedford, P.Q., on the 30th of September, 1845. His father is Thomas Lynch, a farmer from the county of Cavan, Ireland, and resides in the township of Brome. The name of his mother before her marriage was Charlotte Williams, she being a native of this province; her father was from Vermont.

Our subject was educated at Stanbridge academy, and McGill university, Montreal, at which latter institution he took the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal for proficiency in Roman law, and was graduated B.C.L., in 1868.

He was called to the bar in June of the same year, and practised at Knowlton and Sweetsburg, still having an office at the two places in company with other lawyers.

In the year 1870, while engaged in practice at Sweetsburg, Mr. Lynch also edited the Cowansville *Observer*, but soon found that journalism claimed too much of his time from his professional and political duties which were quite exacting.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was at one time deputy district grand master of the district of Bedford in the grand lodge of Quebec.

Mr. Lynch was first returned to Parliament for his present seat by acclamation, at the general election in 1871, and was re-elected in the same manner in 1875 and 1878, and again returned at the last general election held in 1879, his politics being Conservative; he was appointed solicitor-general on the 31st of October, 1879, and is one of the youngest members of the Cabinet, and steadily rising in public favor.

Mr. Lynch is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and has for years taken a deep interest in educational matters, holding, at one time, the presidency of the provincial association of the Protestant teachers.

The wife of Mr. Lynch is Ellen Florence, eldest daughter of J. C. Pettes, Esq., of Knowlton, their marriage taking place on the 25th of May, 1874. They have two children. He is a member of the Church of England, and for the last ten years has been a delegate to the diocesan synod; he has been also a delegate to the provincial synod, and is a man of sterling character.

JEAN DOCILE BROUSSEAU,

QUEBEC.

AS popular and socially respected Mayor as ever Quebec possessed, is Mr. Brousseau. Born in this famed old city of Canada, on the 28th of February, 1825, he was at an early age sent to the seminary of Quebec, where he pursued his studies with an assiduity which gained for him the appreciation of his tutors. He is the son of Jean Baptiste, of Pointe aux Trembles, County Portneuf, and of Nathalie Doré, of St. Augustine, in the same county. In the early portion of his career he was well known in Quebec as one of the more prominent librarians, and proprietor of a large printing establishment. However, while he was on a trip to Europe—where he has visited on several occasions the principal large cities of France, England, Scotland and Ireland—it was suggested by M. Jean Charles Taché, the present Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who was also on a visit to the gay capital of France, as Commissioner at the Exposition, that he (Mr. Brousseau) and his brother should start the *Courier du Canada*, which was accordingly carried out and established the following year. In Mr. Brousseau, we have one of those men who do not go over and pass by scenes abroad without taking careful note of the manner and customs of the people, as well as having a careful eye to the internal economy of the countries which they visit, a matter which personifies the man as being possessed of good acumen, irrespective of the valuable addition they make to their worldly lore. He was one of those gentlemen who had the honour of attending the ball given by the Préfet de la Seine, on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the late Emperor Napoleon. Again, he was with Madame Brousseau in Paris, in 1865, on the occasion when the now deceased Emperor had just returned from Algeria. Both memorable occasions in the epoch

of our own times. At the Dublin Exhibition which they visited that year in 1865, as well at the Paris Exhibition, his firm was awarded prize medals for bookbinding and printing. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Macdonald Government, and was returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Constituency of the County of Portneuf, from 1861 to 1872; consequently, was a member of Parliament at the time of Confederation. He has rigidly, unflinchingly held to his party in every contest in Parliament upon all measures the Conservative leader has at various times introduced. He takes a prominent position and manifests an unusually zealous interest in most of the local building societies in his native city, and is a president and director of two of these institutions, as well as a director of the Quebec (Notre Dame) Savings Bank.

In upholding the dignity of Mayor, he does not fall short of socially maintaining his position with the citizens generally, by his urbane courteous and genial manners, and is held in the highest esteem by all he comes in contact with in his official capacity, as well as retaining for himself a more than ordinary number of friends in his more immediate circle. In brief, he is much respected by all classes and sections of society in the City of Quebec.

On the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, in 1880, he, with the Lieutenant-Governor, welcomed and received the former on his visit, and the latter on her return to Canada, being introduced to both their Royal Highnesses by the Governor-General the Marquis of Lorne.

In conclusion, it is generally admitted on all sides that a more popular Mayor has never represented Quebec, and, in many instances, few have exemplified and manifested such an assiduity in the performance of the city's chief magistrate duties as Mr. Brousseau.

He is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Brousseau married in June, 1858, Miss Martha Mary Downes, who, although born in Quebec, is of Irish parentage, her father, William Downes, Esq., having held the position of High Constable of the City of Quebec for many years, up to his death, prior to which he was engaged in mercantile business. There have been three children, the issue of their marriage, one of whom, a boy, survives.

GEORGE BADEAUX, M.D.,

THREE RIVERS.

DR. BADEAUX is the oldest, as well as one of the most prominent, practitioners in Three Rivers. He is medical officer of the hospital and jail, and for many years was surgeon of the Ste. Maurice battalion. He was received as doctor on passing his examination on the 5th of January, 1835, and was made M.D. in 1850, being at that time one of the governors of the medical board for the Province of Quebec.

The worthy and highly-esteemed old gentleman was born on the 23rd of May, 1812, at Three Rivers, and is the son of the late Joseph Badeaux, a well-known notary in that city, by Miss Genevieve Berthelot d'Artigny, daughter of the late Berthelot d'Artigny, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Quebec. He was educated at Nicolet college, and, on leaving this institution, commenced his medical studies in the offices of Drs. Hunter and Carter, of Three Rivers, and finally completed them under Dr. Hall, of Quebec. He has held nearly every office connected with the municipal affairs in his native city. Among them, that of town councillor, justice of the peace, commissioner for erection of churches and parishes, commissioner for the administration of oaths, etc., etc.

He is a staunch Conservative, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

The doctor, from his many years residence in Three Rivers, is highly esteemed socially, and, in his profession, is acknowledged as an able and zealous practitioner.

He married on the 3rd of November, 1836, Miss Berthelot, daughter of S. G. Berthelot, Esq., for many years assistant-secretary of the Quebec bank, by which alliance there has been issue nine children, six of whom survive.

ROBERT H. WIGHT, M.D.,

ST. JOHN'S.

ONE of the oldest and most respected medical practitioners now living in the county of St. John's is Robert Hyndman Wight, a resident of St. John's for forty-three years. He came originally from Belfast, north of Ireland, where he first saw this world's light on the 17th of November, 1813. His father, Robert Wight, was a Scotchman, and practised law for many years in the city of Edinburgh. His mother was Eliza Kyd, of Irish pedigree, and a sister of Col. Kyd, who was in the British service in India.

Our subject was reared in Edinburgh, and educated in the arts and medicine at the college in that city, being there bound as apprentice to Dr. Archibald Inglis for five years, and receiving a graduating certificate when twenty years and three months old.

In 1834, Dr. Wight came to Canada as surgeon of a ship; practised about three years at Laprairie, and in 1837 settled at St. John's, just before the rebellion broke out. Two physicians, Messrs. Walmsley and Robinson, had just died, and the third being a "patriot," had hastily left the country, and Dr. Wight had the whole field to himself. At an early day his rides extended over a radius of fifteen to twenty miles, and sometimes he had to go thirty and even forty miles, at a time, too, when railroads were unseen in those parts, and the travelled roads were very poor apologies for such. He rode day and night, and caught his sleep as some birds are said to do, "on the wing."

The Doctor has great endurance, or he would have been broken down completely years ago. Recently he has done little practice outside the town, though many families, living farther off, and whose physician he became forty years ago, would be still glad to employ him. His professional income placed him in comfortable circumstances in middle life, and the amount of business which he now does, simply affords him the exercise which he needs for his health.

Outside his profession, as well as in it, Dr. Wight has been a very useful man, having filled, with great satisfaction to the public, several civil offices, such as those of school commissioner, councillor, mayor of the town and *préfet* of the country. Some years ago he opened a drug store, which is now kept by two of his sons. He has reported a few cases for the *Medical Periodical* of Canada, but has lived too busy a life otherwise, to find much time to use the pen.

Dr. Wight has a second wife, being first married in 1835, to Miss Mary Ann Leonard, of Laprairie, where she died in 1840, leaving three children who have since followed her to another world. He was married to his present wife, who was Miss Cynthia James Pierce of St. John's, in 1841, and by her has had ten children, losing four of them.

Physically our subject is a little below the ordinary size, being not more than five feet six inches tall and not weighing more than 135 pounds. His long and hard rides at an early day, and his very industrious life for a long period, began to "tell upon him." He has not the elasticity of body which he once had—far from it—but his spirits seem to have lost none of their buoyancy. He is pleasant in his address, wears a smiling face, and has a cheerful disposition; hence is always in good trim for entering a sick-room. In many cases, no doubt, his *bouhomie* has done as much good as his prescriptions, acting as a cordial to the sick, as it does to the well, a cheerful and hopeful countenance being a good passport to the physician, and bringing with it consolation to the sick and afflicted.

REV. CHARLES P. REID, D.C.L.,

SHERBROOKE.

CHARLES PETER REID, rector of St. Peter's church, Sherbrooke, for more than a quarter of a century, is a son of Rev. James Reid, nearly fifty years rector of Trinity church, Frelighsburg, county of Missisquoi, and Isabella McDiarmid, from the county of Glengarry, Ontario, and was born at Cornwall, Ontario, on the 14th of August, 1811. He was educated at Chambly, P.Q., by Rev. Mr. Braithwaite; ordained by Bishop Stewart in 1835; had his first charge at Rawdon; was curate a few years at St. John's, under the Rev. Mr. Baldwin; rector, fourteen years, at Compton; and has been rector of St. Peter's since 1854. He is also rural dean for the district of St. Francis, and has lived an industrious and very useful, yet unobtrusive and quiet life. He has taken considerable interest in educational matters, and was, at

one period, a member of the board of school commissioners, and is a trustee of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, which institution, some years ago, conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. The Doctor has done much good solid Christian work at Sherbrooke and the other places where he has been stationed. He is very affable and pleasant, and calculated to make friends. His preaching is highly practical, and his sermons are full of Christ rather than the Church.

He was the first master of the Prince of Wales lodge of Free Masons, Sherbrooke, and the first chaplain of the grand lodge of Quebec, on its formation. At the time of writing he is chaplain of Victoria lodge.

Dr. Reid married, in 1840, Miss Julia Gray, of St. John's, daughter of John Gray, of Her Majesty's Customs; and of five children springing from this union, only one daughter, Annie, is living, she residing with her parents.

CHARLES O. PERRAULT,

MONTREAL.

CHARLES OVIDE PERRAULT, Vice-Consul of France, at Montreal, is descended from an old French family that came over from Normandy in 1725, the first settler locating at Hochelaga. The father of our subject, Louis Perrault, took a prominent part in the Rebellion of 1837-'38, being the daily companion of the great patriot, Papineau, and publisher of the *Vindicator*, the French-Canadian organ. A price being put upon his head, he fled to the United States, and remained in exile in Burlington, Vermont, for eighteen months. His brother, Charles Ovide Perrault, from whom our subject was named, died on the field of battle at St. Charles, County of Richelieu, in 1837. He was a member of the Local Legislature at the early age of twenty-four years, and was a very gifted lawyer.

Mr. Perrault was born in Montreal, on the 18th of February, 1842, his mother being Marguerite Roy, daughter of Charles Fleury Roy, once a merchant in Montreal. He is a cousin of his Lordship Edward Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, and of his brother, Senator Hector Fabre, and also of Sir George E. Cartier, deceased.

Mr. Perrault took a full classical course of studies at St. Mary's college, Montreal; studied law with Sir A. A. Dorion; was admitted to the bar in 1862, and practised two years. From 1871 to 1874, he was one of the editors of *Le Pays*, a strong Reform paper; and his contemporaries in the chair editorial in different parts of the Dominion gave him credit for being pugnacious and plucky, making a good fight for the political principles so near to his heart.

He has filled several positions of trust connected with the Liberal party of the Province of Quebec, and was entrusted on several occasions with delicate missions, requiring tact as well as knowledge of men and things generally; obstacles vanishing in contact with an undaunted energy. He is one of the founders of the *Montreal Abattoir Company*. He is also one of the

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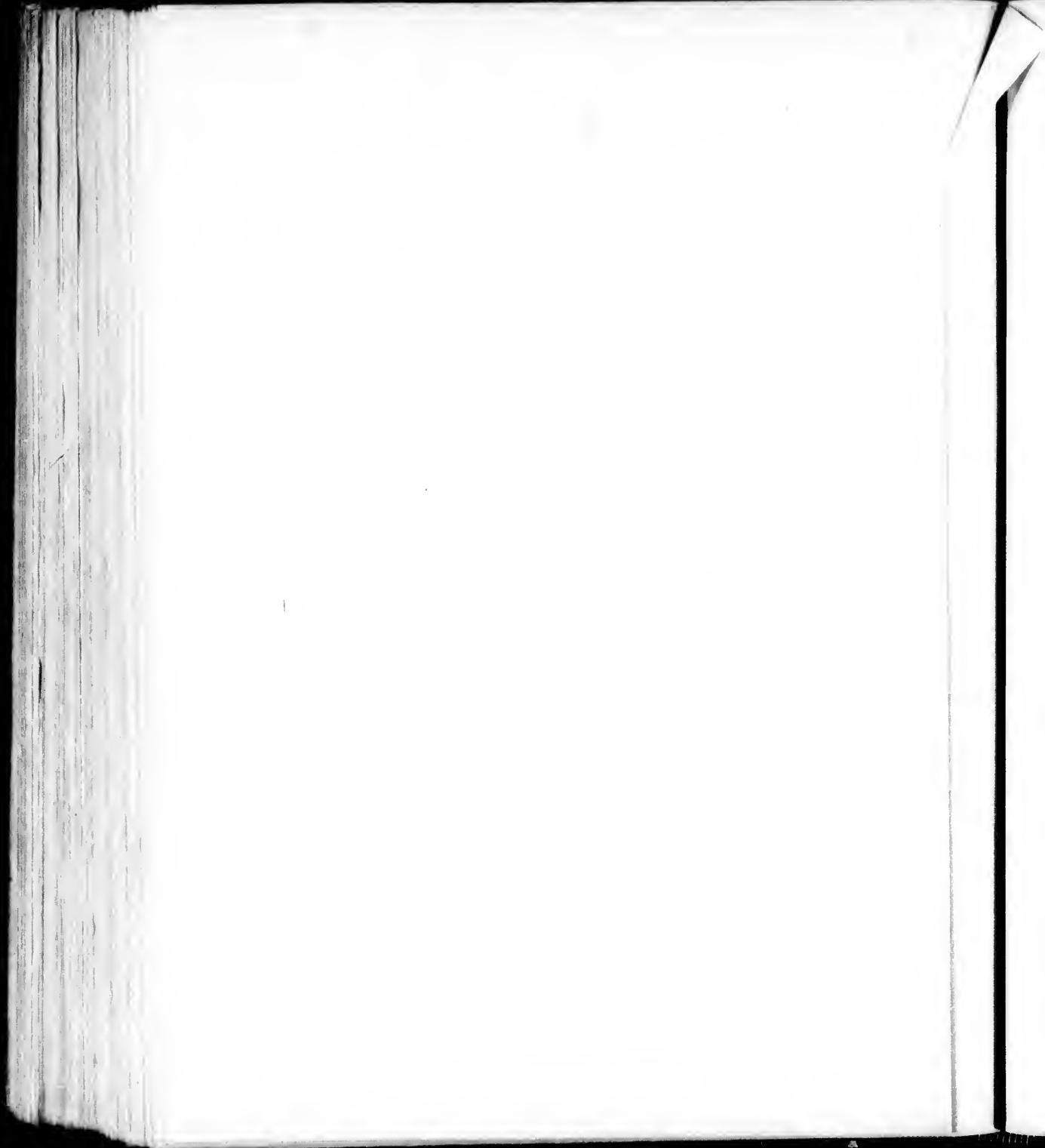
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C. O. Perrault



directors of the *South Shore and Tunnel Company*, which is to cross the St. Lawrence river below the Victoria Bridge, and the Managing Director in Canada, of the *Société Française des Phosphates du Canada*, a company with a million and a half francs, having its principal office in Bordeaux.

From 1874 to 1877 Mr. Perrault was the efficient Montreal manager of the *Stadeconu Insurance Co.*, and held that position when, on the 20th of May, 1875, he received the appointment of Vice-Consul of France, an office the duties of which he is performing with vigilance and promptness, and to the entire satisfaction of the country. There was especial fitness in his being appointed to that post. He is not only a first-class business man, but he was at one time a sojourner in France, and became familiar with the laws, the manners and the customs of that country, and of the administrative duties of such an office; and then his legal knowledge, his perfect understanding of affairs, his exquisite delicacy, and his gentlemanly bearing towards all parties, all combined enabled him to render most efficient service to all classes, and especially to the French people of Montreal and its vicinity. On his receiving the appointment of vice-consul, Mr. Perrault had showered upon him the warmest congratulations of the Canadian press fraternity, of which he was then a member, and they predicted for him the most brilliant success, which, it is understood, he is achieving.

While holding the office and performing the labors of vice-consul, Mr. Perrault has made himself eminently—we might say pre-eminently useful in other spheres—in some cases in self-imposed tasks of no small dimensions, notably his work in connection with the Montreal French Benevolent Society, which was organized to assist poor immigrants who arrived here from France, and could find no work. In the winter of 1875-'76 there were three hundred of this class of people in the city, and through his exertions as leader, and the help of a few other kind-hearted and benevolent citizens, they were fed and clothed and kept warm. So prominent were his efforts in behalf of these destitute people—sent over through an emigrant agency, when there was no immediate work for them to do—that he received the especial thanks of the French-speaking population in an address presented to him through a delegation on New Year's day, 1877. In that address a well-merited compliment is paid to the zeal and charity of Mr. Perrault, in regard to his compatriots who were without labor and without resources during the preceding winter. "The members of this society," said the spokesman of the delegates, "and all the French residents of this great city, have witnessed your noble conduct; and quite recently the French and English press of this Province failed not to recount all your steps, all your efforts with the highest authorities of this country, in order to obtain the repatriation of several hundred French immigrants whom most unfortunate circumstances had thrown upon the shores of Canada at a time when finances, commerce and labor were paralyzed.

"Here the French Montreal Aid Society will say to you without hesitation, that the French-Canadian nationality, to which you belong, should be proud to have raised a subject of your stamp."

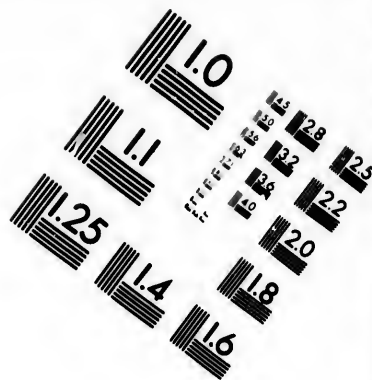
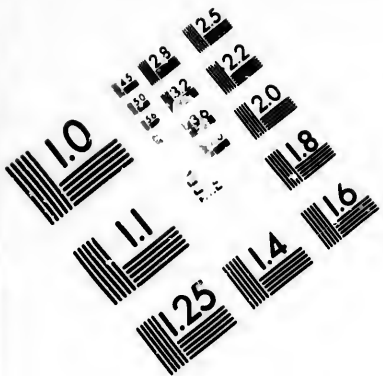
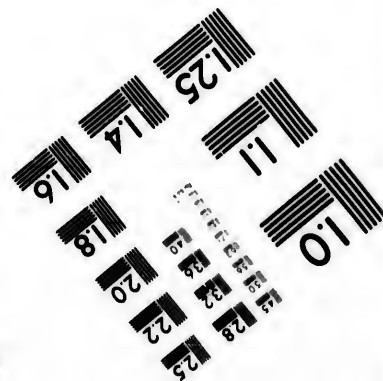
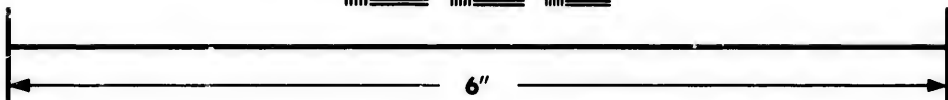
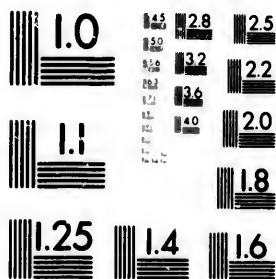


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To the address, from which the above is a brief extract, Mr. Perrault made a modest and neat reply, saying among many beautiful expressions of sentiment : "Those of your compatriots who will soon return to the old mother-country, will be able to say to those who shall speak to them of this former colony, that if the winters are cold, the hearts remain warm, and that if they have had much misery they have not had less sympathy and less consolation."

The whole response of Mr. Perrault to the address of the delegates, does ample credit to his head and his heart.

In 1877 Mr. Perrault was appointed an official assignee for the District of Montreal. He was offered, but declined to accept to form part of the commission appointed to the Paris Exposition of 1877.

In 1863, when in Paris, Mr. Perrault had the honour of being received in an *audience extraordinaire* at the Palace of the Tuileries, by the Count de Neuwerkerke, then Minister of Fine Arts and was also bearer of letters as special delegate of *l'Institut Canadien* to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, Thiers, Guizot and several of the most prominent statesmen of France.

Mr. Perrault married, on the 28th of February, 1869, Emma Matilda, daughter of Joseph Tiffin, Esq., a prominent, wealthy and retired merchant of Montreal. She was an accomplished lady, dying on the 13th of June, 1880. leaving one child, a son.

WILLIAM PRICE,

QUEBEC.

MR. WILLIAM PRICE, the founder of the well-known firm of Price Bros., was born on 17th of September, 1789, at Hornsey, near London, England, and was the third son of Richard and Mary Price, of Elstree, Herts. His father was a native of Glamorganshire, South Wales, and his mother, Mary Price, *née* Evans, was born on the banks of the Tivy, Cardiganshire, South Wales. The subject of our sketch landed at Quebec on his passage from England, on the 10th of May, 1810. From the time of his landing in Canada until his death in the 78th year of his age, at Wolfesfield, Quebec, on the 14th of March, 1867, he also occupied a prominent place amongst the merchants of Canada, especially those of Quebec. His distinguished appearance was indicative of the nobility of his character, and not one who has been known to confute that as a man of business, a citizen, or in his immediate social circle, he was an unusual favorite. It may not be amiss to quote some passages made at the time of his decease, from the *Daily Times*, of Quebec. It says:—"Another old and highly respected citizen of Quebec, who has passed more than half a century in our midst, and whose name is associated, more, perhaps, than any other in Canada, with the progress and material prosperity of the country, has gone to the home from whence no traveller returns. Mr. Price died

yesterday at his residence, Wolfestfield, Grand Allée road, in the 78th year of his age. He sinks into his grave full of honors, after a life of usefulness, leaving behind him a record that must ever make his memory cherished. With that quick intelligence which he displayed throughout life, he soon became engaged in commercial pursuits, and from the first took a position as one of the leading merchants of the city. Following in the footsteps of the late Sir John Carswell, his enterprising mind was soon attracted to the vast mines of wealth which lay hidden in our forests. At first he erected mills for sawing logs, on the Point Levi side of the river, where he gave employment to a large number of the inhabitants; but his enterprise did not stop here, for the whole country was explored, and upon every stream between Quebec and Rimouski, where the prospects warranted it, he erected a saw mill. Hundreds flocked into it, where they soon made comfortable homes for themselves. Villages sprang up, mills were erected, churches were built, and the country which, but a few years before was a barren waste, soon began to give evidence of civilization under his fostering care." It goes on to say, "The man has done so much good with the means placed at his disposal. In private life he was the true type of the English gentleman of the old school, generous, warm-hearted, honorable, and upright.

Mr. Price leaves behind him but few contemporaries who set out on the voyage of life with him. He is almost the last of a race of old English settlers, whose departure we may deplore, but whom we cannot replace." With such a panegyric as the foregoing, we could scarce add more, except we may be permitted to state that his name now is held in the highest veneration in Quebec, and especially by the habitant population, as well as all others, regardless of creed, in the vicinity of Saguenay.

GEORGE ROSS, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this sketch, professor of clinical medicine in the university of McGill college, is a son of the late Arthur Ross, seignior of Beaurivage, in the Province of Quebec, and was born in Montreal, on the 11th of March, 1845. His father was also born in this city; his grandfather, David Ross, was one of the early King's counsels in Canada. Our subject was educated in Montreal, and was unusually successful in winning prizes, being the first Davidson gold medalist in the high school, the Chapman gold medalist in the classics in McGill college, 1862, and the Holmes gold medalist at the time of his graduation from the medical department in 1868, the last prize being for general proficiency in all the branches of the medical curriculum.

In the autumn of the last year mentioned, Dr. Ross was appointed assistant house-surgeon to the Montreal general hospital, and house-surgeon in 1869, holding the latter post until 1872,

when he went into general practice in the city. The same year he was elected an attending physician of that institution, and received from the governors of McGill university the appointment of professor of clinical medicine. Shortly after undertaking these duties he resigned all share in the surgical portion of the hospital, devoting himself entirely to the charge of cases of medical disease. The classes in attendance are very large, and as a bed-side teacher Dr. Ross has been markedly successful, having done credit to his university and given satisfaction to the students of several successive years. He is one of the governors of the hospital, and the secretary of its medical board.

Since August 1879, Dr. Ross has been one of the editors of the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal* to which he was a frequent contributor prior to taking the editorial chair.

He was vice-president of the Montreal Medico-chirurgical society in 1878, and probably no young medical practitioner in the city has a better standing in the fraternity.

WILLIAM EVAN PRICE,

QUEBEC.

WILLIAM E. PRICE was born at Wolfesfield, Quebec, on the 17th of November, 1827; was the son of the late William Price, Esq., who married Miss Jane, third daughter of the late Charles G. Stewart, Esq., comptroller of the Imperial Customs at Quebec. William Evan was a brother of the Hon. D. E. Price, senator, and was educated at Dr. Lundy's classical school, Quebec, and afterwards at Kingston. The family is of Welsh descent, and the grandfather, Richard Price, although coming from Elstree, in Hertfordshire, was previously from Glamorganshire, South Wales. The name of Price is so well known throughout the Dominion, and, in fact, over the entire continent, as well as amongst all in Europe connected with the lumber interests, that it would be superfluous to add one word regarding the high esteem and respect in which the firm has always been held. The surviving partners have a legion of friends who entertain the highest regard for the well-known old firm of Price Bros. and Co., in which the subject of our sketch was the much-esteemed partner. Mr. Price was a Protestant and a liberal conservative, and a staunch supporter of the present administration. He was returned by acclamation to represent Chicoutimi and Saginaw, during his absence in England, at the general elections in 1878. He previously sat for Chicoutimi in the House of Commons, from the general election in 1872 until the dissolution in 1874, when he retired. Mr. Price was unmarried. It may be within our province here to remark that there possibly is not a firm in the whole Dominion which is held in more affectionate regard for their unstinted generosity and liberality to the habitants in the vicinity of the Saguenay and elsewhere, than the firm of Price Bros. and Co. As a proof of the devotional esteem Mr. William Evan Price, Quebec, was held in, we need only men-

tion they are now about erecting a very large monument at Chicoutimi at a cost of over \$2,000 to his memory. This monument has been subscribed for by the habitants of Saguenay and Chicoutimi alone. His untimely death, on the 12th of June, 1879, at a comparatively ripe age, caused a shock to the whole community in and around Quebec. To show the veneration in which the deceased gentleman was held, we quote the following from a local paper:—

"The House adjourned early for Mr. William Price's funeral. This was a large one, for it would be hard to find a man who had an unkind word for the late member for Chicoutimi. He has, in great measure, died from doing his duty. He was as sensitive as he was honorable, and determined to do what he considered his duty under exceptionally trying circumstances" . . . In conclusion it adds:—"He was the quietest man in the House, the most inoffensive, but many a one could have been better spared."

REV. HENRY ROE, D.D.,

LENNOXVILLE.

HENRY ROE, professor of divinity in the university of Bishop's college, is a native of the Province of Quebec, his birth being dated at Henryville, P. Q., on the 22nd February, 1829. His father was John Hill Roe, an M.D. of Trinity college, Dublin, and a member of one of the oldest county families in King's County, and his mother Jane Ardagh, of an equally well known county family in Tipperary, Ireland. His early teachers were William McKinnan, and Archdeacon Scott, both of Montreal. He entered McGill college in 1843, as Longueuil scholar, migrated to Bishop's college, Lennoxville, on its being established in 1845, where he graduated as soon as the college was empowered to confer degrees, but did not proceed to M.A., till 1867. He was Mackie prizeman at his graduation. He was ordained deacon on the 4th July, 1852, and priest on the 29th September, 1853, by Bishop G. J. Mountain, of Quebec.

The first appointment of our subject was missionary to New Ireland, P. Q., whence he went in January 1855, to assume the incumbency of St. Matthew's church, city of Quebec, next to the cathedral, the most important parish in the diocese. While there he was appointed in 1863, examining chaplain to the lord bishop. He remained in that city until 1868, when he resigned his important charge to throw himself into the missionary work of the church in the eastern townships of Lower Canada; and accepted the mission of Richmond and Melbourne, which under his hands soon grew into a rectory; here he remained for five years.

Dr. Roe received the appointment of professor of divinity and pastoral theology in Bishop's college and dean of the college in September, 1873, and he is now dean of the Faculty of Divinity. He was graduated B.D., and D.D., by accumulation in 1879.

A friend thus writes in regard to our subject:

Dr. Roe is well and favorably known throughout the two dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, and in his own diocese, among those who know him best, he is very greatly respected. Before he became known as a teacher of theology he had established a high reputation both as an able and diligent parish priest in charge of a cure of souls in the city of Quebec, and as an earnest and successful missionary clergyman in the country parts. His large experience in the practical work of the church in Canada has often proved very useful in the Synods, both of the diocese and of the whole ecclesiastical province. In both bodies he is always heard with attention and his opinion has considerable weight. As a divine he is one of the best men to be found in this country. His reading is very extensive, and, as he has a very retentive memory, he is thoroughly well acquainted not only with the history of theology in the past, but all the great questions which stir men's minds at the present day. His extensive knowledge and strong grasp of what he believes to be truth may sometimes make him appear, and perhaps may really render him, a little dogmatic in expression. But, he will be found notwithstanding, eminently fair and considerate towards those who differ from him. In churchmanship he belongs most properly to the class of moderate high churchman, shrinking equally from the vagaries of modern Ritualism, and from what he regards as the crudities of so-called evangelicalism. Dr. Roe has very fair abilities as a preacher, and as a lecturer he is held in very high esteem by both professors and students in Bishop's college.

Dr. Roe is the author of several pamphlets, book, &c., most of them published while he was engaged in parochial work. Among them we may mention: "Farewell Sermons," 1855; "Letter to the congregation of St. Matthew's Church," 1858; Pamphlet on Defence of the right of Bishops to a Vote in Episcopal Synods" 1859; and a volume of "Lectures on Purgatory, Transubstantiation and the Mass," in answer to Rev. Dr. Cahill, 1862, of which work two editions were called for, and a paper on the "Reading of the Clergy," 1864, and other works. Dr. Roe has been for twenty years the Canadian correspondent of the "London Guardian," and he is among the leading writers of his class in the Province of Quebec.

Dr. Roe was one of five clergymen nominated Bishop of Algoma, in 1873, by the house of bishops of the Canada church, when the present bishop, Rev. Dr. Fauquier was selected.

Dr. Roe married in 1855, Eliza Julia, daughter of deputy commissary general Smith, and they have two children living, and have lost an equal number.

HON. ANTOINE POLETTE,

THREE RIVERS.

POSSIBLY the subject of our sketch is one of the most popular and able judges on the Canadian Bench; in confirmation of this, and as an instance of the sage judgment he was known to possess by those in authority, we find him during his long and meritorious career from which he has only retired last September, 1880, associated amongst many other important decisions he has adjudicated upon, appointed on the 23th March, 1856, one of the members of the commission for the Consolidation of the Public General Statutes of Lower Canada and Canada respectively; in the July following, he served as a commissioner on the enquiry into the falling of the Montmorency Suspension bridge, and later in 1873 he was nominated one of the royal commissioners appointed to inquire into the charges preferred against the members of

the Dominion government in connection with the granting of a charter to the then proposed Canada Pacific Railway.

He was born at Pointe aux Trembles, Que., on the 25th of August, 1807, and educated at that place and Quebec (a short time privately, and at the seminary in that ancient city). He is a son of Mr. Antoine Polette, who for many years was a well-known resident at Point aux Trembles, and his mother was Miss Marie Joseph, daughter of Mr. Bertrand who also resided in that town.

Being educated for the bar, we find him in the early part of his career studying law with the no less distinguished man than Mr. Hilaire Girard, at Quebec, and finally with M. Joseph Lagueux, also of that city.

Successfully accomplishing all the more difficult and abstruse questions, he was called to the bar of Lower Canada on the 11th of September, 1828, and created a Q. C. on the 18th of December, 1854. Judge Polette was appointed on the 24th of November, 1834, a commissioner for the erection of the bridge on the river St. Maurice. He has also been a commissioner on the board of education as well as a commissioner for the erection of parishes and consolidation of Roman Catholic churches, which he had resigned at one time consequent upon his differences with the government, but was induced to re-accept the latter appointment, and only gave it up on his being called to the bench. He was appointed a commissioner for the inspection and supervision of the insane and foundling institutes at the time when the Legislature did not look so well after these unhappy ones as in our time.

He was appointed to the bench on the 21st of April, 1860, from which time until September, 1880, a period extending over twenty years, he manifested all the urbane qualities of an upright, honest, straightforward and zealous judge. As a puisne judge of the superior court of Quebec, his decision in all difficult cases was regarded by his learned confreres as incontrovertible, and it may here be mentioned that he is held in the highest esteem by the whole of his professional brethren, socially, in Three Rivers, where he has resided for many years, he is held in the highest respect and regard by the community, irrespective of creed or class, and so popular is he with the mass, that he was returned to the Canadian Assembly in 1848, and represented Three Rivers in that august body uninterruptedly for nearly ten years; prior to which, in 1842, he was appointed warden of the district.

The learned judge is a true type of our remaining fine old Canadian gentlemen, and his characteristics in this respect, combined with his wide known philanthropy, render him essentially deservedly popular and esteemed throughout the whole Province of Quebec, and, in fact it may be said the entire Dominion, especially in Ottawa.

During the time the judge sat in parliament as representative of Three Rivers, he obtained the sanction of the government for the survey of the timber limits in the territory of the river St. Maurice, with a view of developing and beginning a large lumber business in this district, and to this may in some very great measure be ascribed the advancement and prosperity of Three

Rivers as it is seen to-day, compared with what it was then, and which has from the time we refer to up till the present been steadily progressing.

The government sent surveyors over the district, and the report being favorable, they voted £10,000 for the development of the suggestion made by Judge Polette, hence it may reasonably be inferred that through his instrumentality and influence the city owes much to the venerable judge for the interest he took in the matter, and which caused to be expended a no less sum than £30,000 in the district, inasmuch as the original vote of £10,000 was supplemented through his interposition, by an additional grant of £20,000 for completing what he so advantageously had begun.

He married, first, Miss Henrietta, second daughter of the late Jean Baptiste Dubuc, a well-known merchant of Quebec, Batiscan, and St. Genevieve; secondly, Mary Anne (Nancy), sister of the late chief justice Duval; and thirdly, Miss Aurelia Sophia, daughter of the late Hon. Justice W. K. McCord.

His honor has issue three children by the last marriage, the eldest of which has been admitted to the bar at Montreal recently, and none by the first two.

He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and is in politics a follower of the Conservative party.

JEAN E. LANDRY, M.D.,

QUEBEC.

AMONG the physicians and surgeons of the city of Quebec, that have made a great success in their profession, is Dr. Jean Etienne Landry, Professor of Surgery in Laval University. He was born at Carleton, in this province, on the 25th of December, 1815, being a son of Sebastian Landry, a native of the same place. His great-grandfather was one of the exiles from Acadia, who were driven out in 1755. His mother was Emérence Painchaud, whose family came from France in the 18th century. He was educated at St. Anne's college, an institution founded by a maternal uncle, Charles François Painchaud, and subsequently studied medicine in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in Quebec, spending at first four years there, and was licensed on the 10th of July, 1840. After practising four years at Pointe Levi, he returned to Quebec, and spent three more years at the Marine Hospital as house-surgeon, at the end of which time he commenced general practice in the city, continuing it until 1864, when he retired.

At the date just mentioned, Dr. Landry took charge of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, of which he had become proprietor, and of which he still has the care.

In the autumn of 1854 our subject was appointed to the chair of surgery in Laval University, and was sent to Europe to visit medical schools and to purchase a library, surgical instruments and museum for the university, returning the next spring, and entering upon the labors of his professorship, which he has continued steadily for a little more than a quarter of

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a century. His reputation as a surgeon extends over a large part of the Province, and wherever known, he is popular. He is a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and honorary member of the Emulation Society of Louvain.

The Doctor is surgeon to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, the Ursuline and Good Shepherd's convents, and is occasionally called in consultation to the Sisters of Charity and other institutions, when there are difficult cases in surgery. He was visiting physician and surgeon for a long time at the Marine Hospital, resigning in the autumn of 1880.

He has long been and still is the medical attendant of the Jesuits' establishment, and was at one period attached to the 24th and 11th regiments of troops as acting surgeon.

The Doctor is building a carding mill, a cloth factory and saw mill at Carleton, his native place, and is thus aiding to advance the interests of that part of this province.

Dr. Landry is a Roman Catholic, but we cannot learn that he has ever held any office in connection with the Church, his duties, in fact, as a physician and surgeon, exempting him, we believe, from such labors. He is a man of good impulses and kind to the unfortunate.

He was married, on the 31st of August, 1841, to Miss Caroline Lelievre, daughter of Benjamin Lelievre, notary, of the city of Quebec, and she was the mother of eleven children, only three of them now living. She died in October, 1870. Ernest, the elder of two surviving sons, is unmarried and lives at home; Auguste Charles Philippe, the other son, is a member of the House of Commons for Montmagny, and Cecile, the only surviving daughter, is the wife of Dr. Larue, a practising physician at Pointe aux Trembles, P.Q.

JAMES MACPHERSON LE MOINE,

QUEBEC.

THE subject of this notice, a well-known Canadian author and Dominion inspector of inland revenue, at Quebec, was born in the city of Quebec, on the 25th of January, 1825; he combines, by his birth, the two chief races in the Province of Quebec, and is a son of the late Benjamin Le Moine, Esq., a merchant of note in his day; his ancestor in this country, Jean Le Moyne, a native of Pistre, near Rouen, Normandy, came to Canada in 1660, and became the proprietor of three seigneuries near Three Rivers, Ste. Marie, Gatineau and La Noraye; he was a near relative of Charles Le Moyne, of Rouen, the father of the celebrated Baron De Longueuil.* By his mother's side our subject is connected with the old United Empire

* NOTE.—One of the papers in the fourth and last series of "Maple Leaves," (1873), is on Baron de Longueuil, sometimes styled the "Machabeus of Montreal." In a note to that sketch we have a short account of the family of Longueuil, who was the eldest of eleven sons of Charles Le Moyne, who by the way, was in the war with the Iroquois, and contributed very materially to the pacification of the country and defence of the frontier. This eldest son, Sieur Charles Le Moyne, Baron of Longueuil, was lieutenant of the city and government of Montreal, and was killed in a severe action at Saratoga, New York.

Loyalists, his maternal grandfather, Daniel Macpherson, for whom Mr. Le Moine was named, coming to this country from Philadelphia, Pa., about 1783.

Mr. Le Moine was educated at the Quebec seminary, going through a classical course of studies, with much credit, under several eminent professors, who rose to the highest honors in the church: Professor Taschereau, the present archbishop; Professor Langevin, Raume Horan, who also subsequently became bishops. He had the advantage of having as his professor of rhetoric, the learned Abbé Baucly, of the "college Stanislas," Paris. In 1845, Mr. Le Moine was indentured as law student to J. N. Bossé, Esq., barrister, later to Hon. Justice Bossé, and practised his profession for several years as a partner of W. H. Kerr, Esq., the president of the Montreal bar, but evidently had more taste for literature than the law. For nearly twenty years he has wielded a busy as well as graceful and vigorous pen, as a list of his works, published both in English and French, and a glance at their style, will indicate. We subjoin a list, with the date of their publication:—

"*Legendary Lore of the Lower St. Lawrence*" (1 vol. in 32mo), 1862; "*Maple Leaves*" (4 Series) (1 vol. each), 1863-'73; "*The Tourist's Note Book*" (1 vol.), by Cosmopolite, 1870; "*The Sword of Brigadier-General Montgomery*" (A Memoir) (1 vol.), 1870; "*Jottings from Canadian History*" (*Stewart's Quarterly*), 1871; "*Trifles from my Portfolio*" (*New Dominion Monthly*), 1872; "*Quebec, Past and Present*" 1876; "*The Tourist's Note Book*" (second edition), 1876; "*Chronicles of the St. Lawrence*" (1 vol. in 8vo), 1878; "*Old and Modern Quebec*" (contributed to *Morning Chronicle*, Brochure on Queen's Birthday), 1880; "*Notice on Spencer Wood*" 1880; "*L'Ornithologie du Canada*" (2 vols. in 8vo), 1860; "*Les Pêcheries du Canada*" (1 vol. in 8vo), 1863; "*Memoire de Montcalm, Vengée*" (1 vol. in 32mo), 1865; "*L'Album Canadien*," 1870; "*L'Album du Touriste*," 1873; "*Notes Historiques sur les rues de Quebec*," 1876; "*Tableau Synoptique des Oiseaux du Canada, à l'usage des écoles*," 1877.

His first work, on the "*Ornithology of Quebec*," was highly commended by scientific men in the United States, as well as in Canada, and his later publications generally have had the cordial endorsement of the press in a very wide range. In a volume like this, which will contain sketches of nearly three hundred citizens of this province—including a few very prominent men recently deceased, we cannot stop to particularise the merits of each work, a few words of reference to several of them must suffice. The "*Fisheries of Canada*," like the work on Ornithology, is very useful of its kind, and served an admirable purpose by leading to further and finally practical investigations of the subject; the "*Legendary Lore of the St. Lawrence*" is decidedly attractive reading in that department of literature; "*Maple Leaves*," which appeared in four series, one volume each, in 1862, '63, '64 and '73, are made up largely of essays on a great variety of subjects, printed at sundry times in various newspapers and periodicals, and embrace a great amount of valuable matter; of a similar character are "*Trifles from the Author's Portfolio*," "*Jottings of Canadian History*," the "*Memoirs of Montcalm*," the "*Sword of Gen. Montgomery*," etc., etc.

"*Quebec, Past and Present*," is a graphic picture of this quaint old city as it appeared 200 and 250 years ago, and as it looks to-day. It is really a complete history of Quebec from 1608

to 1876, and also embraces a large part of the annals of Canada, including much literary as well as civil and political history.

A writer in the *Canadian Illustrated News*, speaks as follows of "Quebec Past and Present," and of the "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence:"

All the visitors to the ancient capital who have read Mr. Le Moine's delightful volume "Quebec, Past and Present," must have satisfied themselves that there were in the city many memorials and things of fame of which they would have known nothing without his friendly guidance. If the stranger, or I should say rather, pilgrim, to *Stadaceia* owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Le Moine, the lover of the romantic shores of the St. Lawrence from the island of Orleans to the island of Anticosti, is so much the more indebted to him for his "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence." Personally, having been in the habit for many years past, whenever opportunities presented themselves, of making a trip either by steamer, sailing vessel or pilot boat to the lower St. Lawrence, and being now tolerably familiar with its shores and the picturesque villages which fringe its hill-sides, I most cordially thank Mr. Le Moine for his "Chronicles," and must confess that I have not, for a long time, read a book with so much interest and pleasure. I am not going to write a criticism on the book, neither to dwell on the skill and abilities of one, whose reputation as an antiquary, archaeologist and a scholar is as well known in the Province of Quebec as the maple trees are in the autumn for their beautiful and luxuriant foliage, when clothed in a "proud prosperity of leaves." But I am going to recommend diligent reading of the "Chronicles" to all who have ever travelled by water from Quebec to the Atlantic, and more particularly so to those who have never seen the thousand natural beauties and the magnificent Laurentian mountains, which everywhere present themselves to the eye, and so strongly appeal to the imagination and the feelings during the trip down the river.

Perhaps no excursion on this continent can be made where there is such a variety in the phases of the scenery as that existing between Quebec and the "Gulf Ports." Again, for convenience, expeditious and safe transit, the gulf steamers *Serret* and *Miramichi*, and the river steamers *Seguway*, *Union* and *St. Lawrence* afford everything that can be desired. But the mere trip to and fro, beyond a momentary gratification to the eye, and imparting a healthful glow to the cheek, and invigorating the body is not seeing the St. Lawrence in the way to appreciate the spirit of Mr. Le Moine's "Chronicles." The rapid passing in a steamboat the island of Orleans, Isle aux Coudres, Murray Bay, the Pilgrims, Rivière du Loup, Tadoussac, Bic, Rimouski, Metis, Cape Chatte, Cape Rosier, Gaspé, Percé and other places en route to Pictou, will not enable the tourist to form even a remote idea of the romantic inland scenery "where scarce a woodman finds a road, and scarce the fisher plies an oar," but where every mile is rather "magnificently rude" or sublime in its grandeur.

The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec has on repeated occasions tendered him presidential honors, whilst his minute historical lore anent "ancient capital," has brought him in contact with the highest in the land, in their antiquarian rambles round the streets, fortifications and battle fields of the quaint old fortress.

Mr. Le Moine has given much time and careful attention to collecting and bringing out rare and valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of Canada, a labor for which his qualities of patience, perseverance and taste for antiquarian research, admirably fit him. He writes with equal ease and fluency in the French and English languages, and like a true and whole-souled Canadian, his patriotic zeal, his antiquarian enthusiasm, and his love for the beautiful and the grand in Canadian scenery, stand out very prominently in his writings. Everything connected with his native country has a powerful fascination for his eye and pen; and the larger part of his printed works will live much longer than their author; his name as a conscientious narrator of events, is receiving recognition far beyond the land of his birth, as

evinced by the diplomas received from learned societies abroad:—President, Literary and Historical Society, Quebec; *Délégué Régional de l'Institution Ethnographique de Paris*; *Membre de la Société Américaine de France*; honorary member of the Historical Society, of St. John, N.B.; corresponding member of the *Société Historique*, of Montreal; of the *Institut Canadien*, of Ottawa; of the Massachusetts Historical Society; of the New England *Historic-Genealogical Society*, Boston; of the State Historical Society, of Wisconsin, etc.

CHARLES EARNEST LEVEY,

QUEBEC.

POSSIBLY there are few other men in this section of Canada possessed with a more ardent desire for the breeding and keeping of thoroughbred horses and cattle than the present subject of our sketch. Educated for the most part in one of the great hunting counties in England, he naturally became fond of all field sports, more especially as his father, Charles E. Levey, also exhibited similar tastes throughout his career. Mr. Levey was born at Lee Park, Blackheath, Kent, England, on the 11th of June, 1854, and was educated at Chilternham college with a view to entering Her Majesty's service. After leaving this institution he closed his studies in Switzerland. He is the son of the late Charles E. Levey (whose biography will be found on another page), and who, although of English origin, was in his day one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Quebec. While on his mother's side he is a descendant of the late Admiral Boxer, who died at Balaclava. She (his mother), being Jemima, eldest daughter of that officer, born in Dover, England.

The present subject of our sketch has traveled over the greater portion of Europe, including the Mediterranean, and the greater part of the continent in which his adopted country is situate. Coming to this country in his infancy he was, as soon as he had attained a sufficiently ripe age, sent to Europe to be educated, and this being concluded, we find him, in the latter part of 1874, gazetted to the 5th Middlesex, or Royal Elthorne light infantry of militia, and during his period of service with this regiment he was attached to the 78th Highlanders, in the South Camp at Aldershot; he remained in this corps until he obtained his company in 1878, when he returned to Canada with the intention of following the bent of his own inclination and graduating as a gentleman farmer.

Returning again to the old country, he became enamored of a Miss Catherine Cox, a most estimable young lady, a daughter of Ambrose Cox, Esq., deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace of Clara, King's County, Ireland, a gentleman who retained for himself and family the good will of the surrounding county both of rich and poor, for his many hospitable, benevolent, sympathising and charitable qualities. Miss Cox's mother was eldest daughter of the late Mr.

Wolseley, a gentleman equally beloved, and charitable, of Lakefield Park, Sandymount, Ireland. It need hardly be stated that the result of this was the marriage of the subject of our sketch with this much beloved young lady, the happy event taking place on the 31st of May, 1879, at St. George's, Hanover square, London, England. In the autumn of this year the newly married couple came to Canada, having previously made a tour on the Continent (Europe), and Mr. Levey purchased Kirk Ella. Mrs. Levey shortly after returned to England, and during her visit there a son and heir, Charles Ernest William, was born at Warwick square, Belgravia, London, Eng., on the 12th March, 1880. Once more, in 1880, Mr. Levey crossed the Atlantic to escort his wife and infant home to Canada, and on his arrival commenced agricultural pursuits at Kirk Ella as a gentleman farmer, which he is now engaged in daily developing, his large establishment on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in a style that any landed proprietor or gentleman breeder of thoroughbred horses and cattle whether in England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales might well be proud of emulating, and so far as we can judge, he will, in the course of a few years, be possessed of the model farm of Quebec. In his orderly, well-kept stables, which are what any nobleman or gentleman in England might justly be proud of, he has some splendid animals with pedigrees from winners of the blue ribbon on the English turf. The horned cattle are none the less remarkable for their pedigrees, and some of those now in his possession have taken prizes at agricultural shows on more occasions than one. The whole establishment is one that any man with a liking for cattle or thoroughbred horses might well be proud of.

We believe that Mr. Levey is one of the oldest members of the Quebec Tandem Club, and his "turns out" rank amongst the foremost of their kind in style, equipment and comfort.

Although he, like his late father, declines to record a vote, or enter into politics, he is a staunch Conservative, and is much respected in Quebec; he is a member of the Church of England, and it may be said of him "like father, like son," as he is known to possess all the charitable and urbane characteristics of his late lamented father.

JEAN BAPTISTE POULIOT,

RIVIERE DU LOUP, EN BAS.

THIS gentleman socially, professionally, and generally, is one of the prominent notaries of Rivière du Loup *en bas*. Born at St. Louis de Kamouraska, P. Q., on the 12th of May, 1816, where he was educated, he very early exhibited an aptitude for the legal profession, which his parents purposed he should follow; however, after studying for this for some time he decided not to present himself for admission to the bar, but for that of notary public, and after studying for this in the office of the late Hon. Mr. Taché, of Kamouraska, he was admitted in 1840, consequently is one of the oldest notaries in the district.

At the general elections in 1854 and 1857, he unsuccessfully contested for Temiscouata in the Canadian Assembly, but represented that constituency in the Canadian Assembly from the general elections in 1863, when he was returned by acclamation, until the Confederation, against which he was strongly opposed, and consequently retired; he is a staunch supporter of the Liberal cause and was one of the party "who, in 1843, helped to secure the return of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin for Rimouski, at which time Temiscouata formed part of that county;" he was mayor for the town of Fraserville (*Rivière du Loup, en bas*), and warden of the county for some years.

It may be said of the subject of this sketch that he was one of the first with Sir John Young, to urge on the Government of Canada the necessity for constructing the Interecolonial Railway; he was also, for some years, a member of the provincial board of the chamber of notaries. He has always taken a very active interest in all matters relating to the town of *Rivière du Loup, en bas*. He is one of the largest landowners in the district, and was one amongst the number who mainly were the means of removing the old church to the splendid edifice which now stands in its present central position in the town. In fact, in any and everything connected with the town he has always, and at all times taken a lively part, throwing his whole heart and soul into the work for the benefit of his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Pouliot was a son of François Pouliot, of Kamouraska, by Miss Julia Damien.

Mr. Pouliot married Miss Sophronie, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Blais, of St. Pierre du Sud, P.Q., by which alliance there has been issue thirteen children, five boys and three girls surviving.

JOSEPH STANISLAS PERRAULT, LL.B.,

MURRAY BAY.

JOSEPH S. PERRAULT, was born at L'Assomption, near Montreal, on the 13th of May, 1846, and is the son of Edward Perrault, Esq., a well-known merchant of Montreal and of Emile Mathurin *dit* Gerbourg, a descendant of a very old French family, who came to Canada, some two centuries ago.

He was educated at the college at L'Assomption, and afterwards studied law, at Laval university, where he exhibited considerable talent, graduated as LL.B., in 1870, and was called to the bar in July, of the same year. During his course of study at Laval, he practised for his profession in the office of Jacques Malouin, Q.C., of Quebec. Having successfully passed his examinations, he commenced practice in 1870, in Quebec, for a few months and eventually removed to Murray Bay, where he has practised since, and enjoys most deservedly the esteem of that community generally. Socially he is a gentleman who is held in the highest regard both by his professional brethren, and throughout the whole of the province; and by

his confrères and many eminent men-of-law, he is looked upon as possessing a more than ordinary ability as a lawyer. He has been crown prosecutor for the district of Saguenay, an office which he filled with commendable zeal, exhibiting an aptitude and knowledge which was appreciated by his immediate superiors. At the last general elections he contested, in the Conservative interest, with the late Mr. Alexis Tremblay, for the representation of the county of Charlevoix, but was defeated by that gentleman. However, on his opponent's death in 1879, he again became a candidate for the seat, having this time for his opponent Mr. Xavier Cimon, whom he defeated. This election however was contested, and although his return was considered legitimate by the court here, it was on the 11th of February last decided against him, by the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding this it is asserted by many that his being unseated should not be attributed to any act of his (Mr. Perrault), and the decision of the Supreme Court in the question has caused an immense amount of chagrin, not only amongst his warm and earnest supporters, but also among many others, as he is regarded as an earnest, sincere and indefatigable representative of the people.

He married on the 30th of Oct., 1873, Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Benoni Brault, Esq., a highly respected merchant of L'Assomption.

LOUIS M. COUTLÉE,

AYLMER.

LOUIS MAURILLE COUTLÉE, sheriff of the county of Ottawa, Quebec, is a native of the county of Soulanges, and was born at The Cedars, on the 10th of September, 1811; hence, if alive at the time this volume comes out of the press, he will have rounded up his three score years and ten. He is a son of lieutenant-colonel Louis Pierre Coutlée, whose grandfather came to Canada as a French soldier, by Marie Rose, *née* Watier. His mother being also a native of The Cedars. Both parents have been dead for many years. His great-grandfather died and was buried at Lavaltrie.

After receiving his primary instruction, our subject was sent to the college at Nicolet, where he took a full course; then learned the mercantile business in Montreal, and followed it at Carrillon, Quebec, and Penbroke, Ontario, until 1850, settling in the township of Hull, near Aylmer, in September of that year.

Here Mr. Coutlée started a saw-mill, and for some years was engaged in manufacturing lumber, being appointed, meanwhile, sheriff in 1852, and still holds that office. He is a painstaking, faithful county official, rarely out of his office from 10 o'clock a. m. till 5 p. m. He is a little under the average height, of compact build, evidently put together to last, and is not unlikely to be one of the officiates at the obsequies of this century.

Mr. Coutlée has lived in the Ottawa valley since 1833, when he commenced business at Carillon; and, during these forty-eight years, he has seen great changes in this part of the country. He has a vivid recollection of this valley as it appeared when he first came into it, then almost a "waste, howling wilderness;" and he has great reason to rejoice in the progress which the country has made.

In politics we believe he claims to have always had leanings to the Liberal side, and votes with the party known as Liberal Conservative. He was quite active in his younger days; but age has in a measure modified his ardor.

Mr. Coutlée was married in the city of Ottawa in 1850, to Miss Mary Jane Clegg, and they have three sons and three daughters, and have had no death in the family.

FAUCHER DE SAINT-MAURICE,

QUEBEC.

FAUCHER DE SAINT-MAURICE (Narcisse-Henri-Edouard) was born at Quebec on the 18th of April, 1844, and is the son of Faucher de Saint-Maurice (Narcisse-Constantin) advocate and seigneur of Beaumont, Vincennes and Mont-à-peine, and of Catherine Henriette Mereier, both belonging to old French families (see biography and sketch of his father in another page).

He was educated at the Quebec seminary and studied law with the Honorable Judges Tessier and Henri Taschereau.

He went to Mexico at the beginning of 1864, and was admitted to pass a military examination before Generals de Lascours, l'Hérillier and de Castagny; was commissioned as captain in the 4th Mexican sharpshooters; was detached on the 27th November, 1864, to the 2nd battalion of light infantry of Africa, with the rank of captain; was a few days afterwards made Aide-de-camp to General-of-division Viscount Courtois Rousse d'Hurbal; was present at the siege of Ouzaca; was wounded the 5th of February, 1865, on the top of the left foot by a piece of shell at the shelling of Aguilera, whilst carrying despatches; was, on that occasion, *mis à l'ordre du jour* by General Bazaine. After the taking of Ouzaca, he made the campaign of the interior; was present at the siege of Saltello; was wounded in the right leg by a bullet at the fighting of Angostura, 11th June, 1865; had his horse killed under him; was made a prisoner of war by General Negrete, and exchanged two days afterwards. He returned on parole to Canada in 1866; resigned his captaincy the same year, and, upon the creation of Confederation, was appointed clerk of private bills of the Legislative Council of Quebec. He has been in eleven battles, and thirty-two engagements; has made two sieges; was created knight of the imperial military order of Guadalupe by the Emperor of Mexico; has received also the medal of the

Mexican campaign from Napoleon III., and the military medal for valor and integrity given by Maximilian.

He is clerk of petitions and private bills of the Legislative Council. He has been during many years librarian and member of the council of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; is member of *La société des gens de lettres de France*, and its representative in Canada.

He is a founder of *Le crédit foncier Franco-Canadien*, and contributed to a great number of newspapers in France, the States and Canada. He has travelled in the States, in the Antilles, Martinique, Mexico, France, England, Italy, Switzerland, Corsica, Labrador, Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon. He is a Roman Catholic, and a Conservative. He married, in 1868, Mademoiselle Josephine Berthe, d'Artigny, daughter of Dr. Amable Berthelot d'Artigny, and niece of Sir Louis Hippolyte La Fontaine, baronet. The Berthelot family descend from M. Berthelot d'Artigny, comte de Saint Laurent, who was *Commissaire des poudres et salpêtres de France*. By his wife, M. Faucher de Saint-Maurice is seigneur of the fief d'Artigny, situated in the city of Quebec. He has written :

<i>Cours de tactique</i>	1 volume
<i>Etude sur l'organisation militaire des deux Canadas</i>	1 "
<i>A la Brunnante—Contes et récits—Les blessures de la vie—Une histoire de tous les jours</i>	1 "
<i>De Québec à Mexico—Souvenirs de voyage, de garnison, de combat et de bivouac—La Guerre au Mexique</i>	2 "
<i>Choses et autres—Conférences, études</i>	1 "
<i>A la Veillée—ouvrage accepté par l'honorable Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, pour être donné en prix dans les écoles de la Province de Québec</i>	1 "
<i>Deux ans au Mexique—ouvrage accepté par l'honorable Ministre de l'Instruction publique, pour être donné en prix dans les écoles de la Province de Québec</i>	1 "
<i>L'abbé Lavergnière—(avec portrait)</i>	1 "
<i>De Tribord à Bahord—Souvenirs de trois croisières</i>	1 "
<i>Promenades dans le Golfe Saint-Laurent—Les Isles</i>	1 "
<i>Promenades dans le Golfe Saint-Laurent, Les Provinces Maritimes</i>	1 "
<i>Relation de ce qui s'est passé lors des fouilles faites par ordre du gouvernement de Québec, au collège des Jésuites</i>	1 "

THOMAS G. RODDICK, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

THOMAS GEORGE RODDICK, professor of clinical surgery in the university of McGill college, is a native of Newfoundland, dating his birth at Harbour Grace, 31st of July, 1846. His father, John Irving Roddick, a cousin of Rev. Edward Irving, the celebrated pulpit orator, was from Dunfriesshire, Scotland, and his mother, Emma Jane Martin, was born in New-

foundland, his father being from the west of England. John Irving Roddick was a well educated man, many years principal of the government grammar school at Havre Grace, and laid the foundation of his son's education, who finished his training under Rev. Dr. Forrester, of Truro, N. S.

In 1864 our subject came to Montreal, connected himself with the medical faculty of McGill college, and was graduated in 1868, taking the Holmes gold medal. Immediately on receiving his diploma he entered the Montreal general hospital, as assistant house-surgeon, retaining that post and that of surgeon for six years. Since 1874 he has been in general practice, with surgery as a specialty. During that year he was demonstrator of anatomy in McGill college, and the next year was appointed to the chair of clinical surgery in the same institution. From the time he left the post of resident surgeon to the general hospital, he has been one of its attending surgeons. Among the younger class of medical men in this city, on so good a foundation of scholarship as Dr. Roddick has laid, and working as he does with great studiousness and care, he will be likely to rear a structure which will honor the profession. His friends anticipate for him a splendid career, and will not be likely to be disappointed.

He was at one time assistant surgeon to the Grand Trunk artillery under Dr. Scott, and for two years commanded a company of students, No. 5, attached to the Prince of Wales rifles.

The wife of Dr. Roddick was Miss Marian McKinnon, of Porte Claire, their marriage bearing date of August 2, 1880.

JEAN BAPTISTE ARTHUR CHAMBERLAND,

RIVIERE DU LOUP, EN BAS.

THE subject of our sketch is the son of Jean Baptiste Chamberland, one of the oldest inhabitants of Rivière du Loup, *en bas*, and who was one of the veterans of the early part of the present century. The venerable old gentleman at one time had the important duty devolving upon him of conducting some regiments from Quebec to the Chambly river, in 1812, and is regarded in Rivière du Loup, *en bas*, as one of the deservedly respected men of that place at the present time. With his father (and Jean Baptiste, Arthur's grandfather), he assisted in building the old Chateau St. Louis on the site which the normal school now stands on Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. The mother of Mr. Jean Baptiste Arthur was a Miss Mary Ann Drolet, who was a native of Quebec, as was also her husband.

Mr. Chamberland was born in Quebec on the 7th July, 1817, and his parents shortly after removing to Rivière du Loup, *en bas*, he was educated there. On leaving school he studied for two years with Mr. Felix Chamberland, his uncle, a notary at Ile Verte, and afterwards with Mr. Glackmeyer, notary, in Quebec. Concluding these studies, he was admitted as notary public during the period of Lord Durham's tenure of office, on the 24th of August, 1838, and

has practised ever since in Fraserville, where he is held in the highest esteem by all classes and sections of society, irrespective of nationality or creed.

He married on the 24th of July, 1843, Miss Angeline Amyot, only child of Joseph Amyot, Esq., notary, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Alexander Fraser, seigneur of Riviere du Loup, and son of Malcolm Fraser, who came to this country from England with one of the Scotch regiments. By this marriage there was issue three sons, two of whom survived; this lady died in 1851. Mr. Chamberland remarried in June, 1856, Miss Jane, daughter of the late John Hodgson, engineer, of Montreal, previously from England, by which alliance there has been issue five children, all of whom survive.

N. C. FAUCHER DE SAINT MAURICE,

QUEBEC.

PERHAPS no reflection is calculated to impress the mind of a man who has arrived at the prime of manhood in a greater degree than that which takes its origin above the grave of an aged citizen, recently passed away. Standing there the thinker remembers that in God's own time will the moment also arrive that shall snatch him from amongst his fellow men—when he shall give to mother earth the worn-out casket of his soul, while this latter is withdrawn to mingle in scenes of unknown worlds—to float afar through the mighty abysses of space, to be borne across the stupendous barriers that lie between Time *which was*, and Eternity *which is*.

A handful of dust is disturbed—a bone is up-turned—an eyeless skull is cast to earth's surface, and then we see that generations have been and are gone—that the fate of death is the destiny of all—that the real life is that which begins when the grave encloses from view the spirit's habitation.

On the 22nd of January 1880, in Quebec, the rock-crowned mistress of the St. Lawrence, an old and respected gentleman so passed away and his passage gave birth to the above reflections.

Was he great, as worldly greatness is understood?

No!

Was he rich, as the things of earth are regarded?

No!

Why then mark his passage in a special way?

Because living, he was a good citizen, and in his life preserved the continuity of virtue which had been transmitted by his fathers, and which, as a priceless legacy, he bestowed upon his children.

Narcisse Constantin Faucher de Saint Maurice was born on the 24th of May, 1817 at Saint Michel de Bellechasse. His father was Major Charles Faucher de St. Maurice, and his mother was named Marie Genevieve Casanet. To Canadians those names are suggestive of merit, for each of the families in question has given to the church noble sons, to the magistracy, to science and to arms, worthy and distinguished ornaments, amongst whom may be especially named the late Reverend W. Casanet, grand vicar of the Archdiocese of Quebec, and founder of the university of Laval. The family of Faucher is ancient and honorable amongst the families of French-Canadian origin. Originally from Linousin, it can trace its line back to the Iron times of the 13th century, and several representatives of the name yet live in the district of Aunis and Saint Onge in France. The founder of the Canadian branch, Lenoard, came to New France on the 15th of October, 1669. He settled at Sainte Jeanne de Neuville, in the barony of Portneuf, and since that date his descendants have cultivated the soil, spreading their forces even to Acadia, where they yet live and prosper.

The nineteenth of his family, young Narcisse, at the age of seven years, accompanied his eldest brother, L'Abbé Edouard Faucher de Saint Maurice, on his voyage to Restigouche, to which place the intrepid priest had been named as missionary. The days spent in shooting river courses in a canoe, long nights passed on the shore beneath the starry firmament, interminable travels through the unbrageous forests, those "grand old woods" of Canada, so sung by Sangster, all combined to inspire a gentleness of spirit, a tenderness of manner, and a poetry of soul, which gave the subject of our sketch an endearing melancholy, a sweetness of conversation, highly prized by those within his circle. During the course of those travels young Faucher learned the language of the Abenakis, and his interesting reminiscences of that time have been partially preserved by his son, the author of a work entitled "*De Tubord à Babord.*" One of those remembrances is strikingly told by the writer, and is of great historical value, as well as of family pride, for it connects the name of Faucher with the brave effort made to save the lives of the white colonists of Baie des Chaleurs by Père Edouard, before mentioned, the result of which restored peace amongst the Micmac Indians and laid the foundation of a just treatment of our dusky brethren by the Parliament of Lower Canada in 1824.

The young Faucher, after returning from Baie des Chaleurs, entered the seminary of Quebec, having for his class companions such gifted youths as Taschereau, now our beloved Archbishop, Langevin, now Bishop of Rimouski, the deceased Luc Letellier de St. Just, Chauveau, author, ex-premier, David Ross, formerly attorney-general, and amongst a host of others, the immortal priests, Belanger and Darveau.

In 1837 Mr. Faucher was admitted to the study of law, and in 1842 he received his diploma as advocate, upon which he began his professional life with the present Judge Tessier, professor of Laval. For many years he pursued an honorable and lucrative career at the bar, but a lively imagination induced him to abandon the profession for the more active life of speculation in timber and minerals.

A wealthy seigneur under the old feudal system, holding the fiefs of Vitry, Mont-à-peine and Vincennes, he was at different times appointed mayor of Beaumont, and warden of the county of Bellechasse. In 1851, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, he sought the suffrages of the electors of Bellechasse, for a seat in the Legislative Assembly. He was beaten however, by a small majority, by Mr. Chabot, who subsequently became Minister of Public Works; but Mr. Faucher's address to the electors showed that he possessed true statesmanlike qualifications, advocating as he did a project of law to unite Halifax and Quebec by rail, as also a more lively interest than then taken in agricultural progress. To-day a minister of agriculture sits in the council of the nation and of this province, and it is to the honor of the deceased patriot that he was the first man to recommend such an important reform.

In 1852, fickle fortune who had hitherto smiled upon Mr. Faucher, began to frown upon her whilom favorite. A succession of misfortunes, such as the burning of the manorial house of Beaumont, the rising of the river waters which in one night carried off three mills, and the failure of business men in whom he had reposed confidence, undermined the basis of his success, and in consequence, he was obliged to accept a position in the public service. On the 5th of October, 1857, the magistracy of Quebec elected him high constable of Quebec, which charge he filled until forced by sickness to retire; and, as we have before stated, on the 22nd January, 1880, he resigned his soul into the hands of God.

The deceased gentleman was married in 1844, to Mademoiselle C. H. Mercier, daughter of the late Dr. Mercier, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. From this union eleven children were born, of whom but four sons remain.

In the Basilica of Quebec, two days after death his obsequies were chanted, and from that ancient shrine of French-Canadian piety, his mortal remains were removed to the cemetery of Belmont. There amongst thousands of those whose fathers, like unto his, adventured from old France, and by patriotism, devotion, industry and faith planted the cross and civilization upon our shores, he sleeps the sleep which knows no waking; there he awaits the angel's call to the grand, the final resurrection.

LOUIS H. FRECHETTE,

MONTREAL.

LOUIS HONORE FRECHETTE, the poet, is descended from one of the oldest families in the Province of Quebec, the progenitor of the family in this country being from the island of Rhé, France, and an officer under the government of Lower Canada. His immediate ascendants were agriculturists. Louis Fréchette, the father of the poet, was a wharf and bridge builder, and a contractor of public works, and who is still living at Hochelaga. His mother was Marguerite Martineau de l'Ormière, whose father was a captain in the war of 1812-14.

He was born at Levis, on the 16th of November, 1839; was educated at the Quebec seminary and Nicolet college, and while pursuing his studies often gave way to the inspirations of the muse, composing songs and poems which he used to publish in the periodicals, and condensed in 1862 in a small volume entitled *Mes Loirs*. Nearly all the contents of the volume were composed while in college. The little unpretentious work was cordially welcomed in France as well as Canada, the press on either side of the Atlantic commending it for its exhibitions of poetic genius. Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and other French poets of high reputation, commended the work, although the author himself seems not to think much of it.

Mr. Fréchette studied law at Laval university, Quebec, and was called to the bar on the 5th of September, 1864. He left the next year for the United States, and lived for six years in Chicago, becoming naturalized, and being much of the time very actively engaged in politics, editing for three or four years a republican newspaper called *L'Amerique*. During two years of the period spent in Chicago, he acted as corresponding secretary to the Illinois Central railroad company, attending to its foreign correspondence. While a resident of Chicago, Mr. Fréchette published another volume of poems, called *La Voix d'un Exilé*, a political work full of witty and keen satirical thrusts at the Conservatives of Canada, and producing quite a sensation. He also composed a poem of considerable length called *L'Ottawa*, and several theatrical works and novels, which were destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

The same year Mr. Fréchette returned to Canada, and took up his residence at Quebec, to become the Liberal candidate in the county of Levis for the local parliament, against Dr. Blanchet, now Speaker of the House of Commons, and was defeated. He ran again ten months afterwards for the Dominion parliament, and was again defeated, this time by only eleven votes. Nothing daunted, "bating not a jot of heart or hope," in January, 1874, on the downfall of Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet, Mr. Fréchette contested for the third time his native county, and was successful, serving his constituents for five years. In 1878, he was a candidate for re-election, but in that exciting and memorable canvass, the policy of a protective tariff became a prominent and popular issue, and Mr. Fréchette, who is a free trader or revenue tariff man and many others of the ablest men of his party, were defeated. While in parliament he principally advocated the winter navigation scheme proposed by his friend of Levis, E. W. Sewell, the builder of the *Northern Light*, the gallant little steamer which, during, three severe winters fought her way among the icebergs and hummocks of the Northumberland straits. His speeches on that important question attracted considerable attention, and often raised lively debates on the part of those who considered, as the dream of a utopist, this plan for making of Quebec a winter harbour.

On retiring to private life, Mr. Fréchette turned his attention to literary work, which is the most congenial to his taste, and in 1878 brought out a third volume of poems with the odd title *Pêle Mêle*, which was hailed with great enthusiasm by the press generally, and which met

with splendid success, especially in France, where it put him in connection with all the great writers of the day.

So pleased were the *salons* of France with his poems, that they advised him to send a volume to the French academy, and contend for the PRIX MONTRYON. He did so, and won. He sent two volumes in one, called *Les Fleurs Boreales* and *Les Oisillons de Neige*, the latter being a volume of sonnets. It was a grand triumph, placing our subject at the head of Canadian French poets, and giving him the reputation, wide as the world of letters, of being a man of true poetic instincts and powers.

In prose, Mr. Fr  chette has published *Lettres    Basile* (1872), and, we believe, one or two other works, the titles of which we do not recall. We believe he does not set a very high value on them. His great talents are seen to the best advantage in verse. He early addressed himself with great assiduity to the perfecting of himself in the rythmical art, and to the mechanical beauty of his verse adds the far higher graces of genuine poetry—the warmth, the enthusiasm, the unction, the grand flights of true inspiration. The reader finds himself almost unconsciously under the spell of the minstrel, whose imagination, in its affluence remind one of Poe or the best living French poets, carries the reader completely away on the wings of rapture.

In 1876, he married Miss Emma Beaudry, daughter of the late J. B. Beaudry, merchant and banker, and niece of Hon. J. L. Beaudry, of the Legislative Council, and late mayor of Montreal, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH P. CARREAU,

ST. JOHN'S.

JOSEPH PIERRE CARREAU, mayor of the town of St. John's, was born at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, P.Q., on the 29th of April, 1838, his father being Joseph Carreau, a farmer, also born at Ste. Marie. The progenitor of the family in this province came from Bordeaux, France, about 1654, more than a hundred years before the fall of Quebec; and some of the great uncles of our subject lost their lives at the siege of that city. His grandfather, Pierre Carreau, was a member of parliament prior to the union of the Canadas, forty years ago, and, in his prime, was a prominent man in the province. The mother of our subject was Yphig  ine Choquet, whose father was in the second war with the United States, and was in the battle of Chateauguay, under Col. de Salaberry.

Mr. Carreau was educated at the Montreal seminary, where he took a full course in the arts; studied law at St. John's, under Judge Labarge, and in Montreal, under Strachan Bethune, Q.C., and Chief Justice Dorion; and was admitted to the bar in 1862. Since that

date, he has been in general practice at St. John's, doing a prosperous business in the several courts, and having a fair standing in his profession. He is quite active and public-spirited.

In his younger years, Mr. Carreau had quite a taste for military matters; joined the volunteer force in 1860, and rose step by step, until he retired, in 1879, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 21st battalion. He now holds the same rank in the reserve militia of the county of St. John's. He was in active service for two months, during the Fenian raid of 1866, stationed at Pigeon Hill; and in 1870 he was stationed at Dunham Flats. He made a fine military officer.

Col. Carreau was a councillor in the municipality of St. John's for two years, and is now serving his second term as mayor, being quite active and efficient, and having a vigilant eye to the interests of the town. Improvements are progressing under his administration.

Col. Carreau was first married in 1868 to Miss Héloïse Dostalier, of Berthier, she dying in 1871, leaving one child; and the 2nd time, in 1874, to Miss Charlotte Leprohon, daughter of Sheriff Leprohon, of Joliette, having by her two children.

OWEN MURPHY.

QUEBEC.

DESCENDED from one of the oldest and best families in the county of Wexford, Ireland, the subject of our present sketch was born at Stoneham, in the province of Quebec, on the 9th of December, 1829. He was educated under Mr. Robert H. Scot, of Edinburgh, a gentleman of high culture and refined education, with a reputation as a tutor far above the ordinary. The Murphys of Ballinoulart, in Wexford, have been known for generations as one of the most popular families in that district, and we believe we are correct in affirming that Mr. Owen Murphy's father was the only member of this highly esteemed family who has settled in this country, which he did in the early part of the present century. Many in Quebec, at the present moment, remember well the generous and liberal spirit which at all times actuated the father of the subject of this present sketch; and it is a matter of frequent remark, even now, that he possessed some of the highest attributes of which human nature is capable: this, combined with his peculiarly high attainments and cultivated mind, rendered him a highly popular citizen, whose loss it were difficult to replace. As we have before remarked, the family was one of the most popular in the district of Ireland in which they resided. None the less eminent were his three brothers, all of whom attained for themselves very high ecclesiastical honors and dignity. One was, for many years, bishop of Ferns, in Ireland.

He of whom we now write commenced the earlier portion of his training in the commercial world, and was associated with two of the then most important and largest firms in the

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James M. Smith

lumber, ship-owning, produce and milling trades, viz., those of Ross, Shuter & Co., and H. J. Noad & Co. Mr. Owen Murphy exhibited an aptitude and zeal worthy of emulation, in all his business endeavors, which at all times obtained for him the commendations and approval of his employers. This, combined with his indomitable perseverance, which he attributed to his early training and integrity, obtained for him the position he now holds, and the honorable, onerous, responsible and distinguished positions he has held in our midst. For instance, it will be remembered by the people of Quebec that for several years he was a member of the council for St. Peter's ward, an office which obtained for him so much confidence amongst his fellow citizens that we find him in May, 1874, elected to the highest honor and dignity in the city, viz., that of its chief magistrate and mayor. At the expiry of his term of office, such general esteem and favor had he obtained for himself that we hear of him being again unanimously elected for a further term of two years as mayor; and the undeviating zeal, assiduity, integrity, and honest, straight-forward, manly conduct which have actuated him in all his doings in connection with his municipal office, doubtless is the reason of his well deserved popularity, both socially and commercially, at the present time. It is not too much to state that all who came in contact with him acknowledge his claim to the confidence that is reposed in him, and give him credit for the ability and judgment he has at all time displayed so discreetly and ably, and whereby he has earned for himself so much commendation in all his business and social transactions. *Appropos* of the time he retained the office of Mayor, it may not be amiss to quote a brief passage from the *Wexford Independent* of August, 1875, which was published in that journal on the occasion of his paying a visit to England, and, as a matter of course, to the native place of his ancestors. It runs as follows:—

THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC AT WEXFORD.—This respected functionary, accompanied by the Mayoress of Quebec, arrived here on Saturday last from Dublin. His worship is staying at the West Gate hotel; and is a nephew of the late Right Rev. Doctor Murphy, the estimable and lamented bishop of the diocese, the truly apostolic divine, the scholar, and, in every sense, the well-bred Irish gentleman. He is also a nephew of the *ci-devant* pastor of Castlecomer, in the diocese of Ossary, the late very Reverend Lawrence Murphy, and of the late Rev. Michael Murphy, for many years the zealous collaborateur of Father Corrin in the pastoral charge of Wexford. Although born on a foreign soil, Mr. Murphy ardently loves the land of his ancestry—not with wild and misdirected enthusiasm, but like his estimable uncles, with judgment, discretion and sincerity; and in saying that he has inherited many of their distinguished characteristics, we pay him the highest compliment in our power to bestow. At the great international banquet given by the corporation of London (England) lately to the municipal chiefs of the whole civilized world, the mayor of Quebec was chosen to return thanks, not only for the Dominion of Canada but for the municipalities of the United States and the other rising nations of the western world.

Commenting upon the esteem in which Mr. Murphy is held abroad, the *Quebec Chronicle* remarks, under an editorial entitled "Complimentary to Quebec":—

The *Wexford Independent*, in its issue of the 5th inst., publishes a lengthy account of the festive proceedings attending the inauguration of the new city 'corporation' for the current year. It appears that among the distinguished guests present on this marked occasion was the out-going mayor, Mr. Greene, who has already filled this responsible position over the city of Wexford more than half-a-dozen times; and who is also

the chairman of the Wexford fire brigade. In response to the vote of thanks proposed to him as retiring first magistrate of so important and historical a city, Mr. Greene made a lengthy and felicitous speech, in the course of which he used the following exceedingly complimentary expressions to Quebec and its chief civic representative, which we (*Chronicle*) are proud to reproduce :—

'Two great events occurred during the past year in the cities of London and Dublin. The former was a banquet given by the lord mayor (of London, England), unequalled in splendor and magnificence, to which were invited the mayors, not only of the British isles, but of every municipality on the continent, and in the great rising empire of the west—the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. The latter was represented by the mayor of Quebec, a Wexford man—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and nephew of the late Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the lamented bishop of this diocese—(cheers). He was selected to return thanks for his city and the cities and towns of the United States, and never did I,' said the mayor of Wexford, 'take a greater pride in my native country than when I heard him deliver himself with an ability, judgment, tact and eloquence that would do credit to any man—(cheers).'

The following is an extract from the *Chronicles of Leinster*, and is worthy of record in these pages, regarding Mr. Murphy's ancestors :—

The O'Murphys, the O'Murchoes, O'Murphys or Murphy are descended from Henry Feling, chieftain of the Murroes, now called Macamores, in the Barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. They were in possession of it before the English invasion. This Feling was son of Cuma-Kinsellagh, king of Leinster in the fifth century. The head of this family in 1634 lived in Tubberlinmach. He was Connell O'Murchoe, gentleman, the eldest son of Donnell More, 'The O'Murchoe,' son of Art, son of Tiegs. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried in Castle Ellis.* He left five sons : Tiegs was the eldest ; he remained in Wexford ; also James, who possessed an estate in Killineecolly, taken from him by Cromwell. Art went to county Louth in 1641 ; his descendants remained in the north. Another, named Loughlin, lived at Ballyoughna.

Mr. Owen Murphy is a magistrate for the city and district of Quebec. Independent of the many municipal offices Mr. Murphy has filled in the city of Quebec, he is a director of the Quebec Central Railroad ; he has also been president of the St. Patrick society ; president of the St. Patrick literary institute ; for four years he was president of the Quebec turf club, and was one of the committee of management of St. Patrick's church, prior to the change being made in the temporal administration of that establishment. In 1880, he was elected president of the Quebec board of trade for one year, and at the expiration of that period was unanimously re-elected—without a dissentient voice—to fulfil the honorable office for a further term, which he now holds and will retain until April, 1882.

It would be superfluous to add further panegyric upon this highly esteemed citizen of Quebec than that already mentioned in which he is held, both by his friends here and those in the home of his ancestors ; however, it would be doing the subject of our sketch but stinted justice if we omitted to mention that he is one of the few who carry with him the friendship of all classes of society in his native city.

Mr. Murphy is a Roman Catholic ; and has always taken an independent course in politics. Although Mr. Murphy is an independent in politics it must not be inferred that he does not support, and fully carry out, in his political doctrine that Protection is absolutely necessary for the welfare of this country.

* NOTE.—That is the burial place of Mr. Murphy's family in the county of Wexford.

The present improvements in Quebec, which were made during the time Lord Dufferin retained the Governor-Generalship, it would be obviously unfair not to mention were proposed by his lordship and Mr. Murphy, during the time the latter was mayor; and, although they were only completed after he had left the chair of chief magistrate of Quebec, it is well known that the citizens of the ancient city of Canada are indebted to the interests and influences of Lord Dufferin and Mr. Owen Murphy in having them carried out, and thus becoming *un fait accompli*. The result is that we see to-day improvements in Quebec which would do any European city credit, and these have been effected simply from the combined efforts and persuasive arguments of Lord Dufferin and his fellow-countryman, Mr. Owen Murphy.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. HENRY STARNES,

MONTREAL.

HENRY STARNES, member of the Legislative Council for Salaberry, is a grandson of Nathan Starnes, a united empire loyalist, who left the state of New York, and settled in Canada, at the close of the war with the mother country, the family being of Scotch descent. Some members of this family, now living in the New England and other states, spell the name Stearns, which was probably the original name.

Mr. Starnes is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Meville) Starnes, and was born at Kingston, Ontario, October 13, 1816. He was educated at the academy of Rev. Henry Esson, and at Montreal college; learned the mercantile business of James Leslie; became his partner in 1849, and the firm of Leslie, Starnes and Co., wholesale merchants, continued until 1859, doing an extensive and successful business. Mr. Starnes left the mercantile trade to join in organizing the Montreal branch of the Ontario bank, of which he had the charge for about ten years. He is now president of the Montreal branch of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, and has been, and still is, identified with a great many local enterprises and interests. He was president of the Metropolitan bank from its establishment until November, 1875; has been a director of *La Banque du Peuple*; vice-president of the Montreal board of trade, the *St. Jean Baptiste Society*, and the Montreal warehousing company; a director of the Richelieu steamboat company, the Canada engine and machinery company, and the international transportation company; he was at one time warden of trinity house.

Mr. Starnes was mayor of Montreal in 1856-57, and again in 1866-67, and has always taken deep interest in municipal matters, being full of public spirit, and taking much pride in the growth of the city, in which growth he has rendered no inconsiderable aid.

He was for many years connected with the militia, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of 1st Montreal centre reserve.

Mr. Starnes sat for Chateaugay in the Canadian assembly from 1857 to 1863, when he retired; contested Montreal without success in 1857; declined a seat in the Quebec cabinet in 1867, and was appointed to the Legislative Council in the same year.

In August, 1841, Mr. Starnes was joined in wedlock with Miss Eleanor Stuart, of Quebec. They have lost one child, and have four daughters and two sons living, all married but one daughter, who is a nun. Another daughter is the wife of Hon. J. R. D. Tolleneche, of Cheshire, England, and two are the wives of members of the 60th regiment. The elder son, James Leslie Starnes, is in business in Montreal, and the other, Henry Leslie Starnes, is a clerk in the Bank of Montreal.

HON. JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGEOIS,

AYLMER.

THE subject of this brief memoir, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province Quebec, is a native of this Province, being born in the parish of St. Dominique, county of Bagot, on the 19th of May, 1835. His parents were François and Scholastique (Côté) Bourgeois. His grandparents were from Acadia. Judge Bourgeois received a classical education at St. Hyacinthe; studied law at the same place with Maurice Laframboise and Augustin C. Papineau, both since appointed Judges of the Superior Court of this Province; was called to the bar, May 1st, 1858, and practised for eighteen years at St. Hyacinthe. Part of that period he was in partnership with the late Hon. P. Rachand, Provincial Treasurer, during the Joly administration, and part with Hon. Honoré Mercier, who was solicitor-general during the same administration.

At the bar Judge Bourgeois rose rapidly; soon distinguished himself as a municipal lawyer, and had a remunerative practice. He took at once a high stand among such foremost lawyers as Messrs. Sicotte, Papineau, Chagnon, Laframboise, now all Justices of the Superior Court. When M. Sicotte was elevated to the bench, M. Bourgeois took the lead at the St. Hyacinthe bar, and during sixteen years enjoyed an immense practice. His profound learning, his clear judgment, his sterling integrity, and his striking successes, inspired such an immense confidence, that he acted as often as arbitrator, as counsel amongst the litigants. Mr. Bourgeois was a good lawyer, but a better friend, and prevented so many law suits to his clients, that they considered him as a judge, long before his appointment. His elevation to the bench, which was not the result of any ambition, but a recompense to real merit was apprehended in that part of the Province, by both political parties, though he had taken an active and energetic part in political matters.

While at St. Hyacinthe, Judge Bourgeois was one of the leading citizens, and was quite prominent in educational, municipal and other matters. He was school commissioner for a long time; pro-mayor for several years; president at one time of the Literary Association; and first

president of the St. Lawrence and Missisquoi Junction Railway. He showed a good deal of public spirit there, in leading off in various enterprises, to build up the town and the country.

While there he took much interest in politics, being a Reformer, and in 1874, was a candidate to represent the county of Bagot in the House of Commons, but was defeated, his competitor, however, Mr. J. A. Mousseau, having a very small majority.

In June, 1876, he was appointed to his judicial office already mentioned, and moved to Aylmer, the shiretown of Ottawa county, and of the judicial district of Ottawa, which includes two counties. Before removing, a banquet was given to him by prominent men of all parties, and much regret felt at losing so worthy and eminent a man.

Judge Bourgeois was married on the 6th of September, 1859, to Miss Mary Francis Gibson, daughter of William C. and Eliza S. (Bean) Gibson, who were from Vermont, now residents of Aylmer; and of eight children, the fruit of this union, only three, two daughters and one son, Corinne, Adèle and John F. L. are now living.

Judge Bourgeois is a noteworthy example of a self-educated, self-made man, starting at the lower strata of society, and working his way upwards by his own inherent energies and perseverance, to his present exalted position. His father was a day-laborer in very straightened circumstances; but the son was determined to have more than an ordinary elementary education—was bound to have a good knowledge of the classics, the higher mathematics, etc., and not being permitted to enter the seminary at St. Hyacinthe without the scholastic costume, in order to make the purchase, he went from house to house, soliciting the funds from his friends, who said that there was something in the brilliant *garçon*, and cheerfully aided him. Still further to encourage him, he had proffered to him his tuition free. It is of such material, of such plucky lads, that many of our noblest men are made.

HOSPICE A. VERREAU D.L.,

MONTREAL.

HOSPICE ANTHELINE VERREAU, principal of Jacques Cartier normal school, Montreal, is a descendant of a family which came from France and settled in Lower Canada, near Quebec, in 1687. He is a son of Germain Verreau and Marie Ursule Fournier, and was born at l'Islet, P.Q., on the 6th of September, 1828. He was educated at the Quebec seminary, taking a full classical and partial theological course; taught in the same institution for two years, commencing when nineteen years old; and immediately afterwards in Ste. Thérèse college for eight years, being its principal during the latter half of that period. In 1856, Mr. Verreau moved to Montreal, and in March of the following year, on the opening of the Jacques Cartier normal school, he became its principal, a position which he still holds. In addition to

his general work of supervision of the school, he also teaches more or less; chiefly Canadian history and the art of teaching.

In 1873, principal Verreau was sent to Europe by the government, to make investigations in regard to Canadian history, and while on that mission he visited London, Paris, Rome and other important cities, making extensive notes of his travels. Those notes were published, in 1875, in the government report on agriculture.

Principal Verreau is a doctor of letters (Laval); corresponding member of the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie; and an officer of public instruction, France, a position granted by the French government.

Our subject was ordained priest in 1851, by the late bishop Prince, and often officiates in divine services.

Principal Verreau has written some articles on Canadian history for the *Journal of Public Instruction*, and they have attracted considerable attention.

HORACE D. PICKEL,

SWEETSBURG.

HORACE DARIUS PICKEL, high constable of the district of Bedford, and mayor of the village of Sweetsburg, was born in the township of Brome, on the 10th of February, 1838, being the son of Thomas and Asenath (McCoy) Pickel. His father was from the valley of the Hudson, New York, and of German descent; and his mother was from the same state, and of Scotch descent. Horace received only a common school education, afterwards supplementing it with private study; followed farming, the occupation of his father, until eighteen years of age; then commenced speculating in produce, etc., continuing that business and serving as bailiff until 1861, when he was appointed high constable of the district before mentioned, an office for which he seems admirably adapted. He is rarely excelled by any officer in the ability, zeal and promptness with which he discharges his official duties. His manners, habits and knowledge of human nature peculiarly adapt him to his delicate office. He has aided greatly in the detection of offenders; and the comparative immunity from crime which exists here is owing a good deal to his vigilance; he is the chief officer of the provincial detective agency in this section.

Mr. Pickel has been mayor of the village in which he resides since its incorporation in 1874, and also a member of the county council the same length of time. He has likewise been manager of his school district, taking much interest in educational matters, and in everything, in fact, pertaining to the prosperity of the village and county.

Mr. Pickel was a member of the Home Guards during the Fenian raids, but the company, of which his brother, Martin A. Pickel, was captain, was not called into service. He is a knight-

templar, knight of the religious orders of St. John, Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, and has held nearly every office in the Masonic order, including that of district deputy grand master under the grand lodge of Canada. He is conservative in politics, and usually quite active as well as influential.

In December, 1864, he married Miss Ruhamah Benham, daughter of Solomon Benham, of Brome, and they have one son, Follin Horace, aged fifteen years, who is pursuing his studies with great avidity.

CHARLES E. LEVEY,

QUEBEC.

OUR Quebec volume would be incomplete without a brief sketch of the life of the late fine old English gentleman, and highly esteemed and respected citizen of this city. Born near Portsmouth, England, in 1793, where he was educated, the late Charles E. Levey left the old country in early life and settled at Demerara, W. I., where he purchased a large sugar plantation, on which he resided for about fifteen years, until he finally settled in Quebec. He was present at the time of the rebellion of the negroes in 1828, and took with other settlers an active part in suppressing the revolt. In 1828 he chartered a vessel and sailed from Demerara to Quebec, where his brother, the late Lionel Levey, then one of the most prominent merchants in the timber trade, was residing. In 1829 Lionel Levey died, and left the whole of his business to the late Charles E. Levey, the subject of our present sketch. This resulted in the latter selling off the whole of his valuable estate in Demerara, and eventually becoming a settler in Quebec, where he continued to carry on the business of his deceased brother, as a merchant, until he retired in 1868. For honesty and integrity in all business transactions, both he and his brother obtained a deservedly well earned repute throughout the whole commercial community of the world, and it was well said of both, by all whom they had business transactions with, that their word was as good as most men's bonds.

In 1847 he married Miss Jemima Boxer, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Boxer, an officer well known and highly esteemed in Her Majesty's navy. If we remember correctly, the late admiral, in the early portion of his career in the service, served in one of the arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, and afterwards as harbor master at Balaklava, where he died the honored death of a sailor at the post of duty during the Crimean war, irrespective of these arduous and responsible duties, he was an officer of considerable distinction, and was regarded by the fellows of the Royal Geographical Society in England and other kindred institutions, famed for their erudite scientific and professional members, as one of the foremost of their fraternity. For some years the late Admiral resided with his family in Quebec, and was universally esteemed socially.

The subject of our sketch was the founder and first president of the Union Bank of Lower Canada; a director, and we believe the largest shareholder of the Quebec Gas Co., as well as a holder of considerable property in and about the city.

He took more than ordinary interest in all agricultural pursuits, and in any thing connected with live stock; and his especial predilection for all and anything appertaining to horticultural pursuits was well known throughout Quebec, and we believe he was one of the most active founders of the Quebec Tandem Club. He patronized and largely contributed to many charitable institutions in Quebec and elsewhere, and was distinguished for his many humane sympathising characteristics; and in his death Quebec lost one of her most highly respected citizens. He passed away on the 29th August, 1880, at his charming and picturesque residence at Catarqui, on the St. Lawrence, where his widow now resides.

By the marriage there was issue two sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter and one son died in infancy, the others Charles Ernest, and Florence (now Mrs. West, who resides in Ireland), only surviving.

MATHEW H. GAULT, J.P., M.P.,

MONTREAL.

MATHEW HAMILTON GAULT, who represents Montreal West in the Dominion Parliament, is a son of the late Leslie Gault, many years a merchant and ship-owner at Strabane, county of Tyrone, Ireland, and of Mary Hamilton, of Trenta House, county of Donegal, his birth being dated at Strabane in July, 1822. He was educated in the public schools of Strabane; came to Canada when he had reached his majority; settled in Montreal, which has been his home for thirty-seven years; learned the business of insurance, and is still engaged in it. He is manager of the British America Assurance Company for the province of Quebec; agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; chief agent of the Royal Insurance Company of England; vice-president of the Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company; director of the Montreal Assurance Company; of the Dominion Telegraph Company; of the Hochelaga, Valleyfield and Stormont Cotton Companies; the Windsor Hotel Company; and of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company; vice-president of the Montreal Mining Company; and of the Railway and News Advertising Company; and president of the Exchange Bank of Canada, and of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company. He was the founder of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal; the parent society of the Dominion. For many years he took an active interest in the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, from which he retired, retaining his rank as captain.

Mr. Gault was elected to Parliament to represent Montreal West, in September, 1878, having an unprecedented majority of more than 1,700 voters, being, probably the most popular man in

that riding. He is a Conservative, strongly advocating protection to home industries, and hence much pleased with the revision of the tariff, which took place at the first session of the fourth Parliament in February, 1879.

Mr. Gault is a member of the Church of England; was warden of Christ Church for several years, and has been a delegate from Christ Church to the Diocesan Synod of Montreal. His character has always stood far above reproach.

In May, 1854, Mr. Gault was joined in marriage at Montreal, with Miss Elizabeth J. Bourne, only daughter of George Bourne, and they have eleven children living, and have lost five.

MARIE EMERY GERVAIS, M.D.,

THREE RIVERS.

ONE of the eminent and rising men as a medical practitioner in Three Rivers is the gentleman that heads this sketch. Descended from an old French family, who in the early part of the present century migrated from France and settled in the now enterprising and prosperous little city on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Dr. Gervais has most deservedly won for himself the good will of the whole community in that neighborhood. He was born in Three Rivers on the 13th of December, 1845, and is the son of Louis Emery Gervais, Esq., a merchant of good repute of that city and a highly esteemed citizen who was town councillor there for over twenty years; his mother was a Miss Julie Huart, of Point Levis, whose father was an agriculturist and much respected. The doctor was educated at the college, Three Rivers, and afterwards studied medicine at the Victoria college, Montreal, finally completing them at the affiliated institution at Cobourg, Ont., from which latter he obtained his diploma and graduated as M.D.; he has been a city councillor for some few years and was again returned by acclamation in July, 1881. Since he passed his final examination, he has been at practice in the place of his birth, where he enjoys a more than ordinary amount of confidence amongst his numerous and vastly increasing number of patients from his kind and careful attention to all who come under his care in his humane profession; he is also a member of the medical board of the Province of Quebec, to which office he was elected for three years in July, 1880.

In his native city he enjoys the friendship and esteem of all, and in fact wherever he becomes known he is one of those gentlemen—of the Lord Dufferin type—who knows so well how to make friends and never foster an unkind regard, that his name is legion. The Gervais family are and have been all known as long lived ones, his father, who is now 60 years of age, and his mother 57 years, are both still alive.

On the 6th of August, 1870, he married Miss Marie Madelaine Etuchienne Normand, daughter of the late Edward Normand, Esq., Three Rivers, by which alliance there has been

issue five children, all of whom survive. The Normand family formerly were and now are well known in Three Rivers for their many estimable and philanthropic characteristics, and the doctor would appear to have inherited by his alliance with the family all these traits.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ELGEAR LA MONTAGNE,

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELGEAR LA MONTAGNE, is the son of Michael, and grand son of Xavier La Montagne. The latter came to this country from France, in 1817, and settled in St. Gervais, county of Bellechasse. Colonel La Montagne was born in the city of Quebec, on 28th June, 1831, where his father, who was a much respected citizen, had resided for some years. His mother, Eleonor Hardy de Chatillon, was a daughter of Hyacinthe de Chatillon, who settled in Canada about the same time as the La Montagnes and took up their residence at Cap Santé, county of Portneuf. Colonel Montagne was educated in the seminary of Quebec, and was appointed to the militia of Canada as a lieutenant in the Quebec field battery, on the 31st August, 1855. He was promoted to captain in command of the Quebec field battery in July, 1858, and retaining this post for seventeen years, was promoted to the rank of major in July, 1862, subsequently being gazetted Brigade Major with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1866. He has on several occasions been sent with troops to the Red River and in every instance his services have elicited considerable praises from his immediate superiors. Colonel La Montagne at present holds the appointment of Brigade Major of the 7th military district, and is the oldest commissioned officer in the volunteer militia,* and retains for himself an universal popularity with his brother officers, not only in the arm of the service under which he has been so closely attached for so many years, but also with the other branches as being a thoroughly practical artilleryman, as well as one of the most efficient officers in the whole Dominion.

He married on the 12th October, 1880 Mary (Minnie) Lee, daughter of T. C. Lee, Esq., the well-known shipbuilder of Quebec.

*Act of 1855.

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HON. ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, Q.C., C.M.G., P.C.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

IN 1762, four brothers of the name of Archibald, settled at Truro, County of Colchester, N. S., all of whom married and had families, two or three of them quite large. From these four brothers, who became grantees of land in Truro and that vicinity, have sprung most, if not all, the families of that name now scattered over this Province and other Provinces of the Dominion; and representatives of them have honored the several liberal professions, and filled nearly every position of great trust and responsibility in the Legislature and Government of Nova Scotia.

The subject of this sketch, Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia, is a great-grandson of Samuel Archibald, one of the four brothers already referred to, grandson of James Archibald, at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Nova Scotia, and son of Samuel Archibald, Esq., his birth being dated at Truro on the 18th of May, 1814. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Archibald, first coroner of the district of Colchester, and represented that county in Parliament for years.

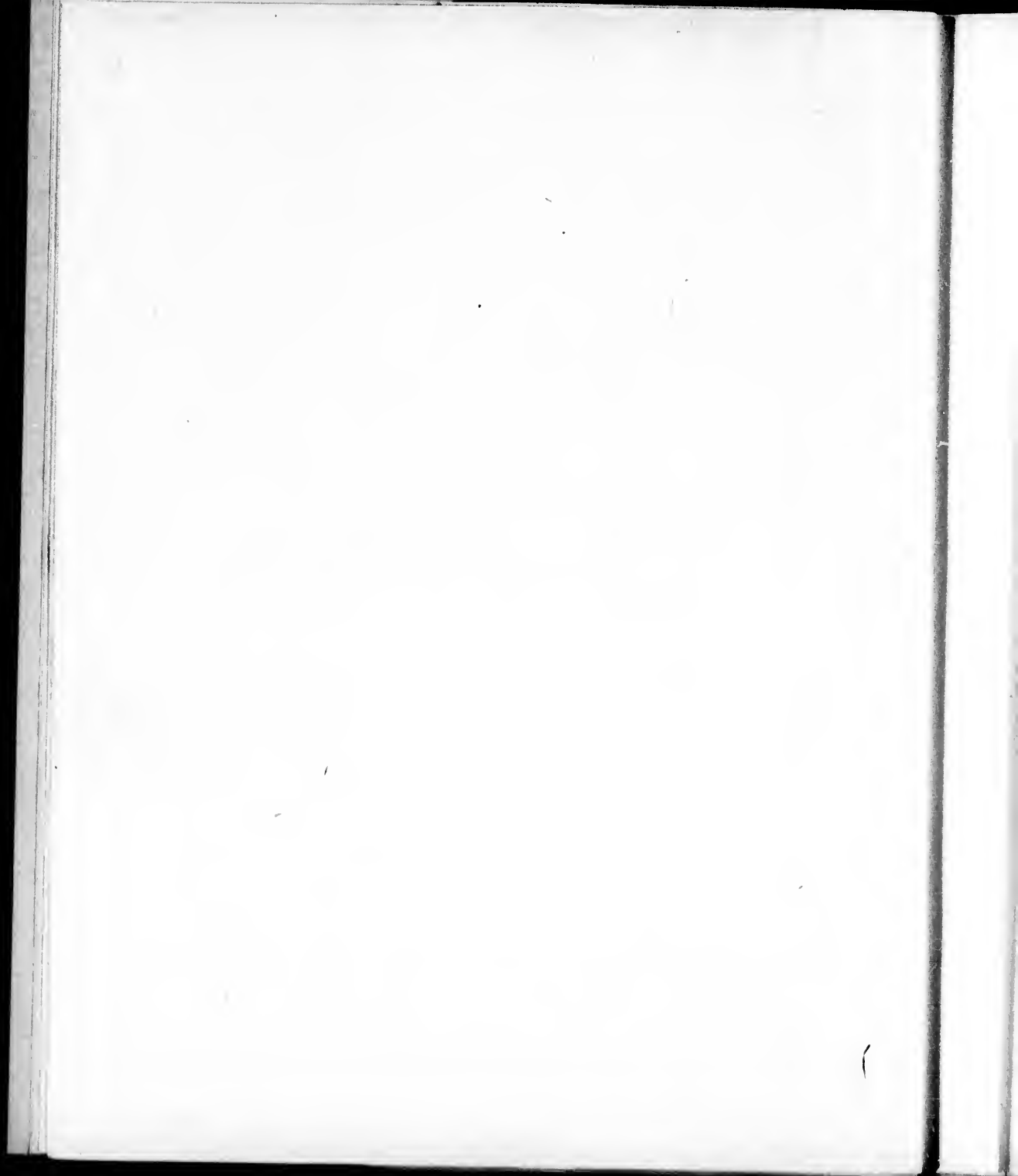
He was educated at the Pictou academy, under the late Dr. McCulloch, who had the training of many other young men who have held or are now holding various high positions. He read law at Halifax with William Sutherland, late Recorder of that city; was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1838, and to that of Nova Scotia in 1839, and practised for many years at Truro and Halifax. He was created a Queen's Counsel about 1855. Almost from the start he took a high rank at the bar.

We first find Gov. Archibald in public life in 1851, when he took his seat in the Nova Scotia Assembly for the county of Colchester, and sat until 1859, when the county was divided, and he was returned for South Colchester, which constituency he continued to represent until the Confederation (1867). During those earlier years of his public life, he was quite prominent in legislative matters, and held more than one office in the Government, being a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor General from August 14, 1856, till the resignation of the Government, February 14, 1857, and Attorney General from February 10, 1863. We learn from the "Parliamentary Companion" and other sources that, while in the Local Legislature, he carried bills for regulating municipal assessments; in reference to the gold fields of the Province; restricting elective franchise, previously universal, to ratepayers, and aided in maturing very important measures having reference to the cause of education.

In 1864 he seconded, as leader of the Opposition, Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, the Premier's motion in the Assembly, for an address to His Excellency, the Administrator of the



Manly, the future



Government, requesting him to appoint delegates to confer with delegates appointed by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of considering the subject of a union of the three Provinces under one Government and with one Legislature.

Previous to that date, as early in fact as 1857, he had been sent as a delegate, in company with Hon. J. W. Johnston, since deceased, to England, to arrange the terms of settlement with the British Government and the General Mining Association, in regard to the mines of the Province, and to ascertain the views of the British Government on the question of the union of the Provinces. One happy result of these Commissioners' labors, was to secure to the Association all their rights and privileges.

He was a delegate to the Quebec conference held in 1861 to discuss the question of an Intercolonial Railway, and has always stood ready to help forward internal improvements.

Gov. Archibald was one of the foremost men in this Province in advocating the cause of Confederation; attended the Charlottetown Union conference in June, 1864, the Quebec conference held a few months later in the same year, and the final London (Eng.) conference to complete the terms of Confederation, held in the winter of 1866-67, having meanwhile fought the battle for union with a courageous spirit in the Legislative Assembly, making on this subject, one or two of his ablest extemporaneous speeches previous to Confederation.

Gov. Archibald sat for Colchester in the House of Commons from September, 1869, until appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba in May, 1870, resigning in May, 1873. He was appointed Judge of Equity on the 24th of June, 1873, and held that office until the 4th of the next month, when, on the death of Lieut.-Governor Howe, he was appointed to that high office, the duties of which he is still discharging with eminent satisfaction, being re-appointed by the present Government. All political parties recognize his great abilities and peculiar fitness for his present office. The Queen created him a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in 1872, on account of services in Manitoba.

Gov. Archibald was one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway under Sir Hugh Allan (1873), and has always been ready to promote any enterprise calculated to contribute to the welfare of the Dominion of Canada. He is a man of broad views and generous impulses and a statesman whom the country delights to honor.

Gov. Archibald has made a great many speeches, on a variety of occasions, always adapting himself to his audience, and never fails to interest and please. A friend has placed in our hands, a Halifax paper of October 3, 1877, which contains a speech of the Governor, made at the opening of the Exhibition held at Kentville at that time. We give the last paragraph:—

"The present condition of agriculture, particularly in the older and more advanced counties, is such as we need not be ashamed of. Contrasted with what it was a few years ago, we may well be proud of it. If we have made great advances, if the interest in agriculture already created gives an assurance of a still steady advance, we owe it largely to the influence of such exhibitions as these. It would be difficult to measure the good they have already done; and if

farmers are now proud of their calling—if they feel that they are engaged in a pursuit as dignified as it is attractive—if they find they are no longer the Helots of modern life—the hewers of wood and drawers of water—if they consider themselves and are considered by others, to be elevated to rank—to what Lord Beaconsfield calls a ‘territorial democracy,’ they are largely indebted for this improved position to the better views which exhibitions like this have created and diffused. You, farmers, owe it to your order to do all you can to encourage them. Your presence here in such large numbers shows you are not insensible of this duty, and affords the only reward which is sought by these gentlemen who have devoted their energies to this work. It gives me great pleasure again to congratulate them on the success which crowns their labors to-day.”

He married on the 1st of June, 1843, Elizabeth A., only daughter of the Rev. John Burnyeat, of Truro, and they have three daughters.

HON. SAMUEL CREELMAN, L.C.,

UPPER STEWIACKE.

THE subject of this sketch is a great-grandson of Samuel Creelman, senior, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to Nova Scotia in 1762, and after living awhile at Lunenburg and Halifax, went to Amherst, where he was residing in 1772, when the census of Nova Scotia was taken; he removed thence to Truro, where he died about the year 1810. His son, Samuel Creelman, junior, came from the old country with his father; was with him at the several towns mentioned above, and went from Truro to Stewiacke in 1784, being one of the grantees of the latter township, and was there engaged in the cultivation of the soil until his death in 1835, at the ripe age of 84 years; he became the possessor of a sufficient quantity of land in the new settlement to furnish each of his six sons with a good sized intervalle farm on the river.

Our subject was born at Upper Stewiacke on the 19th of November, 1808, being a son of William and Hannah (Tupper) Creelman; his mother was a daughter of Samuel Tupper, Esq., and is a distant relative of Sir Charles Tupper.

He received an ordinary English education, and was engaged during a portion of three or four years in teaching in different places; he was with his father on the farm until of age, after which he was in trade two or three years at Stewiacke; then took part of his father's farm, and re-engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed in person or by proxy, until the present time, the farm which he now owns being within a mile of the place where he was born; he is the principal proprietor of the woollen factory at Newton Mills, Upper Stewiacke.

In 1834, he married Elizabeth Elliott Ellis, and she is still living. They have no children.

Mr. Creelman was financial secretary and member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia from 1851 to 1856; was chief gold commissioner from 1862 to 1863, and a second time a member of the Government for part of the year 1867. He represented the county of Colchester in the Legislative Assembly from 1847 to 1851, and South Colchester from the latter date until 1853, when he was defeated; he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council





L. E. Barber

in 1860, and resigned in 1862, on being appointed gold commissioner, and was re-appointed to the Legislative Council in 1867, and was the leader of the opposition in that body until the change of government took place after the election of 1878, when he accepted the office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, which he now holds.

The politics of Mr. Creelman have always been Liberal, and he is a man of much influence in that party. In the promotion of means for the advancement of education he has ever been an earnest and efficient worker; he introduced the bill for the establishment of a Provincial Normal School, and was chairman of the commission appointed by the government for the erection of the first normal school building in Truro.

Some of the best work performed by him has been in connection with reformatory movements and Christian enterprises; he joined a temperance society in 1830, when that subject first began to be agitated in this province, and has been a consistent and earnest worker in that cause for fifty years; he joined the Sons of Temperance in 1849: was elected grand worthy patriarch of the grand division of the order in Nova Scotia in 1868, and is president of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, and a member of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, being initiated in that body in 1870.

At the centennial celebration of the settlement of Stewiacke, held in 1880, Mr. Creelman was one of the speakers, and gave an address of very great interest on the first settlers and their social history, which was published and widely read.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Upper Stewiacke; has been elected three times to the general assembly of that denomination, and on several occasions to the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, and is a life member of the Nova Scotia Bible Society, and was at one time vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Halifax, and was elected president of the Sabbath-school connection of the Maritime Provinces in the year 1878.

Mr. Creelman is not what could be called a "showy" man; he is plain, outspoken, yet unpretentious and conscientious, doing as well as knowing what is right. No province is likely to have too many of his class of citizens.

HON. LORAN E. BAKER,

YARMOUTH N.S.

LORAN ELLIS BAKER, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is a native of Yarmouth, dating his birth on the 13th of May, 1831, his parents being Ellis and Delina (Kenney) Baker; his paternal ancestors were from Massachusetts, coming into this province in the latter part of the last century; his mother's family were early settlers in Barrington, county of Shelburne. Mr. Baker received his education in Yarmouth, finishing at the academy, paying some attention to Latin and French, but giving his time mainly to the practical English branches: having finished his studies, he became a clerk for W. H. Townsend, merchant, Yarmouth, and in 1855 went into general business and ship-building for himself, in company with John Young, the firm name being Young and Baker. This partnership was dissolved in 1864, and since that date the subject of this sketch has been operating alone as a general ship-owner, banker, etc., and has made a marked success of his business, he being among the leading capital-

ists of the town; his accumulations are the fruit of his steady business tact, cautiously and honestly put forth, and are eminently creditable to his industry.

Mr. Baker is president of the Bank of Yarmouth and of the Marine Railway, vice-president of the Yarmouth agricultural society, and Yarmouth insurance company, and a president of the Western Counties Railway and vice-president of the "Mountain Cemetery Co.;" he is very enterprising and public-spirited and identifies himself with any movement likely to develop the national or other interests of the town, county or province. In 1872 he founded a museum and public library together, which is free to the community, and open every Saturday for the drawing and exchange of books. In founding this institution Mr. Baker has shown himself a public benefactor, and his generosity is thoroughly appreciated by his fellow citizens. Ships sail from Yarmouth to every part of the world, and he has excellent facilities for enlarging the museum, which is growing every year. In it is the largest and best specimen of spar the writer ever saw—no doubt the most valuable in the Dominion of Canada. In all departments the samples are highly attractive, and the museum is becoming a favorable resort for strangers as well as citizens.

Mr. Baker was called to the Legislative Council on the 25th of February, 1878, and is consequently a comparatively new man in legislative experience. Judging from his business qualities and his brilliant success in managing his own personal matters, he is likely to make his mark in the Council.

Mr. Baker is a member of Trinity church and senior warden of the same, a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent institutions, and a man of unquestioned purity of character.

He was first married, in 1857, to Mary E. daughter of Dr. J. B. Bond, of Yarmouth, she dying in 1868; the second time in 1870, to Frances J., daughter of H. G. Ferish, M.D., of Yarmouth she dying in 1871, and the third time, in 1873, to Mary I., daughter of George B. Creighton, Esq., of Dartmouth, N. S.; he has one child, a daughter, living, by his first wife, and three sons by the last.

HON. JOHN W. RITCHIE,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN WILLIAM RITCHIE, one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, was born at Annapolis, in this province, on the 26th of March, 1808; his father was Thomas Ritchie who was, for many years, an influential member of the legislature, and was subsequently appointed a judge; his grandfather, John Ritchie, came from Scotland, and after residing some time in New York, came to this province and settled at Annapolis several years before the commencement of the American revolution; his mother was Eliza Wildman Johnston, whose father and maternal grandfather resided in the Southern States, and adhering to the royal cause, they both obtained commissions and joined the army and continued with it till the close of the contest. Mrs. Ritchie was the sister of the Hon. James W. Johnston, judge in equity, who died a few years ago, upwards of 80 years of age. The subject of this sketch studied law under him and was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised his profession in Halifax until he went on the bench.

A gentleman who has known Judge Ritchie for forty years, states that he is a clear-headed and sound lawyer; that no man is more highly respected in this community, both as a judge and as a private citizen; that he is a warm friend and an agreeable companion; and that in his official capacity he has the entire confidence of the legal profession.

In 1854, Judge Ritchie was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and also of the Executive Council, and Solicitor-General.

In 1866, he was appointed one of the delegates to England to arrange the terms of Confederation and the constitution of the Dominion, in which he took a deep interest.

In 1867, he was called, by Royal proclamation, to the Senate, in which he held a seat till his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court, in 1870. Three years afterwards he was appointed judge in equity and judge ordinary of the court for divorce and matrimonial causes.

Judge Ritchie married in 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Hon. William Bruce Almon; they have had twelve children, nine of whom are now living, three sons and six daughters. Two of his sons, Thomas and George are barristers, practising in Halifax, and the other, John L. Ritchie, is a surgeon in the army, now serving in South Africa.

EDWARD D. DAVISON,

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.

EDWARD DORAN DAVISON, the leading lumber manufacturer in the Province of Nova Scotia, is a great grandson of one of the original grantees of the township of Horton, county of King's (1762), and was born at Mill village, Queen's county, Nova Scotia, on the 10th of June, 1819, his father being Samuel Davison, a farmer, who was born in Horton, and died on the old Doran estate, at Mill Village, in 1825; his mother was Eleanor Doran, daughter of Patrick Doran, who was an Irishman of Saxon stock, and who came to Nova Scotia from Newfoundland, and was a man of much note, being a magistrate for many years, and captain of militia under Colonel Perkins, holding his commission (dated in 1793), from Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Wentworth, that commission being in the hands of our subject; his mother died in 1829, when he was placed in the care of an aunt, Catherine Doran, until he was old enough to take care of the property which was left him by his maternal grandfather. He received an ordinary English education, and at seventeen years of age took charge of that property which he still owns.

Mr. Davison has been in the lumber business since his early manhood. In 1869, he removed to Bridgewater, county of Lunenburg, directly on La Have, down which river his lumber is floated.

His three sons, Charles Henry, Edward D. and Francis, are in company with him, and they cut usually from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet per annum, and in 1885, cut 13,000,000, believed to be the largest amount cut by any one firm in the province.

Mr. Davison and his sons own something like 100,000 acres of timber land in King's, Annapolis and Lunenburg counties, and our subject has also thousands of acres in Queen's county, devoted partially to agricultural purposes, 600 of it being the old homestead.

Mr. Davison has always had a careful oversight of his business, and has rarely accepted office. Once (1853), he was beguiled with contesting Queen's county for the Legislative Assem-

bly, and was successful, being in parliament for four years, and having among his associates, Adams G. Archibald, Joseph Howe, Charles Tupper, William A. Henry, William Young and others, who have since risen to distinction in the province or the Dominion.

In his younger years, Mr. Davison was connected with the militia, and rose to the rank of captain, 5th company, 2nd battalion, Queen's county militia.

In 1839, he married Desiah Mack, daughter of Elisha Mack, of Mill Village, whose grandfather, Samuel Mack came to Nova Scotia from Connecticut about 1764, and was a prominent man in his day. Mrs. Davison is the mother of ten children, all living but two. William grew up; became a seaman; was sick in England, and returned home and died. Annie died while attending school at Sackville academy. Besides the three sons already mentioned, are five daughters; Catherine, the widow of John Struthers, M. D., late of King's county, and son of Rev. George Struthers, formerly a Presbyterian minister at Cornwallis; Eleanor married to Bernard E. Rogers, of Yarmouth; Mary D. to Rev. Caleb Parker, a Methodist minister; Elizabeth De Wolf, who is in the State of New York, and Amelia Freeman, who is pursuing her studies at home.

The eldest son, C. H. Davison, was elected to the local parliament in 1876, and served two sessions, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. M. B. Des Brisay, on his elevation to the bench. All the sons are smart enterprising men.

Our subject, it should be added is a natural and ingenious mechanic, making all his mills, and never allowing a slip-shod piece of work to pass out of his hands; his lumber commands the top figures in the European market, and no better deals than his, it is safe to say, cross the Atlantic.

HON. JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, M.E.C.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN SPARROW DAVID THOMPSON, attorney-general of the Province of Nova Scotia, dates his birth at Halifax, on the 10th of November, 1844; his father was John Sparrow Thompson, who was from Waterford, Ireland, for some time Queen's printer, and afterwards superintendent of money order system in Nova Scotia, dying at Halifax, in 1867; and his mother was Charlotte Pottinger, who was from the north of Scotland. She is still living.

Mr. Thompson was educated in the common schools of this city, and the Free Church academy; read law with Henry Pryor, Q.C., stipendiary magistrate of Halifax; and was called to the bar in 1865, soon taking a front position among the legal fraternity of the county and province.

He has acted as counsel in nearly all the important causes which have arisen since his admission, and was also retained as counsel on behalf of the United States, to act with the American lawyers before the Fishery Commission, which sat at Halifax in 1877, under the treaty of Washington.

Mr. Thompson was an alderman of the city of Halifax for six years; a school commissioner about the same length of time, being vice-chairman and chairman of that board; and was a member of the senate of the university of Halifax.

Mr. Thompson was first elected to the Legislative Assembly, to represent Antigonish, on the resignation of the sitting member, John J. McKinnon, in November, 1877; was re-elected by

acclamation at the next general election, held in September, 1878, and was appointed attorney-general in October, 1878, on the formation of a Liberal Conservative cabinet, from the ranks of the party that had triumphed at the general election a month previously. He was created a Queen's Counsel by the appointment of the Governor General of Canada, in May, 1879; he is president of the Nova Scotia barristers' society.

Being the first attorney-general in Nova Scotia since the union, in 1867, who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, he has secured for the bar, an increased influence in the legislation of the country which was much needed.

Mr. Thompson was married, in 1870, to Miss Annie E. Affleck, of Halifax, and they have four children. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

HON. ALEXANDER STEWART.

HALIFAX, N. S.

ALEXANDER STEWART was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 30th day of January, A.D. 1794; he was the son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister who had recently immigrated with his wife to this country—her maiden name was Elizabeth Bremner. He was the eldest of a family of three—one brother, James, subsequently his partner, and one of the most learned and able lawyers in the province—and a sister, Elizabeth, afterwards married to Silas H. Morse, Esquire, of Amherst. His father died when he was quite young, leaving his widow and three children in very straitened circumstances. His mother afterwards married Stephen Oxley, of River Philip, in the county of Cumberland.

Alexander Stewart received his education at the Halifax grammar school. The short period which the narrow means of his mother enabled him to obtain an education must have been made good use of. He was a first rate English scholar and writer, and possessed a good knowledge of Latin. Through the assistance of some friends, he obtained a situation in the Ordnance Department at Halifax as a clerk. He remained in this position for some years, and won the confidence and esteem of the officers of this department. When he finally resolved to quit this employment, its head remonstrated with him saying, that, if he remained, he would rise to be chief clerk. Stewart replied that "he would not remain, if he could not rise to be higher than the chief of the department himself."

He next entered the mercantile house of a man named Moody, doing a large West India business, and subsequently was admitted as a member of the firm. In a few years he had amassed enough money to enable him to retire in order to devote himself to the study of the law which had been the ambition of his life.

Accordingly he was articled at first to a lawyer named Kidston, in Halifax, and subsequently at Amherst, and completed his studies with his brother-in-law, the Honorable James S. Morse, and was admitted as an attorney on the 14th day of March, A.D. 1821, and a barrister of the superior court on the following year.

While still in the firm of Moody and Stewart he had married, on the 26th of June, 1816, Sarah, sister of Hon. Mr. Morse, referred to before, and by her had five children—four daughters and one son.

After being called to the bar he commenced practising in Cumberland County, residing at Amherst, the shire town. He rapidly gained a very large and lucrative practice. So successful was he, and so wide was his reputation, that he enjoyed not only a commanding practice in his own county, but was eagerly sought after in the adjoining county of Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick, and in fact pursued his profession in many other counties throughout that province.

He was first elected to the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia in 1826, and represented Cumberland county until the year 1837, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council, and subsequently became a member of the Executive Council in 1840.

In the meantime he had removed to Halifax, and continued to practise his profession in that city until he was elevated to the Bench as master of the rolls, and judge of the court of chancery, and of the court of vice-admiralty in 1846, on the death of his distinguished predecessor Mr. Archibald. He filled the position of Judge of the court of chancery until it was abolished by the Legislature in 1855, when he retired with a pension for life.

In the year 1856 he was honored by being made a Companion of the Bath, being the first colonial man of distinction to whom that honor was awarded. He continued to act as judge of the court of vice-admiralty until his death, which happened at Halifax on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1868, in the 71st year of his age. He was buried in the English churchyard at Amherst, 5th January, 1868.

The New Glasgow *Plainsdealer* published not long ago a series of sketches of the contemporaries of Hon. Joseph Howe, one of them having reference to our subject, of whom the writer thus spoke :

Stewart, physically, was a handsome man ; and intellectually he stood high among Nova Scotia's distinguished men forty or fifty years ago. There is not in our Local Legislature at present a man of such startling eloquence and commanding ability. Were the equal of him, by some accident or chance, suddenly placed in our assembly to-day, what a sensation would thereby be created ! What a shaking of dry bones ! In the presence of such an eagle, there would be a fluttering among the sparrows.

HON. DANIEL MCN. PARKER, M.D.,

DARTMOUTH, N. S.

DANIEL MCNEILL PARKER, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and one of the leading physicians in Halifax county, dates his birth at Windsor, county of Hants, N. S., on the 28th of April, 1822 ; he is of Yorkshire descent, his grandfather coming from that county in England to this province, and settling in Hants county, in 1775. His father is Francis Parker, Esq., who is still living at the age of eighty-four years ; his mother was Mary Janet McNeill, daughter of the late Captain Daniel McNeill, of the British service, a North Carolinian by birth.

Dr. Parker received an academic education at Windsor and Horton ; studied medicine with the late Hon. William Bruce Almon, and took his medical and surgical degrees at Edinburgh university, and has been, in the practice of his profession, at Halifax, since 1845 ; he has been chairman of the hospital for the insane, and president of the medical society of Nova Scotia, and of the Canadian medical association, and has the highest esteem of the medical fraternity in his wide circle of acquaintances.

The doctor has been, and still is, connected with institutions and enterprises of almost every class, being at one time a commissioner of the provincial hospital and poor's asylum; president of the inebriate asylum, Dartmouth; president of the mechanics' institute, Halifax; and director of the Acadian provident association; and he is now a governor of Acadia college; director of the Halifax gas company; president of the Halifax and Dartmouth steam-bond company; and of the Halifax deaf and dumb institution; and a director of the Nova Scotia permanent benefit building society.

Dr. Parker was called to the Legislative Council in 1867; his politics are Conservative; his religious connection is with the Baptists; and he is a deacon of the Granville street church, of Halifax.

He was first married, in 1843, to Eliza Ritchie, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnston, of Nova Scotia, she dying in 1853, leaving one son, who died while a medical student at Edinburgh; and the second time, in 1854, to Fanny H., daughter of Hon. W. A. Black, member of the Legislative Council, by whom he has had six children, four of them, one son and three daughters, yet living, the former, William Frederick, graduating from Acadia college class, 1881.

Dr. Parker resides at Dartmouth, across the harbor, but has an office in Halifax, acting however only as consulting physician. Besides attending to his professional, and, at certain times, his legislative duties, his connection with numerous other bodies, partially enumerated above, requires a good deal of his attention, and he is a very busy man; he gives no insignificant part of his time to his benevolent work, for which he can look for no compensation except the satisfaction which comes from doing one's duty.

STEPHEN FINCK,

LUNENBURG, N. S.

ONE of the self-made men, prominent merchants, and officials of Lunenburg, is Stephen Finck, a native of the town of Lunenburg, dating his birth on the 8th of November, 1838. His parents are Lewis and Lucy C. (Eisenhauer) Finck, both of German descent, and representing families which settled in this country nearly a century ago.

Stephen Finck received such an English education as the common schools of Lunenburg could furnish, and early went into a store here as clerk, subsequently serving in the same capacity in the city of Halifax. In 1860 he commenced business for himself at Lunenburg, in company with his younger brother, Lewis S. Finck, who died in 1866. Since that date our subject has been alone in business, dealing in general merchandise. He commenced on a very small capital, the fruit of his industry; expanded his stock from time to time, as his means increased, and has for some years been one of the leading merchants in Lunenburg. No business man in the place enjoys a better reputation for prudent management, and straightforward, honorable dealing, than Mr. Finck, whose name, wherever known, is a synonym for integrity and promptness. His is a noble example of what a self-reliant young man can do for himself, by applying himself steadily and with vigor to his calling, and observing the rules of economy and strict business principles. He is a sub-agent for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and is doing a good business for that institution.

Mr. Finck was a school trustee several years ago; and has been a magistrate during the last dozen years or more, and High-sheriff of the county since March, 1879.

Prior to accepting a county office, Mr. Finck was somewhat active in politics, he being a Liberal-Conservative, and a man of a good deal of influence. He is captain and paymaster in the 75th battalion, Canada Militia.

Mr. Finck was warden for some years of St. John's episcopal church, and is a liberal contributor to the support of the Gospel, and religious and benevolent enterprises generally.

He married December 1st, 1864, Miss Jane H. Gow, of Perth, Scotland, and they have seven children living, and lost one daughter in infancy.

HON. STAYLEY BROWN,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

HON. BROWN, who died at Yarmouth in 1863, aged ninety-two years, thus describes his birth-place:—

In the vale of Clyde, about twenty miles above Glasgow, stands the village of Draffan, where my ancestors lived for several generations. They were lairds of a small farm, but the village, which contained in my youth about twenty families, and the land around it (except my grandfather's), belonged to the Dukes of Hamilton, and the family tradition is that the first of the family came into Scotland with the ancestor of the Hamilton family.

Returning in 1796 from a two years' visit to the United States, John Brown married in Glasgow in 1799; in 1813, came out to Halifax, and thence went to Yarmouth, where he opened a store, and he was so well pleased with the place and his prospect for a successful business that he sent to Glasgow for his wife and two sons, Stayley and Robert, whom he met at Halifax, on 28th October, 1815. John Brown continued in business until 1824, when he retired to his farm of "Draffan," three miles distant, which he had bought in 1819. Writing in 1815, he says:—

I had my full share of business, established on a sound foundation, and I might reasonably look forward to its increase now that I had help at hand; for my family, so far from being a burden, were the very means of increase of riches and enjoyment. My eldest son was very soon qualified for any business that occurred to us.

In 1824, Stayley Brown succeeded to his father's business, which he greatly extended, and in 1837, having secured a competency, he retired. Soon after, and for a number of years, he was associated with the late Hon. James Bond in the management of the Yarmouth agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and at that period he was a director of the Yarmouth Marine Insurance Association, the first institution of the kind established at Yarmouth, and which still continues in successful operation.

The Yarmouth *Tribune*, of 18th April, 1877, has this record:—

The death of our townsman, the Hon. Stayley Brown, which occurred at Halifax on Saturday last, is an event which demands from our pen something more than a mere passing notice. Coming amongst us a stranger, at an early age, and at a time when our populous town was but a straggling hamlet, Mr. Brown gradually won his way, through the native force and integrity of his character, first to wealth, next to a seat in the legislative council of the province, and lastly to high official position. By his death, one of the few remaining links which connects the present with an earlier generation is severed. The hon. gentleman was born in Glasgow in 1801, and was consequently seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country in 1815 with his parents, and with them settled in Yarmouth. Circumstances led him into trade, for which he had a

special aptitude, and there was nothing to which he put his hand that did not prosper. As a merchant, he had none of those speculative tendencies which are so much in fashion with business men of the present day, preferring the slower gains which result from frugality and steadfast application to duty, to the glittering and often illusory prizes which attract the speculator. But he was not content to pass through life as the mere accumulator of wealth. In every effort having for its object to improve the social, political or educational position of the community, he took a leading and active part, and was identified with all the political movements by which the heart of the people has been stirred within the last half century. Bred in the school in which the pioneer reformers of this province were trained, he was from the first a zealous, consistent and intelligent advocate of the principles for which they contended, and an energetic supporter of the men to whom we are indebted for the Constitution we now enjoy. In 1843, he was appointed to the legislative council, a position which he has now filled for the long period of thirty-four years. In 1857, Mr. Brown accepted the position of Receiver-General, under Mr. Johnson's government, which he held until 1860 when an adverse vote in the House of Assembly displaced the ministry of which he was a member. In 1865, when the Confederation question came up as a vital issue, Mr. Brown warmly espoused the anti-Confederate cause, and took a leading part in the popular movements growing out of the struggle that ensued. In 1874, he succeeded to the presidency of the Legislative Council, vacated by the death of the Hon. Alex. Keith, and held that position until March, 1875, when, upon the retirement of the Hon. Wm. Annand, he was appointed to the office of provincial treasurer.

Mr. Brown was distinguished in private life for sound practical judgment, indefatigable attention to business, and the strictest integrity; and to those qualities carried into public and official life, were superadded abilities of a high order, and an unswerving devotion to sound political principle, for principle's sake, which secured for him the respect even of those who differed from him in opinion.

Mr. Brown, in 1825, married Charlotte Letitia, second daughter of Dr. Richard and Mary Fletcher. She died, in 1843, leaving three daughters and three sons, of whom two sons only are living. Mr. Brown married next, in 1865, Ellen Grantham, daughter of the late Dr. Henry G. Farish. She survived him.

ANDREW COWIE,

LIVERPOOL.

THE subject of this sketch, a prominent leather manufacturer and vessel-owner, was born in the village of Auchanhalrige, near Gordon castle, county of Banff, Scotland, on the 20th July, 1798. His father was William Cowie, a small farmer, and his mother was Elizabeth Milne, both natives of the county already mentioned. He was the seventh son; received a parish school education; learned a trade; came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the spring of 1816; worked there and at Lunenburg for two years, and in April, 1818, settled in Liverpool, and for three or four years was a dry goods merchant. While thus engaged in 1821, he purchased and repaired a small tannery and commenced the manufacture of leather, enlarging his premises and his business gradually. For several years two of his sons have been in partnership with him, not only in this branch of industry, but at one time also in the shipping business, they owning several vessels, and shipping lumber to the West Indies. They discontinued the manufacture of lumber some time ago. Adjoining their tannery, they have a saddle and harness shop, where they are doing a fair business.

Andrew Cowie entered public life in 1851, being elected to the Legislative Assembly for the township of Liverpool, and serving four years, when he retired for one term, to make way, as he modestly declared, for a better man. In 1859 his constituents insisted in returning him once more, and he was kept in parliament until Confederation in 1867, when he retired. He was a magistrate for some years.

He is a member of the Church of England, and, according to report, has led an exemplary life. He is held in much esteem by his neighbors.

On the 8th of January, 1820, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Janet More, of Liverpool, and they are both in fair health, and their golden wedding came off eleven years ago. Mrs. Cowie, who is two years younger than her husband, is the mother of eight children, seven of them still living. Two of the sons, William and Alexander, are in partnership with their father: Andrew J. is a physician in Halifax; Arthur for more than twenty years a clerk in that city for Black Brothers, and Co., is temporarily in New York city; and the rest of the children, three daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, and Mary, are at home.

Mr. Cowie rounded up his four-score years in 1878, and is pushing on steadily through his seventeenth lustrum, being one of the best preserved men our writer has met in a long time. Although a hard worker all his days, Mr. Cowie has maintained temperate habits, has taken the best of care of himself, and seemingly bids fair to pass the goal of ninety.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG.

HALIFAX, N. S.

WE read in "Dod's Peerage, Baronetage and Knighthood of Great Britain and Ireland" for 1878, that "Sir William Young is a son of John Young, Esq., of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland, subsequently of Halifax, Nova Scotia; born at Falkirk, in 1799; married in 1830, Anne, daughter of Hon. Michael Tobin, member of the Executive Council, Nova Scotia; was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took honors; was admitted a barrister in Nova Scotia in 1826, and made a Queen's Counsel there in 1843; became a member of the Provincial Parliament in 1833, and again from 1837 to 1860; filled the office of speaker from 1843 to 1854, when he became attorney-general; president of the council in 1859; Chief justice in 1860, and Judge of the admiralty there in 1864; was delegate from the Province of Nova Scotia to the Earl of Durham in 1838, and to the British Government in 1839, as well as on several subsequent occasions; knighted by patent."

Such is the baldest outline of a sketch of Sir William Young, but as full as a work of the kind, mentioned above, could reasonably furnish. We propose to give some hints toward his eminently praiseworthy life-work, gathered from various sources, partly from the columns of local newspapers, and partly from interviews with men, younger than he, yet associated with Sir William in public life.

In commencing his career as a lawyer he had some advantages over most young men, in his family connections, which were quite fortunate, and helped him to business—to a lucrative practice almost from the start. But he did not depend upon such connections for his success: he was well-read, clear-headed, energetic, and bound to push on to fortune and to fame, through the aid of his own inherent powers and perseverance. When he had established his reputation at the bar and became independent in his circumstances, he entered the Legislative Assembly (1833) representing Cape Breton island when it formed an electoral district. Subsequently, when the island was divided, he represented Inverness, extending over a period of twenty-two years, from 1837 to 1859. In the latter year he successfully contested Cumberland against Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, Sir William being at that time leader of the Opposition or Lib. rals, and Dr. Tupper of the Government or Conservatives. Cumberland returned them both to the Legislature, there being three members, Sir William taking the lead.



W. Young



Sir William showed the boldness of his spirit, and his fearless disposition shortly after getting into the local Parliament, in entering his protest with a manly and resolute voice against the unjust mining monopoly which had been granted by the Crown to the creditors of the Duke of York—a monopoly which he and his brother George were largely instrumental in abolishing.

The occasion of his appointment as a delegate, with others, to meet Lord Durham in 1838 was the rebellion then just closing in Canada, and the numerous grievances of which the French population complained. Those of his own province he exposed in a letter of vigorous remonstrance, which Lord Durham annexed to his celebrated report. His associates in this delegation were the late Mather B. Almon, J. W. Johnson and James B. Uniacke. They met Lord Durham in Quebec, and in several meetings with Lord Durham and his suite, and delegates from the several other provinces, laid the first foundation of the Confederation, afterwards perfected. The records of those meetings, if they should ever be disclosed, will open a very curious chapter in colonial history.

The next year (1839) our subject and Mr. Herbert Huntington were sent to England to press upon the Imperial authorities the removal of the grievances existing in the province,—such a delegation being a necessity as Lord Durham had thrown up his office and returned to the mother country in disgust. This delegation showed great tact and diplomatic skill, and their mission advanced the interests of the people in many particulars. The report of the delegation covered a wide field, and exhibited an active correspondence with the several departments of the home government, from whom valuable concessions were obtained.

During all the long period that Sir William served in Parliament he was a prominent figure in that body, acting as either chairman or a leading member of the most important committees; he became a member of the Executive in 1842; was speaker from 1843 for eleven consecutive years; leader of the Government as well as attorney-general in 1854; and of the Opposition in 1857, a change of government having taken place, and in 1859 was President of the Executive Council. For all this period, even when in the Speaker's chair, the impress of his strong mind, as the journals of the House show, was visible in almost every important measure, commencing, as we have seen, with the coal question, which was adjusted to the general satisfaction of the people.

In 1851 he was associated with Messrs. Ritchie and McCully, both of them afterwards, like himself, made judges, in revising the statutes of Nova Scotia; and on the floor of the House he was recognised as the spokesman of the agricultural body of the province—"a legacy," as has been suggested, "which probably descended to him from his father—the famous *"AGRICOLA"*—a popular writer on agriculture, both as a science and an art.

In 1876 Sir William Young started on his sixth European tour, and just before he left Halifax, the bar of Nova Scotia, and the mayor and corporation of the city of Halifax, presented him with addresses, which were published in the local papers, and which bear feeling testimony to his eminent services, in the legislative halls, on the bench, and as a citizen in all the various spheres of life. To these addresses he made off-hand and very happy responses, showing the cordiality of his disposition and the warmth of his heart as well as his readiness and abilities as a speaker.

He had then been upon the bench for sixteen years and had won the highest distinction as a judge. He has now been chief justice for more than twenty years, and is still adorning his profession. What was said of him as a jurist by the newspapers of Halifax in 1876, may

well be repeated here: "Sir William Young brought to the discharge of his high duties a clear intellect, a sound understanding of law, and a well-trained judicial mind. As chief of the court he has attended to its business carefully. His quick apprehension of points, both of law and of practice, his searching insight into all matters of a difficult or abstract character, have made him distinguished as a judge and respected by the bar."

One of the many admirable features in the character of Sir William, is his steadfast and thorough loyalty to the Crown, which is shown in public life, and in many of his speeches. Probably one of the best oratorical efforts in his long public career, was a speech pertaining to this subject, made at Toronto in 1844, at a public dinner given him by the leading Reformers of Canada. He spoke as follows:

The learned chairman complimented the Bluenoses, meaning, as we all know, my Nova Scotia countrymen, on their unsuspected and devoted loyalty. 'Who,' he said, 'ever doubted the loyalty of a Bluenose?' I fear, if my learned friend had read the Nova Scotia debates of the last ten years, or waded through the files of a portion of the press, that he would have found the loyalty of some Liberals called in question pretty much in the same fashion as the loyalty of the Reformers of Canada is now-a-days impeached. With us, to be sure, the day has gone by, and such accusations have become stale. Our noble demonstration when the State of Maine threatened the invasion of New Brunswick, and the style in which the Bluenose showed his teeth, and evinced his determination when his blood was up, put to shame and silenced these slanders forever. Our action, too, was prompt.

All party was hushed in our Assembly; we placed £100,000 at the disposal of the Government—we reformed our militia law. These resolutions passed unanimously, and eight thousand of our gallant fellows were ready to cross the border and defend our sister province. After this we have heard but little of disloyalty in Nova Scotia; indeed it has ceased to be the fashion to talk of it; and the loyalty of every man of whatever party is taken for granted, just as it is in England, and ought to be in Canada. For after all, what is loyalty, and how is it distinguished? It is a mixture of passion and of reason, of patriotism that does not wait to argue, and of argument that confirms our patriotism. It is a generous impulse, exalted by the love of constitutional freedom, and the wise and rational preference of a limited monarchy to every other form of government. Our attachment to our Queen—our own Victoria—is mingled with a tenderness not inconsistent with the sterner sentiment which softens and embellishes without enervating. Let her legitimate authority—not the irresponsible power and dangerous discretion of a Governor—but her legitimate power as a constitutional monarch, be attacked; let her reputation as a woman be assailed, and notwithstanding the lamentation of Burke that the age of chivalry was past, thousands of swords would leap from their scabbards to avenge her: aye, and they would be drawn as freely and wielded as vigorously and bravely in Canada, in Nova Scotia, as in England. Loyalty, love of British institutions—they are engrafted in our very nature; they are part and parcel of ourselves, and I can no more tear them from my heart, even if I would, and lacerate all its fibres, than I could sever a limb from my body. I see in the excited features and flashing eyes of all around me, that I am speaking your sentiments as well as my own; that you, like myself, feel the dignity and value of our position as Britons, and know well that our struggle for colonial freedom and responsibility, is the best index of our attachment to the institutions of our country.

Sir William is usually very happy in his speeches made on public occasions of every kind. Thus at the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition held at Kentville in October, 1877, he concluded an address with the following excellent advice to young farmers:

Let him learn to do everything about a farm with his own hands, and to do it well. If he has a fair start in life through his own earnings, or with the help of his friends at an early age, he may have his own comfortable house or cottage, surrounded with his own land and free of debt. But there is still a want; for what is a farmer without a wife? If he is happy enough to win the affections of some rosy-cheeked and blooming girl—a goddess in his eyes—to embark with him on the voyage of life, and to share his labors and his fortune—if he has learned the great lesson that there must be mutual forbearance as well as mutual love—that though the wife has promised to love, honor and obey him, he must not be too exacting, nor the wife expected to be too obedient; then there will settle upon his home the sunshine of domestic peace, and of a pure affection, and our young Nova Scotia farmers need envy no other on the face of the earth.

One of the days of red-letter margin in the life of Sir William Young, was the 10th of August, 1880, when he and Lady Young celebrated their golden wedding. During the day they received calls from about 500 people, and addresses were presented by the governors of Dalhousie college, the members of the bar, the North British Society, and the alumni of Dalhousie college, to which his Lordship made appropriate replies. The presents were un-

usually numerous and very costly. It was an exceedingly enjoyable day to the venerable and venerated couple, and to their many friends.

Sir William Young has been and still is an eminently useful citizen. Journalists who know him best state that scarcely a benevolent undertaking has been inaugurated in Halifax with which he has not been identified. No public improvement has gone forward without receiving his support. Blessed with a liberal fortune, he has expended it liberally for the improvement, embellishment and intellectual good of his native city. His munificence has provided the city with a free library, and the poorest person in the city can have access to thousands of valuable books for nothing. The new park engaged the warmest interest of Sir William. Personally he went to the grounds and superintended the laying out of the plantations or portions and paths. Scarcely an institution having for its aim the moral welfare or physical comfort of the unfortunate or suffering, but the name of Sir William Young will be found in its directorate. Such a life is worthy of imitation.

Sir William Young is now an old man, but it is his good fortune to be permitted to enjoy his declining years much more than is ordinarily the lot of men who reach his age. His health is good, and the leisure he has is spent in reading and quiet enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life. The value of intellectual training is not realized in its fullest extent till in the decline of life, when the treasures of knowledge lend a charm to the reflecting hours. As a man who has lived and labored successfully: as a man who has expended his best energies in the interests of his country: as a man who has reflected honor on his own province, and given dignity to her at home and abroad: as an aged and venerable man who has spent his life usefully and well, all honor to Sir William Young. We trust the record of his life will be an example to young Nova Scotians, that they may imitate his virtues and emulate his renown.

HON. ARTHUR M. COCHRAN, M.L.C.,

MAITLAND, N.S.

ARTHUR McNUTT COCHRAN, one of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, is a native of Hants county, in this province, dating his birth at Newport, October 16th, 1811. His father was Terrance Cochran, a native of the same township, and one of the prominent citizens of Hants county, being high sheriff for a long period. The paternal grandfather of Arthur was from Ireland. His mother Elizabeth Wier, a native of Nova Scotia, was the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist, John Wier, who was from Rhode Island.

Mr. Cochran received a common school education in the county of Hants; farmed with his father until sixteen years of age, when he went to Halifax, and sold goods three years for his older brother, Loran De Wolf Cochran. Returning to Hants county he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Maitland, and continued in trade until five years ago. He is also a ship-owner, and has followed the shipping business for more than a quarter of a century. Farming is now his principal occupation. He is in comfortable circumstances, and inclined to let the world do its own fretting. He is a man of cheerful disposition, very cordial and friendly, and always on good terms with his conscience.

Mr. Cochran is a justice of the peace, and has been a school commissioner for the district of East Hants. He became connected with the militia many years ago, had command of a com-

pany at one time, and became acting lieutenant-colonel, and then resigned, his ambition not leading in the direction of military glory.

Mr. Cochran entered public life in 1859, when he was chosen to represent North Hants in the local assembly, declining at that time to serve more than the one term of four years. He was appointed to his present seat in the Legislative Council in 1875; his politics are Liberal.

He is a member of the Church of England, and has served as warden for several years, and was a delegate to both the diocesan and provincial synods. His character is solid, and the purity of his life unquestionable.

Mr. Cochran married in 1839, Susan daughter of John Weir, of Londonderry, N. S., who represented that township in the Legislative Assembly for several years, and they have nine children living, and have lost one son. Lewis, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the mercantile trade at Maitland.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. CHARLES J. CAMPBELL,

BADDECK, N.S.

CHARLES JAMES CAMPBELL, an extensive coal-miner, ship-builder and ship-owner, and general merchant, in Victoria county, N.S., is descended from the Campbells of Breadalbane and Glenurchy; he is the fifth son of the late Captain John Campbell of Duntulm, and Isabella McRen, daughter of Rev. John McRen, of Kintail, Ross-shire; was born in Skye, Inverness-shire, on the 6th of November, 1819, and lived in Scotland until 1830, when he came to Nova Scotia with the family. He was self-educated, and has been engaged for many years in merchandising, and is proprietor of the so-called New Campbellton coal mines, which he has been developing for the last twenty years.

Mr. Campbell was appointed a coroner in 1847, and a justice of the peace for the county of Cape Breton in 1850; was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment Victoria militia for several years prior to Confederation, and a year after that act took place he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Victoria reserve militia; he was a member of the board of agriculture for Nova Scotia; chairman of the board of health for Victoria for years; school trustee and trustee of church property.

He sent the first cargo of the produce of Nova Scotia to Australia, after the discovery of gold in that country, and subsequently sent his barque *Breadalbin* with passengers from Victoria county to New Zealand, where she was sold; he tried seal fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; herring fishing on the Newfoundland shore, and is interested in oil wells, gold mining, marble and lime and salt springs.

Col. Campbell was first elected to the provincial parliament for Victoria in 1851, but was unseated on petition; was again returned in 1855 and sat until 1859, being a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia the last three years of his term; was defeated in 1859 on "the Protestant Alliance cry," and again returned in 1860; unseated on petition in 1861; returned in 1863, and held his seat until 1867, when he was again defeated on the question of Confederation, which he favored: was again returned at the general election in 1871, and held his seat until called to the Legislative Council, May 2, 1872, where he sat till December, 1874,

when he was elected to the House of Commons, having been defeated for that body in December the year before, for Victoria; he was unseated on a scrutiny of votes, but re-elected in September, 1876, upon the sitting member, Tremaine, being appointed a judge.

Col. Campbell ran eight times for the Provincial and four times for the Dominion Parliament, and knows a good deal about the ups and downs, the uncertainties and perplexities of political life; he was defeated in 1878; his politics are Conservative.

Mr. Campbell is the author of the bill for perfecting titles to land in the Island of Cape Breton; the island having been an independent province, and on its being annexed to Nova Scotia, titles to land were left in a confused state. He strongly advocated equal privileges to all denominations of Christians, and was defeated in his county in 1859, on account of his advocacy of equal rights of the Catholic population with their Protestant fellow colonists; he subsequently advocated Confederation and British connection, for which he voted, and for which, as before mentioned, he was defeated at the following election. In the House of Commons he was the first to advocate duty on American coal and other articles imported free of duty from that country and protection to home industry in 1876, and to expose the fallacy of the policy pursued by the Mackenzie administration, regarding their political economy, their immigrating Mennonites, and warned it of the "hand writing upon the wall," and strongly advocated such a protective policy as has been adopted by the present Government.

He married in January, 1843, Eliza Jane, daughter of Styles Jr., of Baddeck and has lost two children, and has six sons and two daughters living. Colin N. Campbell, the eldest son, is a lawyer; Rev. James F. Campbell, the second, is a missionary in India; Charles L. is conducting a store at the New Campbellton mines, being a partner in the establishment; Lauchlin G. is conducting the branch establishment since his father started the business in Halifax, and is a partner in the Baddeck establishment; John J. is a clerk at Halifax; Edward K. is a clerk at Baddeck; Jennie E. is the wife of W. M. Doull, merchant, Halifax, and Flora I. is at school.

HON. JOHN F. STAIRS, M.P.P.,

DARTMOUTH, N.S.

JOHAN FITZWILLIAM STAIRS, member of the executive council of Nova Scotia, and son of Hon. W. J. Stairs, whose sketch appears on preceding pages of this work, was born in Halifax, N.S., on the 19th of January, 1848. For a fuller account of the family, etc., see the father's sketch.

Our subject was educated in the Halifax grammar school, Dalhousie college, and by private tuition; and in his sixteenth year commenced business with his father,—at first, in the shipping line almost exclusively, adding, in 1868, a rope walk, which our subject has since managed. The firm name is Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow; and they are doing a thrifty business, their headquarters being in Bedford Row, Halifax, though our subject resides across the harbor, in Dartmouth.

Mr. Stairs was in the town council of Dartmouth two years; and ran for warden in 1879, but was defeated. In November, 1879, he was elected to the House of Assembly for Halifax county, and has served two sessions in that body. His appointment as a member of the

executive council is dated on December 11th, 1879. By his request, he is only on one committee, that of private and local bills. His politics are Liberal Conservative. He is an efficient, energetic business man, and useful in any position in which he may be placed. He is a director of the Halifax and Dartmouth steam ferry company.

Mr. Stairs is a member of St. James' Presbyterian church, Dartmouth, and a man of excellent standing in all the relations of life.

He was married on the 27th of April, 1870, to Charlotte J., daughter of James Fogo, Esq., of Pictou, judge of probate for that county, and they have three children.

WILLIAM M. BLAIR, M.P.P.,

ONSLow, N.S.

THE subject of this brief biographical notice, Member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of Colchester, and one of the most public-spirited farmers in his district, was born at Onslow, in that county, on the 25th of May, 1836. His father, Simeon Howard Blair, was born in the same town, and his grandfather, John Blair, was from New England, coming to Nova Scotia when three years of age. The family was originally from Blair Athol, Scotland; went thence to the North of Ireland, from that country emigrated to Massachusetts, from which Colony, now State, the great-grandfather of our subject, William Blair, came to Nova Scotia.

The mother of William was Janette G. McCurdy, who was born in Onslow, where the family settled towards the close of the last century. He received very little school discipline, being largely self-instructed, and has always been a farmer, owning about one hundred acres of the land originally possessed by the Blair family, and cleared by his great-grandfather and grandfather. He has reclaimed it, enriched it, and made it one of the best farms of the smaller class in that town or in the county. Mr. Blair is one of the most enterprising, hard-working men in Onslow, and has been President of the Agricultural Society of that town for eight or nine years. He is also Master of the Provincial Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which was organized in September, 1880, and Master of Dominion Grange for 1881, and for years has been one of the foremost men in the local Grange. He has a good stock of cattle, which he is gradually improving, intending to run them into thoroughbred Durhams.

On his farm is a cheese factory, owned by a joint stock company, which is making about from sixteen to twenty-five tons of cheese annually.

At twenty years of age our subject joined the militia of the Province, and gradually worked his way up until he became Lieutenant Colonel of the 78th Nova Scotia Highlanders, with headquarters at Truro—the only regiment of Highlanders in the Province.

Colonel Blair was elected to Parliament at the general election held in September, 1878, and is serving his first term in a legislative body. His politics are Liberal-Conservative, the principles of which party he regards as for the best interest of the Province and Dominion.

The Colonel has some funds invested in a dry-goods store at Truro, he being of the firm of Blair and Cutten, the business being managed by his partner, a prudent and careful trader, and owns one-third of the Union Woollen Mills, at Truro.

He is a Free Mason of the 4th degree, and was for some years Master of the Truro Lodge;

is also a Son of Temperance, and an exemplary man in all his habits. In 1864, he married Harriet Blair, daughter of Samuel James Blair, of Truro, and they have eight children.

Persons who best know Colonel Blair speak of him as a man who does not put his hand to the plough and then look back. He has indomitable pluck and perseverance, knowing no such words as "halt" or "fail" in a laudable undertaking. No province or country can have too many of this class of agriculturists and law-makers.

HON. MATHER B. DES BRISAY,

BRIDGEWATER, N.S.

MATHER BYLES DES BRISAY, judge of the county courts of district number two, comprising the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, and Shelburne, N.S., dates his birth at Chester, county of Lunenburg, N.S., on the 19th of March, 1828. He is of Huguenot descent, the family having gone from France to England, the pioneer in the Dominion of Canada being Thomas Des Brisay, who was sent out as acting Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward, then St. John's island, in place of the Governor, who had retired to England. Thomas Des Brisay, grandfather of the judge, was a captain in the Royal Artillery, in the garrison at Halifax, and adjutant of the battalion, his father, General Des Brisay, being at the same time commanding officer there. The father of the judge was Thomas Belcher Des Brisay, M.D., who died at Dartmouth, N.S., in 1869. His mother, who is still living, was Lucretia Woodward, daughter of Jesse Woodward, formerly a West India merchant at Halifax, where she now resides. The paternal grandmother of Judge Des Brisay was Sarah Byles, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mather Byles, a staunch Loyalist in Boston, Mass., during the American revolution; and the judge has the portrait, in oil painting, of that witty old divine, and also the portraits of his father and grandfather, both named Mather, and both eminent ministers of the Church of England. He has also the portrait in oils of the celebrated Cotton Mather.

Our subject was educated in grammar schools at Dartmouth and Halifax; studied law at the latter place with the present judges, George A. Blanchard and Alexander James, and was called to the bar in April, 1851. He practised in Halifax several years, at Chester, his native town, for seven years, and, in 1865, removed to Bridgewater, and here practised until his elevation to the bench, in August, 1876.

Judge Des Brisay was secretary to the first Provincial Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, held at Halifax, in 1854; was appointed one of the commissioners for the consolidation of the statutes of Nova Scotia, in 1876, and was immigrant agent for the province from 1872 until he was elected speaker. While practising at the bar, Judge Des Brisay was singularly reluctant to involve his client in litigation, and generally succeeded in getting his case settled peaceably on principles of justice and equity. The same disposition to discourage litigation, and especially litigation depending on technicalities in the administration of justice, has distinguished his administration of justice on the bench. His decisions are largely influenced by equitable principles, and as his judgment is sound, and his moral principles strong, he is popular as a judge. Very few of his judgments have been appealed from, and they have rarely been appealed from successfully.

Judge Des Brisay sat for Lunenburg in the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1867 until elevated to the bench, having been twice elected by large majorities, and once by acclamation, and was speaker of that body from May 3, 1875, until he retired, as above indicated. While in the Assembly, as we learn from the "Legal Directory," he introduced and carried the Free Grant and Homestead Law, and the Act relating to road and bridge service, the appointment of supervisors, &c. He also introduced a bill to effect reform in the disposal of Crown lands, by preventing speculation, and reserving them for actual settlement on easy terms, which bill passed the Assembly, but was rejected by the Council.

In September, 1876, Judge Des Brisay was married to Ada A., eldest daughter of John Harley, Esq., late collector of customs at Bridgewater, an Englishman of fine mind and character.

The judge is a licensed lay reader in the Church of England, and once a month goes to New Germany, a distance of eighteen miles, where he reads the service and a sermon; and he assists in other places adjacent to his home. He has several times been chosen a delegate to the Diocesan Synod, but his official duties interfered with his attendance. His Christian character, as well as his legal attainments, aid in qualifying him for his high position.

Rev. William Almon Des Brisay, of the Episcopal Church of the United States, and resident in New York, is a brother of our subject.

The judge's beautiful residence, IVYBANK, occupies a fine position on the height of land overlooking Bridgewater and the valley of the La Have, and has connected with it an attractive garden, which he and his wife take great delight in cultivating. He has also a fine taste in other respects, having the most beautiful collection of algae we ever saw, all gathered and pressed by himself. He has also a large collection of stone implements, arrow-heads, axes, chisels, gouges, spears, and other Indian relics; a cup and saucer brought over in the *Mayflower* (1620), and the property at one time of the Rev. John Cotton, who gave its name to Boston, Mass., and many other mementoes of "long, long ago."

He has also copies of many valuable letters written by his ancestors, some of which we have read. One of these, written by Theophilus Des Brisay, father of the Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the son's leaving England, in 1769, for his post of duty, is literally crammed with wholesome advice. It embodies a vast deal of wisdom, breathes a noble Christian spirit, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold.

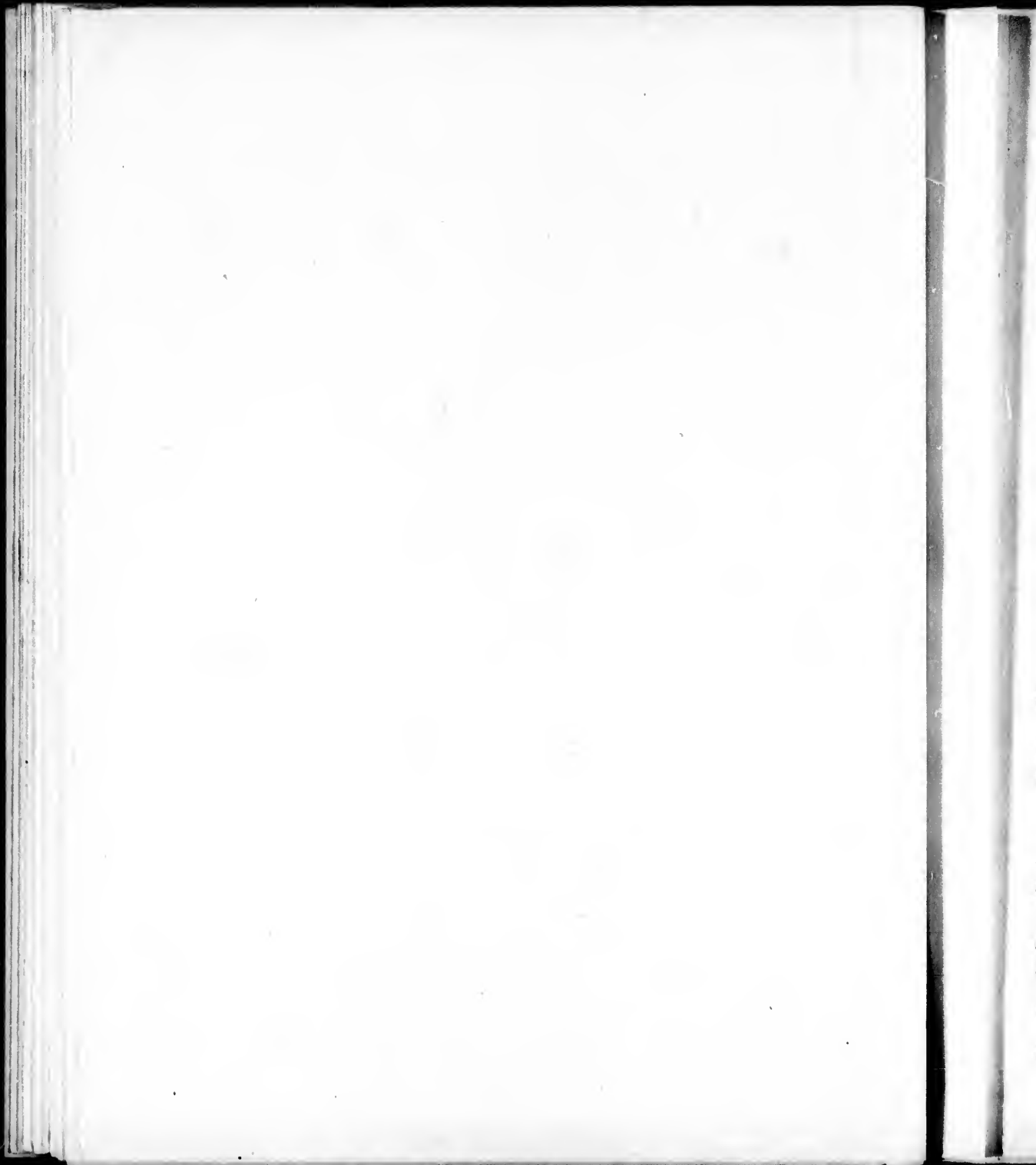
HON. WILLIAM F. DES BARRES,

HALIFAX, N.S.

WILLIAM FREDERICK DES BARRES, one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, is descended from one of the heroes who fought under General Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec (1759), and one of the historical men of Nova Scotia. We refer to his grandfather Colonel Joseph Frederick Wallat Des Barres, a native of Switzerland, but a subject of Great Britain, serving at first under George II., by whom he was commissioned "gentleman cadet," on the 1st of November, 1755, in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, on the 23rd of February following, our subject having in his possession both of these commissions.



W. F. DePrames



Early in the year, 1756, as we learn from Brown's "History of Cape Breton," Lieutenant Des Barres embarked with his regiment for America, and was at first engaged in raising troops in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in drilling a corps of Artillery. In 1757, he was sent with a few volunteers to pursue and punish a band of Indians, who had attacked and plundered the little village of Schenectady, New York, and had scalped several of the defenceless inhabitants. He overtook and routed them, taking several prisoners. He also established a post in the dense forest, and remained there, protecting the whites from further barbarities for three months, until the danger seemed to be past. Immediately afterwards he served under Lord Howe, near Lake George, reconnoitering the French works at Ticonderoga. He was at the famous battle of Louisbourg in 1758, and distinguished himself by seizing an intrenchment of the enemy, which greatly aided the debarkation of the army; and later in the day, the brave young lieutenant opened a sap at the foot of the glacis, with such skill and promptness, as to attract the attention of General Wolfe, who laid his noble acts before the king, and the result was that the king commissioned Des Barres to act as engineer under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec (in October, 1759). In that short and decisive contest, yet fatal to the brave leaders of both armies, Des Barres took a prominent part, and was in the act of reporting to General Wolfe an order which he had just executed, when the victor on the Plains of Abraham fell mortally wounded. Des Barres served in Canada in 1760-1761, and, after the conquest, was sent to Nova Scotia to prepare plans and estimates for fortifying the harbor of Halifax. He was engineer and quartermaster-general in the expedition (1762), under General Amherst, for the recapture of St. Johns, N. F., and for ten years, commencing in 1763, he was employed in making surveys of the coast and harbors of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The next decade (1773-1783), by order of King George III., he spent his time in London, preparing for publication the surveys he had made, and which when completed were published there. In July, 1784, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Breton, and established the seat of government at Sydney, which he named, says the historian we have referred to, in honor of the Secretary of State, Lord Sydney. He was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, and administered the Government from 1805 to 1813, and then removed to Amherst, Nova Scotia, where he was the owner of large tracts of land. Thence he removed to Halifax, where he died in 1824, at the great age of one hundred and three years. At the time of his demise, he held the rank of colonel in the army, and was buried with military honors, suitable to his rank, and to so faithful a servant and defender of the British Crown.

The eldest son of Colonel Des Barres, John Frederick William Des Barres, was the father of our subject, who was born at the "Elysian Fields," in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, on the 14th of February, 1800. He was educated at the old Halifax grammar school, as it was called, of which the Rev. George Wright was principal—a well known and popular school, sixty-five years ago. At the age of sixteen, he commenced the study of law with the late Lewis Morris Wilkins, then a leading member of the Halifax bar, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court, and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in April, 1821. Shortly afterwards he settled and commenced the practice of his profession at Guysborough, in which he soon attained a good standing as an energetic and faithful advocate, always attending the courts in the adjoining county of Antigonish, and in the counties of Richmond and Inverness, in Cape Breton, as well as the local courts.

On the 19th of July, 1825, he married Maria Sophia, daughter of Thomas Cutler, Esq., for many years judge of probate, and custos of the county of Guysborough.

In 1836, he was returned as a representative for the county of Guysborough, in the Provincial Parliament, and continued to represent that county as long as he continued in the practice of his profession, having always been handsomely supported by his constituency in all the sharp contests held from time to time for the election of its representatives. He was appointed Solicitor-General of Nova Scotia, and a member of the Executive Council, on the 9th of February, 1848, and was obliged to run a hotly contested election, at that inclement season of the year, over an extensive county; to take the sense of the electors, as to their approval or disapproval of that appointment. On that occasion he was triumphantly elected, obtaining more than double the number of votes polled for his opponent. In Parliament he was a supporter of what was called the Liberal party, and as such identified with all the great changes effected in the constitution and government of the country, and always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the House.

On the 14th of November, 1848, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, and for nearly thirty-three years has faithfully discharged the duties of that honorable and responsible office, being now the senior assistant judge on the bench of that province. Although far beyond the three score years and ten, which the Psalmist speaks of as the measure of our strength, he is still equal to his judicial duties on the circuits and in banc, while his legal opinions are marked by strong common sense, a clear and penetrating judgment, and an adequate knowledge of law; and his impartiality and uprightness are universally acknowledged. In the midst of his family, and in social intercourse, he is of a genial disposition, beloved as well as respected for his kindness of heart, and conscientious discharge of all the duties incident to his position.

HENRY S. JOST,

LUNENBURG, N.S.

HENRY SMITH JOST, formerly member for Lunenburg in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, was born in the city of Halifax, on the 28th of May, 1804, and was there educated, being a school mate of Hon. Joseph Howe. His parents were George and Margery (Smith) Jost, the former of German, the latter of English descent. In 1826, Mr. Jost removed to Lunenburg, where he has since resided, being in the mercantile trade here for more than forty years, making a success of his business. Before leaving Halifax, he joined the militia as a private, and kept up his military connection after changing his residence, being promoted step by step, until he became lieutenant-colonel, a rank which he now holds in the reserve militia. He has been a magistrate since 1848, still acting in that capacity.

Mr. Jost first entered Parliament in 1851, and during the first four years that he served, six sessions were held, it being the period when the question of railroads was first agitated (1851), and when the reciprocity treaty (1854) was under discussion, and he participated in more than one very exciting debate. Mr. Jost contested the county of Lunenburg in 1855 and 1859, and was defeated both times, but was successful in 1863, defeating the Hon. Joseph Howe—the greatest triumph of his life. He was a warm advocate of Confederation, both in Parliament and out of it, and voted for the consummation of that Act in 1867. He was custos of the county for a decade or more, until the law was changed.

Colonel Jost is past master in the Masonic order, and represents the grand lodge of Minnesota in the grand lodge of Nova Scotia. He is well known throughout the province.

He was first married in 1829, to Caroline M. Rudolf, daughter of Charles Rudolf, of Lunenburg, she dying in 1837, leaving five children, two of whom have since died; and the second time, in 1846, to Mary C. Ernst, daughter of Matthew Ernst, Esq., of Lunenburg, by whom he has three children. Charles Jost, the only son living by the first wife, is a resident of Lunenburg, and the two daughters, by the same wife, are married, Caroline being the wife of James B. Weddleton, of Yarmouth, N.S., and Josephine, the wife of Daniel Waterman, of Boston, Mass. Henry M., the only son by the second wife, is a shoe merchant in Lunenburg; Emily S. is the wife of Daniel J. Rudolf, Esq., merchant, Lunenburg; and Annie B. is living with her parents.

WILLIAM MCKENZIE McLEOD, M.D., M.P.,

SYDNEY, N.S.

WILLIAM MCKENZIE McLEOD, with one exception the youngest member of the House of Commons, and who represents in part the county of Cape Breton, is a son of the Rev. Hugh McLeod, D.D., minister of Sydney, and formerly moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and Catherine Ross, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Ross, deceased, of Fearn, Scotland, and was born at Sydney, N.S., on the 4th of July, 1854. He is a younger brother of Hugh McLeod, barrister, who came out with his parents from Scotland in 1850, and was elected to the seat which his brother now occupies in September, 1878, but is now dead.

William McKenzie McLeod was educated in the arts at Dalhousie college, Halifax, and in medicine at Bellevue hospital medical college, New York, and has been in practice at Sydney since 1875.

Dr. McLeod is a justice of the peace, an adherent of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch advocate of the principles of temperance.

He was elected to parliament in 1879, and has served two sessions, being on several committees. His politics, like those of his brother, who preceded him in the House of Commons, are Conservative, and he gives the present government a steady and firm support.

REV. ANGUS CAMERON, PH. D., D.D.,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

THE subject of this short biographical notice, rector of St. Francois Xavier college, was born at Lower South River, county of Antigonish, on the 18th of December, 1843; his father, Allan Cameron, deceased, eldest brother of his lordship Bishop Cameron, was born on the same farm. The family was originally from Lochaber, Scotland; his mother, before her marriage, was Catherine Macgillivray, whose family emigrated from Arisaig, Scotland. His father died in 1861; his mother is still living.

Rector Cameron was educated at St. Francois Xavier college and at Rome, in which city he studied eight years, completing his course in 1874, and being ordained a priest on the 4th

of April of that year, by Cardinal Patrizzi. The degrees of Ph. D. and D.D. he received at Rome.

Returning to this country, our subject became parish priest on the mission of St. Barra, Grand Narrows, Island of Cape Breton, remaining there until 1876, when he came to Antigonish to teach in St. Francois Xavier college, where he is making good use of his excellent attainments. He was vice-rector of the institution in 1880 and is now rector, his specialties in the curriculum, this year, being the classics and logic. Previously he had taught other branches. His own drill, when a student, particularly at Rome, was very thorough; he laid a broad foundation, and while teaching others is enlarging the sphere of his own acquisitions. Perhaps the most noteworthy trait in his character is modesty, an excellent trait in any one, and oftenest seen in the soundest scholars.

PRINCIPAL JOHN B. CALKIN, M.A.,

TRURO, N. S.

ONE of the most efficient and successful educators in the Province of Nova Scotia is John Burgess Calkin, M.A., who is at the head of the provincial normal school, Truro. He is a son of Elias and Mary (Burgess) Calkin, and was born at Cornwallis, N.S., on the 16th of November, 1829; his father being also a native of that place. The family was originally from Wales, coming through Connecticut to this province. The progenitor of the Calkin family in America was Hugh Calkin, born in 1600, and came with a Welsh company from Cheapston, Monmouthshire, Wales; landing at Plymouth, Mass., in 1640; settled in New London, Conn., in 1651, and a branch of the family came to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1760.

The *Canada School Journal* for April, 1879, contains a well-merited sketch of Principal Calkin, and from it we gather the following facts in regard to his life:—

During early life, in addition to such opportunities of obtaining knowledge as were afforded by the district school, he enjoyed the advantages of several years' study under the direction of Rev. Wm. Somerville, widely known throughout the lower provinces as an exceedingly full and accurate scholar. Undoubtedly the impulse received from this ripe and enthusiastic educator to a large extent determined his future career. The year 1851-2 was spent in attendance at the Free Church college, Halifax, whence he returned for a short time to the institution conducted by Mr. Somerville, and where he had previously made good progress in both mathematical and classical studies. From 1852 to 1856 he was engaged in teaching in the schools of his native county, having charge during the years 1853-6 of one of the county 'Grammar Schools.' Anxious to fit himself for the most efficient discharge of his professional duties, he then spent a year at the newly-opened normal school at Truro. After a brief return to teaching in the public schools, he was summoned, by the urgent solicitation of the late lamented Dr. Forrester, to assume the head mastership of the model school in connection with the provincial normal institute. On the adoption of the free school act, he was induced by superintendent Rand to undertake the duties of the inspectorship of schools for King's county, where for two years he spent laborious service in laying the foundations of the new system. He returned to Truro as professor of the English department of the normal school, and on Doctor Forrester's death, in 1869, he was appointed his successor in the principalship, the position which he still holds.

In accordance with the prevailing usage, the principal delivers to the student-teachers the regular lectures on school management, the philosophy of method, and the general proprieties of the profession. Principal Calkin's prelections are inspired by a strong conviction of the soundness of the scientific basis on which the theory of normal institutions is based. To quote from the very eloquent address delivered at the opening of the new normal school building in November last, he believes that 'Teaching is a communicable art, and its methods are either derived from scientific principles, or they have been so verified by experience as to form unquestionable rules of action.'

Principal Calkin is not only a successful teacher and educator of teachers, but he is equally successful as an author of text books for schools. While professor of the department

of English in the normal school, he made good use of his spare time in preparing geographies, histories, &c., which have become very popular, and are used extensively in the Dominion of Canada. Among these we mention the "General Geography of the World," an unusually large and valuable work of the kind, brought out by the well known publishing house of Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh; and the "Introductory Geography," an admirable book for primary classes; both works being in use in New Brunswick and Ontario, as well as in Nova Scotia; the "History of Nova Scotia," a small volume, condensing into a nutshell all the leading facts in regard to the province; and a treatise on "Elementary Book-keeping." He has also edited a special edition of "Swinton's English Grammar." Whatever Principle Calkin puts his mind and pen to, he does well; he evidently despises slipshod work of any kind. All his text books have been prepared with the greatest care, and are constantly gaining in popularity. A revised edition of his history of Nova Scotia is about going to press, and will be extended into an outline history of the Dominion of Canada.

In 1870, the university of Acadia college, Wolfville, N.S., bestowed on Principle Calkin the honorary degree of master of arts, a fitting recognition of his attainments, and his position as an instructor.

In October, 1854, he was married to Martha Annie, daughter of the Rev. William Sommerville, of Cornwallis; and they have four children, one of them, the eldest daughter, Sara Barry, being married to Abram H. Patterson, of Truro. The other three children, Amelia Ben, William Sommerville and Carrie Hughina, are pursuing their studies.

The family attend St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, of which our subject has been a trustee, and superintendent of the Sunday school, from the organization of the church.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Q.C., M.P.

HALIFAX, N.S.

MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY, one of the members of the House of Commons for the city of Halifax, N. S., was born at Windsor, in that province, on the 10th of June, 1828; he is the eldest son of Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., a native of Ireland, descended from the tried race of Covenanters, and who was at one time president of Victoria college, Cobourg, and of the Wesleyan conference in Canada, and still later, of the Wesleyan conference of eastern British America, now in his 76th year.

Dr. Richey was, in his day, the most eminent and admired minister of the Methodist church in Canada, in connexion with the British conference, and at one time or another administered its affairs, as presiding officer, throughout its vast extent from the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to Newfoundland and the Bermudas; his name is also widely known and honored in the United States, having frequently represented the British conference as their delegate to general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church; his eloquent utterances and manly sentiments expressed at times of great interest (as the division of the churches north and south) are still cherished in the memories of many who heard him, especially by ministers in the south, on whose behalf his sympathies were enlisted by the recollection of a winter passed in South Carolina in early life, where his fame was so great that no churches were found sufficiently large to contain the crowds that flocked to hear him. He has for some years past lived in retire-

ment in Nova Scotia ; his once fine constitution having greatly suffered from injuries received through devotion to the discharge of his duties.

The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Louisa Matilda Nichols, a native of New York, but of English parentage, her grandfather having been one of Wesley's assistants, and descended from good old Cornish families.

Mr. Richey was educated at the Windsor collegiate school, Upper Canada academy, Cobourg, Upper Canada college, Toronto, and Queen's college, Kingston ; read law at Windsor, with Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, now one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia ; was called to the bar in 1850, and since that time has been in practice at Halifax ; he was created a Queen's Counsel in 1873, and has for years had a high standing at the bar of this province.

He has not devoted himself sedulously or exclusively to the practice of his profession, having always rather manifested a disposition for gratuitous services to the community ; he was for many years a member of the council of the bar society for his native province ; and is now vice-president of the Dominion Law Society.

Some years ago Mr. Richey was president of the Halifax school association, a society originated for the purpose of working reforms in the school system of his province ; and when the law establishing free schools went into operation, in 1865, he was chosen one of the school commissioners, and served for several years.

On the establishment of the university of Halifax, under an Act of the Legislature, for the purpose of combining, as far as possible, the various colleges in existence, and imparting a higher status to the educational institutions of the country, he was appointed by the government one of the members of the senate of the university, and is one of its examiners in jurisprudence and Roman law.

He has long been a prominent citizen of Halifax, and has been mayor of that city for six years, first from 1864 to 1867, and then from 1875 to 1878. While he was at the head of the municipality, the city secured many improvements which have been largely attributed to the care and assiduity with which he watched over its interests. Mr. Richey's attention to the duties of his office won general approbation, and were recognized as contributing to a better financial condition of the city, and improvement in its general administration ; his addresses to the common council attracted attention beyond his own city and province, and were quoted with approval by city boards in the United States, notably by the commissioners appointed by the city of Baltimore to report upon an improved system of taxation, by whom his views upon the vexed themes of assessment were given at length in an appendix.

Mr. Richey has always manifested a strong inclination towards the promotion of social science, and has given his time, whenever required, for the benefit of literary or charitable institutions, without stint or thought of reward ; he has lectured acceptably from time to time, on behalf of many of these. Halifax, we may remark, is pre-eminently distinguished among the cities of Canada for the number and efficiency of its charitable organizations. During Mr. Richey's first term of office as mayor, an asylum for the blind was added to these, a bequest having been made by a wealthy citizen in aid of that object on condition that a suitable building should be erected within three years from his decease, a project to the realization of which Mr. Richey immediately addressed his energies, and had the happiness to see nobly completed through the liberality of the leading men of the city. In the second year of his first term, also, an association for improving the condition of the poor, on the plan of the New York society, was organized, of which he was the first president, and which still continues in beneficial

operation. Mr. Richey is, and has for some years, been the president of the Halifax society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; he introduced into the Parliament of Canada, in 1880, a Bill to prevent and punish wrongs to children.

Mr. Richey is serving his first term in parliament, having been elected in September, 1878. We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion* that, being a Liberal Conservative, he "favors such a change in fiscal arrangements as will afford security against destructive foreign competition to those engaged in the industrial pursuits, for which Canada is specially and manifestly adapted—desiring to avoid the extremes of protection on the one hand, and the misapplied principles of free trade on the other, and to promote a policy of adaptation to the varying circumstances and relations of the country"; hence he has great faith in the new tariff law.

His religious connection is with the Methodist church of Canada, of which, though not strictly a member, he has always been a consistent adherent. For six years, from 1854 to 1860, he conducted, with marked success, the denominational organ of that church in the maritime provinces, extending its influence, and largely increasing its circulation, while at the same time rescuing it from financial embarrassment.

Mr. Richey has been married since June 22, 1854, his wife being Sarah Lavinia, daughter of the late Hon. John Hawkins Anderson, of Halifax, senator from 1867 till his demise in 1870. They have three children.

We have only to add that in parliament Mr. Richey speaks but seldom, and always ably and to the point; his principal speech in the session of 1879, was on the tariff question, then the all absorbing topic, and he had the ear of the House steadily for an hour and a-half. In the session of 1880, he was selected by the premier to move the address in the House, in answer to the speech from the throne; and he led in the adjourned debate on the question of the fishery award in a speech which occupied two hours, and covered a large field of constitutional law, and the relation of the Province to the Dominion under the Act of Confederation.

JOSEPH R. KINNEY, M.P.P.,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

JOSEPH ROBBINS KINNEY, member of the House of Assembly for the county of Yarmouth, is descended from a family which came from Barnstable, Mass., before the American revolution, and settled in Yarmouth county, some of the members subsequently moving into Annapolis county, where, in the town of Annapolis Royal, our subject was born, on the 15th of April, 1839. His parents were William and Orpha (Robbins) Kinney, members of the farming community. The progenitor of the Robbins family in America came over in the *May Flower*, and the member who emigrated to Nova Scotia was from Plymouth, Mass., where the pilgrims landed in December, 1620; hence on both sides our subject is of English-American stock.

Mr. Kinney received a meager English education, becoming a clerk in a dry goods store when nine years old, attending no school since that age. Like scores of other business men who have been in the Legislative Councils of this province, he is largely self-educated, and has built the rounds of his own ladder.

In 1866, Mr. Kinney went into business for himself at Yarmouth, he being of the firm of Young, Kinney and Co., ship-builders and furnishers of outfits, the firm closing up business in

1874. The next year our subject resumed operations alone, as a ship-broker and general merchant.

He was at one period a member of the board of directors of the exchange bank of Yarmouth, and of the commercial insurance company; and is now an agent for commercial insurance companies, and holds the offices of justice of the peace, notary public, and United States consular agent, and agent for several steamship lines.

Mr. Kinney was elected to the local parliament in September, 1878, offering himself as an independent candidate, though he has always been a staunch Liberal, or perhaps we should say Radical. He believes in free trade, and thinks the country would be better governed if the local governments were abolished, and all railroads and telegraph lines were owned and controlled by the Dominion Government. He is decidedly original in his "method of putting things," and people like his frank and fearless enunciation of his sentiments and desires. When he came out as a candidate for the House of Assembly, he sent out a circular to his constituents, couched in language something like the following:—"Yielding to my own inclinations, I ask you to return me as your representative to the Nova Scotia Legislature." Such a frank and candid appeal for votes "took" with the people, and he was triumphantly elected. His history as a legislator is yet to be made. During the recent session of the N. S. Legislature, Mr. K. attracted considerable notice by voting alone against government assistance to denominational colleges. He is an off-hand, practical business man, and if his ancestors were afflicted with laziness, he has not inherited it.

Mr. Kinney is a third degree Mason, and an adherent of the Baptist church. He married, on the 19th of August, 1860, Adaline E. Ritchie, daughter of Andrew Ritchie, of Annapolis Royal, and she died on the 15th of June, 1878, leaving four children.

HON. JOHN B. DICKIE,

TRURO, N.S.

JOHN BARNHILL DICKIE, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is descended from one of the oldest families in Cornwallis, where he was born on the 30th of March, 1829. His great-grandfather was Matthew Dickie, who married Janet Nisbet, and came to Nova Scotia from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1760, and settled in the township just mentioned. His wife belonged to the brave old race of Covenanters, so well known in history, and noted for their godly and heroic character. Mr. and Mrs. Dickie came in the same ship with the Creelmans and others, who settled in this province. The family were prosperous from the first, and their descendants are numerous, and many of them have been prominent in legislative bodies and in other official positions.

William, the eldest son of Matthew Dickie, was the father of the late Robert McGowan Dickie, of Amherst, who was M. P. P. for Cumberland County for several years, and whose son, Hon. Robert Barry Dickie, is now a Senator.

James, the second son of Matthew Dickie, and grandfather of our subject, had eight sons and two daughters by his wife, Martha Martin, the eldest of whom was the late Hugh L. Dickie, Custos Rotulorum of King's County. The second son of James was Isaac P. Dickie, father of our subject, and an elder in the Presbyterian church at Cornwallis. He died in 1858, leaving



John B. Dickie.

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three sons. The third son of Matthew was David Dickie, father of Hon. Charles Dickie, and grandfather of David M. Dickie, late M. P. for King's County. The fourth son was John Dickie, said to have been the first English child born in Cornwallis, and whose descendants are settled in and around Hantsport.

From the daughters descended, among others, William Henry Chipman, late M. P. for King's County, and his son, Leveret DeV. Chipman, also late M. P., and Thomas Logan, formerly for Cumberland County.

There have also been several clergymen among the descendants of the Dickie family. Professor Isaac Chipman, of Acadia College, was a brother of W. H. Chipman. Dr. Robert Dickie, a professor in a medical college in Philadelphia, was an uncle of our subject.

Isaac P. Dickie, father of the Hon. J. B. Dickie, married Rebecca Barnhill, great granddaughter of Robert Barnhill, who emigrated from Donegal, in the North of Ireland, to Nova Scotia in the autumn of 1761, with about 300 other persons, and a few months afterwards (in the spring of 1762), settled at Chiganois, county of Colchester. Others of the party settled at Onslow, Londonderry, Truro, Windsor, and Horton. They were all sent out by the British Government. The wife of Mr. Barnhill is said to be the first person interred on the burying-ground in the Chiganois Marsh, as we learn from Miller's "Historical and Genealogical Record of the First Settlers in Colchester County."

Our subject, who is the eldest son, was educated at the grammar school of Lower Horton, taught by Rev. William Sommerville, M. A., and at Wolfville and Sackville academies, and the Free Church college, Halifax; taught for some years in the public schools of Nova Scotia, and afterwards occupied the chair of mathematics in the Halifax academy. He has been engaged in years past in farming, merchandising, banking and ship-building, being one of the most enterprising men in this part of the country. He was engaged in farming for some years at Onslow, where his eldest son now resides, and was the projector and first president of the Onslow Agricultural Society, holding that office until he removed to Truro in 1870.

Mr. Dickie is the senior coroner for the county, being appointed in 1854; has been a justice of the peace since 1861, and Custos Rotulorum since 1868. He is also a school commissioner for the county of Colchester, president of the Truro Marine Insurance Company, and up to 1878, was agent at Truro for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. He was connected with the militia at one time, and rose to the rank of major, and then resigned. He is the principal owner and manager of several large ships which are engaged in the North Atlantic and European trade, he being far the largest ship-owner in Truro.

Mr. Dickie first entered public life in 1874, when he was elected to represent the county of Colchester in the Legislative Assembly, and was Speaker of that body during the session of 1875, at the close of which he resigned that position. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1878. His politics are Liberal.

To his efforts and influence the town of Truro owes the fine building of the Provincial Normal school, one of its chief ornaments, which was erected, at an expense to the province of some forty thousand dollars, by authority of a special Act of Parliament, and under his supervision as chairman of the commission.

Mr. Dickie is an elder of the Presbyterian church, having held that office since 1858, and he has frequently been a delegate to the presbytery and synod, in which capacity he was present, and took part in the Union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches of Nova Scotia which took place at Pictou in 1860.

He has been twice married; the first time in 1850, at Stewiacke, to Miss Ellen Putnam, eldest daughter of late Timothy Putnam, Esq., leaving three children, two sons and one daughter; and the second time, in 1858, at Onslow, to Miss Harriet Dickson, eldest daughter of Hugh Dickson, Esq., by whom he has seven daughters and one son. The two sons by the first wife are settled in life, Samuel, the elder, being a farmer in Onslow, and Martin has his father's place as agent of the Merchants' Bank in Truro. He married Lucy H. Eaton, of Maitland. The daughter, Mary, is married to Jehiel Fulton farmer at Onslow. Ellen, the eldest daughter by his second wife, is a teacher in the Model school, in Truro, and Susan, the second daughter, is teaching at Cornwallis. The other children are attending school.

REV. EDMUND A. CRAWLEY, D.D.,
WOLFFVILLE, N.S.

EDMUND ALBERN CRAWLEY, who occupies the chair of exegesis and general interpretation of the Greek Scriptures in Acadia college, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, January 20, 1799, his father being Thomas Crawley, a commander in the British navy. The family sprang from Judge Crawley, one of the two judges who refused to pass condemnation on Charles I. Thomas Crawley married Esther Bernal, her father being a Londoner, and she being a sister of Ralph Bernal, for a great many years member of Parliament for Rochester, holding that position when he died.

In the fifth year of our subject, the family emigrated to Nova Scotia, and he was educated in the arts at King's college, Windsor, being matriculated in 1816, and graduated B.A., 1819, and afterwards M.A. He studied law at Halifax with Judge Johnston; was called to the bar in 1822, and practised in Halifax, and in the circuit courts of Nova Scotia, until near the close of 1828, when, having changed his religious views from an Episcopalian to a Baptist, he engaged with others in founding Horton academy at Wolfville.

In 1828, having the ministry in view, Mr. Crawley went to Andover, Mass., and became a resident graduate of the theological institution, attending Professor Moses Stuart's lectures in Hebrew and Greek exegesis, and those of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, on Christian theology. In 1830, he was ordained an evangelist at Providence, R.I., Rev. Dr. Wayland, president of Brown university, and other ministers in the neighborhood, composing the council; and the next year he became pastor of Granville street Baptist church, Halifax.

In 1839, our subject undertook, together with the Rev. Dr. Pryor, to commence the founding of what was first called "Queen's," and was soon changed to Acadia, college, and of which, when opened, he took the chair of moral and intellectual science. About 1845, he received from Brown university the degree of doctor of divinity.

In 1847, Dr. Crawley returned to his old charge in Halifax, on account of some difficulty which they had in supplying the pulpit; and, after remaining there for five years, returned to Wolfville, and resumed the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy, together with the presidency of the college. That position he held for four years, and then accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church in Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, O., together with the presidency of the female college, then just starting there.

In 1860, Dr. Crawley became joint-president with the Rev. Dr. William Curtis, of the well-known female college in Limestone Springs, South Carolina, and was engaged in teaching there during the civil war, returning in 1865 to Acadia college, as professor of rhetoric and political economy; and, four years later, was transferred to the chair of the exegesis and general interpretation of the Greek New Testament in the theological department of Acadia college, in conjunction with the office of principal of the department.

Dr. Crawley has a classical type of mind, and in his earlier years was very fond of the languages, rather excelling in them as a teacher. His preaching is of that type, and is greatly relished by persons of a thoroughly cultivated taste. He is a good Greek and Hebrew scholar, his turn of mind leading him to harmonise with the genius of language.

Some years ago, Dr. Crawley wrote a small work in defence of the principles of the Baptist denomination—the only volume, large or small, we believe, that he has ever had published. He has, however, written considerably on educational and religious subjects, for newspapers and periodicals, his writings all showing marks of the clear thinker and logician.

Dr. Crawley has been twice married; the first time, in 1833, to Miss Julia Amelia Wilby, of Boston, Mass., she dying in 1842, leaving one son, who soon followed her; and the second time, in December, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Dr. Lewis Johnston, of Wolfville, and niece of Judge Johnston, of Halifax, having by her six children, all living but one son.

HON. CHARLES J. TOWNSHEND, Q.C., M.P.P.,

AMHERST N.S.

CHARLES JAMES TOWNSHEND, barrister-at-law, and member of the Government of Nova Scotia, is descended from the Townshends of Norfolk, England, being a grandson of Hon. William Townshend, who came from the old country about the beginning of the present century, and was at one time Comptroller of customs, and administrator of the government of Prince Edward Island, when that island was under the Crown. Our subject is a grandson of the Hon. Alexander Stewart, Master of the Rolls, and judge of the vice-admiralty court at Halifax, and a son of Rev. Canon Townshend, and was born at Amherst, N.S., on the 22nd of March, 1844. His father is a native of Prince Edward Island; was born at Charlottetown, in 1810. At six years of age, Canon Townshend was sent to Scotland to be educated in the arts, attending school first in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, and afterwards at the Edinburgh university. Returning to this country, he prepared for orders in the Church of England at King's college, Windsor, N.S., and was ordained by the late Bishop Inglis, in 1834, at Annapolis Royal. He was appointed rector of Amherst in the same year, and is still serving his Master in that capacity, being one of the oldest rectors in the province. Several years ago, he was appointed Rural Dean, and also Canon of St. Luke's cathedral, Halifax.

Canon Townshend has been chairman of the board of school commissioners of Cumberland county for thirty or forty years, and has always been a very active and influential man in educational matters, in this county.

Mr. Townshend received his classical education at the collegiate school and King's college, Windsor, graduating with honors in June, 1862, and receiving the degree of B.A. in 1863, and B.C.L. in 1868. His legal education he commenced at Amherst, in the office of Hon. Robert B.

Diekey, senator, and completed it in Halifax, N.S.; was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and created a Queen's Counsel in October, 1880.

Mr. Townshend is the senior member of the firm of Townshend and Diekey, his partner being a son of the Senator. Their business extending into all the courts of the province, Mr. Townshend has been, and continues to be, engaged in the leading civil and criminal courts in his county, and he stands at the head of the Cumberland bar. He is a rising young man, with bright prospects before him.

Mr. Townshend is a Free Mason, and holds the office of a district deputy grand master of the order in this province.

He was elected to the Provincial Assembly at the last general election, held in September, 1878, and was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council in October, same year. His politics are Liberal-Conservative, he giving an earnest support to the national policy, as enunciated and advocated by the leaders of that party, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and others.

Mr. Townshend was married on the 23rd of April, 1867, at Amherst, to Laura, fourth daughter of J. D. Kinnear, Esq., judge of probate for Cumberland county, and they have four children living, and have lost two.

Our subject is a member of the Church of England, and has held the office of warden of Christ church, Amherst, and been a delegate to the Diocesan Synod. His moral, as well as legal, character is excellent.

CHARLES BENT, M.D.,

TRURO, N. S.

CHARLES BENT is the oldest physician and surgeon in Truro, and among the well-known men in the county of Colchester, his professional visits having, at certain periods, been quite extensive. He comes from one of the oldest families that settled in this section of the country, his great-grandfather being one of the original grantees of lands in the county of Cumberland. Dr. Bent is a native of that county, dating his birth at Amherst, on the 10th of January, 1826, his father being John Bent, an agriculturist. His mother was Martha McLellan, a relative of Senator McLellan, and belonging to an old Londonderry, Ireland, family.

Our subject was educated at Sackville College, N. B., and the Pennsylvania University, one of the oldest medical institutions in the United States, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1847. After practising between five and six years in Cumberland County the Doctor removed to Truro, in 1853, and has here been in steady practice for twenty-eight years. He has always had a good run of business, a good reputation for skill, and has made a marked success of his profession.

Dr. Bent has been surgeon of a volunteer company, and a school trustee; is health officer and a coroner of the county, and also a town councillor, and in various other ways has made himself useful to the community. Although usually busy in his profession, the Doctor seems to have been willing to bear his share of the burdens of public office. He is a member of the Church of England and has held the office of vestryman, and, we believe, one or two others in the church. His character has always stood well. He is kind to the poor and has ridden many

hundred miles without any expectation of compensation, except the comfort of giving service where it was greatly needed.

The Doctor has devoted a portion of the leisure time at his command to writing for the press, mainly for the *Montreal Medical Record* and the local newspapers. In 1858 he published a monograph on Diphtheria, which attracted a good deal of attention.

He has a second wife, the first being Mary R. Goudge, of Truro, married in 1855 and dying in 1868, leaving four children, two since dying; and the second being Elizabeth Metzler, also of Truro, married in 1871. He has only the two children surviving the first wife, Charles and Mary L. A., both living at home.

HON. WILLIAM J. ALMON, M.D.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON ALMON, one of the Senators from Nova Scotia, is a son of the Hon. William Bruce Almon, M.D., and grandson of William James Almon, surgeon, who was appointed assistant surgeon to the Royal Artillery at New York, in June, 1776, and having served in the British army in America, until the close of the war, came to Halifax, entered into the practice of his profession, and married Miss Rebecca Byles, granddaughter of the Rev. Mather Byles, D.D., of Boston, Mass., the noted clerical wit, and adherent to the Crown during the strife of the colonies for independence.

Our subject has a copy of Pope's translation of Homer's *Odyssey*, presented to Dr. Byles by the translator, with an autograph letter, signed "A. Pope." He has also numerous letters written by Dr. Byles, and his portrait in oil by Copley, and his family Bible; the signatures of Queen Anne and George the Third, to various documents and various mementoes, and reminders of the olden times, especially such as "tried men's souls." Any person desirous of literary amusement will do well to look through Dr. Almon's library.

Dr. Byles was descended on his mother's side, from the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1630, and in compliment to whom the town of Boston received its name. Rev. Mather Byles, jr., D. D., was the first rector of Trinity Church, St. John, N. B., and chaplain of the forces there at the time of his death.

Dr. Almon was born in Halifax, on the 27th of January, 1816, his mother being Laleah Johnston, daughter of William Johnston, M.D., a captain of New York volunteers in 1775, who was present at the defence of Savannah, was at the capture of Fort Montgomery on the Hudson, and numerous other actions during the American war. Dr. Almon was educated in the arts at King's College, Windsor, N. S., where he took the degree of B. A., in 1834, and in medicine at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, receiving the degree of M.D. from the latter institution in 1838. He has been for forty years a leading physician and surgeon in Halifax, doing an extensive and highly remunerative business.

He is a governor of King's College, a trustee of the Nova Scotia Building Society, and a consulting physician to the Halifax Hospital and Dispensary; and has been president of the St. George's Society, and of the Halifax Club, and surgeon to the Halifax Field Battery of Artillery.

Dr. Almon was elected to the House of Commons at the general election in 1872, for the County of Halifax, and was called to the Senate in 1879. He is a Conservative, firm and

thorough-going in his loyalty to the mother country, and would do everything in his power to strengthen the adherence to her institutions.

During the late war between the Northern and Southern States, Dr. Almon was an ardent advocate of, and energetic sympathizer with the South, and has in his possession a despatch from President Davis, "thanking him for his efficient and disinterested support of the cause."

Senator Almon married in 1840, Elizabeth Lichtenstein, daughter of Judge Ritchie, deceased, of Annapolis, and she has been the mother of thirteen children, eleven of them yet living; they are all living in Nova Scotia, with the exception of two sons, Cotton Mather Almon, who resides in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Andrew Uniacke Almon in Ottawa.

Dr. Almon's eldest son, Dr. William Bruce Almon, died in 1867, and held a commission as assistant-surgeon in the Confederate States army, during their gallant but unsuccessful struggle for freedom and independent government.

His second son, Dr. Thomas Ritchie Almon, is physician and surgeon to the Poor's Asylum and to Infants' Home at Halifax, and surgeon to the Halifax Field Battery, the oldest military organization in the Dominion of Canada. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, and in Paris and New York, and was married in Montreal to Frances, daughter of the late John Egan, M. P., for Pontiac, and has issue, two sons and a daughter.

GEORGE S. BROWN,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

GEORGE S. BROWN, was born in 1827 at Yarmouth, where he was educated. From 1845 to 1849 he was engaged in business with W. H. Townsend, first as clerk, then as partner, and for five or six years was employed as bookkeeper for the firm of Thomas Killam and Co. For twenty-five years he was a ship-owner, interested in thirty-eight vessels altogether; for sixteen years a director and for ten years president of the Acadian Marine Insurance Company; he promoted the organization of the Yarmouth Gas Company, and was for some years one of its directors; and was one of the principal original stockholders in the Bank of Yarmouth, and the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.

In 1860, Mr. Brown selected and purchased the site for the "Mountain Cemetery;" procured the services of H. W. S. Cleveland, Esq., now of Chicago, to survey, and lay out the grounds; was prominent in the organization of the cemetery company, and, as trustee, for some years devoted a good deal of time in supervising the labors of the workmen.

In 1862, he originated the movement for building by private subscription the Yarmouth seminary, heading the subscription list with his name for \$1,000; in 1863, he was elected to represent Yarmouth in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and in 1865 resigned his seat; in 1863 and 1864, he built the wharf and warehouses known as "Central wharf," and occupied them till 1877, when they were sold to L. E. Baker, Esq. In 1867, opposed to Thomas Killam, and in 1874 opposed to Frank Killam, the present member, was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the House of Commons.

He was appointed a magistrate in 1860 and took a leading part in municipal affairs till 1879, when the present law for the municipal incorporation of counties came into operation.

He was one of the original promoters and directors of the "Western Counties" Railway Company, in 1872, but was opposed to the abandonment of the interior route to Annapolis, and, upon the adoption of the present route, he withdrew his support from the enterprise.

Mr. Brown is an extensive owner of real estate in Yarmouth county, principally farm and pasture lands, purchased mainly for stock-raising and with a view of developing the agricultural capabilities of the county; he is chiefly distinguished for his devotion to the agricultural interests of the county in introducing to the notice of the farmer improved agricultural implements and a pure breed of Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, and by example upon his homestead farm in encouraging a thorough cultivation of the land and a systematic division and arrangement of a farm and buildings; he was for some years member of the N. S. Central Board of Agriculture. A Liberal in politics and religion.

Mr. Brown married in 1856, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Hon. James Bond. They have had two sons and two daughters, all living but the youngest son.

NOTE.—Charles E. Brown, brother of the foregoing, is engaged in mercantile and ship-owning business at Milton, occupying the old homestead property of his grandfather, John Brown, subsequently added to and improved by his father. He has been a director in the Bank of Yarmouth, since its organization in 1863, and is now vice-president; is a magistrate and commissioner of schools, and an importer and enthusiastic breeder of Jersey cattle; he is noted as the active and indefatigable president of the Yarmouth county agricultural society; is devoted to horticulture and is now a member of the Nova Scotia central board of agriculture.

NEPEAN CLARKE,

HALIFAX, N.S.

ONE of the oldest barristers now living in the city of Halifax, is Nepean Clarke, a native of this city, born May 24, 1810. He retired from a successful and honorable career in his profession just as he had rounded up his three score years and ten, and is now living at his ease.

Mr. Clarke is the son of a barrister, David Shaw Clarke, who had the honor of proclaiming the last two sovereigns of Great Britain, and whose father was a firm adherent to the Crown, leaving Rhode Island because of his loyalty, and emigrating to Nova Scotia at the time of the revolt of the American colonies. The mother of our subject, Sophia Hosterman, was a native of Nova Scotia. Both parents died many years ago. Long before his father's death, he (the father) was offered knighthood, but declined it.

Mr. Clarke was educated in Halifax, finishing at the excellent grammar school taught by the Rev. Dr. Twining, and has always taken a great deal of interest in educational matters. For a long series of years he attended annually the anniversary of King's college, Windsor, N. S. and held at one period the office of president of the Alumni association.

He studied law with his father, and was called to the bar simultaneously with his arrival at his majority, and was in practice in Halifax from 1831 to 1880, or one year less than half a century, doing business in the several courts of the province, Supreme, Chancery and Vice Admiralty, and always maintaining a creditable standing at the bar.

Mr. Clarke held the office of clerk of the peace for twenty years, and performed its duties promptly and faithfully, as he has every other duty devolving upon him in life.

He is a member of the Church of England, and has been active in matters pertaining to its interest. His fellow-citizens give him credit for having lived a life of strict integrity, and of

much usefulness. He shares in a large measure the respect and esteem of his neighbors, and of all who know him.

Mr. Clarke has had a second wife. He was first married in 1834 to Mary Jane Marshall, daughter of Samuel Marshall, of Halifax, she dying about 1845; and the second time in 1848 to Mrs. Margaret Glover, daughter of Mr. Sweeney, from Belfast, Ireland, and in his latter years of Montreal. He has three children living by the first wife, one son, Henry, a bank accountant, Halifax, and two daughters—Emma, the wife of Rev. O. M. Grimdon, of Bristol, England, and Mary Helen, widow of Rev. S. B. Kellogg, of the Province of Ontario. He has been a widower since 1868. The cousin of Mr. Clarke, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, daughter of Admiral Byng, was a Maid of Honor to her Royal Highness Queen Victoria for many years.

HON. JAMES S. MACDONALD, M.L.C.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

JAMES SIMON MACDONALD, member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia, and a well-known banker of Halifax, was born there on the 7th of May, 1837. He is the eldest son of Robert Macdonald, formerly of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, who, for fifty years, was connected with the customs department, Halifax.

Mr. Macdonald was educated at Halifax, and was prepared for mercantile life by Professors McCulloch, and Hugo Reid, entering business early in life. With a full knowledge of the people and wants of Nova Scotia, he has been enabled of late years to push a most successful business in the firm of James S. Macdonald and Company, bankers and brokers. He is thoroughly conversant with his profession, and has a deservedly high reputation for integrity and fair dealing.

For the past twenty years Mr. Macdonald has been a most consistent and energetic worker in the foremost rank of the conservative party of Nova Scotia. Previous to Confederation, as a committee man and canvasser, he made himself well known; and since Confederation in the amalgamation of the Liberals and Conservatives favorable to that measure, he has been distinguished as a Liberal Conservative in his expressed belief, and works for the triumph of that party, for the good of the country.

In 1874 he was selected by the leaders of the Liberal Conservative party to organize and promote a company for the publication of a journal in Nova Scotia that would not only well represent the politics of the party, but would also be an organ that would secure a large circulation throughout the Lower Provinces. Mr. Macdonald entered with enthusiasm into the task, and aided by a large committee of stockholders, the *Morning Herald* was started in January, 1875. In connection with the company Mr. Macdonald saw some undoubtedly hard work, but was rewarded by the success of the paper which soon took a leading place as a journal, not only in politics, but as a thoroughly reliable paper. In 1875 the Liberal Conservative party were returned to power, and it was universally acknowledged that the *Herald* had largely secured that result, by the untiring devotion to the party, of its editorial and managing committee. When its success as a journal had become a certainty, and a circulation secured for it second to none in the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Macdonald withdrew from his position as secretary. Although a young man, he has thus seen considerable service as a politician, for the duties



James Macdonald

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described above as connected with the *Herald* were by no means confined to the publication of the paper. The committee of the *Herald* in Halifax became the centre of the Liberal Conservative party in Nova Scotia. In its office the successful campaign of 1878 was organized. Counties hitherto Grit were flooded with Liberal Conservative literature, and bore fruit, in a universal sweep of seats for that party.

In 1878, he was called to a vacant seat in the Legislative Council; the work of organizing was over, but with success that of consolidation begun. Mr. Macdonald, as member of the council, has shown good ability as a debater, has been chairman of several important committees, and has in that position done good service. He strongly advocates the centralization of power at Ottawa as the great centre of the Dominion; advocates the abolition of the legislative council as the first step towards that great end, and with just prospect has every assurance of the abolition of that antiquated body in a short time. As a political organizer, Mr. Macdonald is well known, and will likely be heard from in future contests for power.

Our subject has for many years been connected with several of the charitable organizations of Halifax. With the North British Society he has, however, been particularly identified several years as office-bearer, and in 1873 was elected president, the youngest man ever elected chairman of this, the oldest Scottish National Society in the Dominion. In 1869 Mr. Macdonald published *The Annals of the North British Society from 1768 to 1868*. The work has been highly noticed and much admired as an interesting and historical publication; he was also one of the founders of the Historical Society of Nova Scotia, and is now an office-bearer, and has been long connected with the presbyteries of the Church of Scotland; is a member of several mercantile and insurance companies, was for over twenty years connected with the militia of Nova Scotia, and as an officer of the 13th Halifax was well known as a competent drill instructor in the county.

Our subject has thus well identified himself with his native city and province in a manner praiseworthy and commendable. An earnest and intelligent man, with strong mental ability, he is likely to make a successful and useful member of society, in whatever sphere he may be called to move.

Mr. Macdonald married, 9th June, 1864, Grace, third daughter of James Thomson, Esquire, of Halifax, and has a family of ten children.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

HALIFAX, N. S.

SO full a life of Joseph Howe has been published and widely circulated, and so many sketches of him have appeared in print, that nothing more than a brief outline of his life and eminent services to his country, need appear in a work like this. He is acknowledged to have been the greatest statesman and orator whom the Province of Nova Scotia has produced; and he rose by the aid of self-culture and the masterly discipline of great natural powers. Like Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and numerous other men, who rose to distinction; he was educated at the printer's case, and graduated from the desk of the journalist.

Joseph Howe was born on the North-West Arm, Halifax, N. S., on the 13th December, 1804, and is a descendant of a family which left England at the time of persecution, and settled in New

England, his father adhering to the Crown at the time of the revolt of the American Colonies. Up to his fourteenth year, our subject received no education, except from his father's lips, and a few weeks' attendance, in the summer season, at a school two miles from home. When Joseph entered upon his teens his father was King's printer and Postmaster-General of Nova Scotia, and he was placed in the office of the *Halifax Gazette*, serving, at first, we presume, as "printer's devil." Occasionally, as we learn from Annand's life of Mr. Howe, the lad assisted his elder brother in the post-office, and when a little older, in the absence of that brother, had charge of both offices.

Mr. Howe made rapid progress in any branch of industry to which he gave his mind and energies, and before he had left his teens we find him at the editor's table, dashing off prose and verse seemingly with equal facility. His career as a journalist proper commenced in 1827, when he purchased the *Weekly Chronicle*, and gave it the euphonious name of *Acadian*, making it a non-partizan journal. At the opening of the next year, he bought the *Nova Scotian*, and selling his interest in the *Acadian*, conducted the other with marked ability for many years.

In 1829, Mr. Howe published Halliburton's *History of Nova Scotia*, and found it a losing venture, the edition being too large.

In 1873, Mr. Howe supported the National Policy.

In 1830, he commenced in his paper a series of sharp critiques on the views and doings of legislators, called *Legislative Reviews*, continuing them for several years, and in them striving manfully for various reforms. Perhaps the greatest triumph of his journalistic life was in 1836, when he was sued for libel by the municipality of Halifax, pleaded his own case, and won it. The full particulars may be found in the work already referred to. With the exception of two years (1842 and 1843) Mr. Howe continued in the editorial chair until 1856, managing his old paper, and, after a while, a new one, called the *Morning Chronicle*, still in existence, and now the leading Liberal daily in the province.

From 1835 to 1863, with one or two short interregnums, we find Mr. Howe in the Assembly of the Province, the latter part of the time looking like a king among the kingly. During the last two decades of the period here mentioned (1843 to 1863), there were giants in the legislative halls of Nova Scotia—Sauls in intellectual stature, and Sauls in the keen logic and the forensic sweep of the voice; and no one stood higher than Joseph Howe. For a long time he led the Liberal party; one term he was Speaker; several times he was a member of the government, and twice premier. He was a leader in the movement for responsible government, for steamship communication with the mother country, and for an Inter-colonial railway, not to mention other important enterprises. To him the Province of Nova Scotia is indebted for the railway links connecting the different portions with the capital and with each other. His name appears on the records of the legislature as a powerful and unflinching advocate of almost every useful and important measure which came before the body for consideration.

In 1863, Mr. Howe received from Her Majesty, the appointment of Fishery Commissioner; in 1867, was elected to the House of Commons for the County of Hants; re-elected by acclamation; was President of the Dominion Council from January 19th to November 19th, 1869, at which latter date he was appointed Secretary of State for the Provinces, and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. In May, 1873, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and held that office less than a month, death vacating the chair.

The addresses, speeches, letters, orations and poems, in pamphlet and book form, of Mr. Howe, published from time to time, commencing in 1834, show a great variety of talent and great

versatility of the pen. He grappled with broad financial subjects, with the comprehensive grasp of a statesman, and his speeches and orations were read with admiration on both sides of the Atlantic ocean. His poems show that while he had a masculine and massive mind, he had the tender heart of a woman. His pathos and humor are admirable, and the rhythm of his verse is smooth and flowing. The claim of his prose writings, however, to immortality, is stronger than his verse.

Mr. Howe died on the 1st of June, 1873, and the funeral procession was no doubt the largest ever witnessed in Halifax. Friends from afar, and the whole city, turned out to show their respect for him who had long and nobly battled for an untrammelled press, responsible government, internal improvements, and other important measures which have aided in developing the diversified interests of his native province.

RODERICK MACLEAN,

AMHERST, N.S.

RODERICK MACLEAN, sheriff of the county of Cumberland, is a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, being born in 1820. His parents, Donald and Marion (McLeod) Maclean, came to Nova Scotia when the son was six or seven years old, and settled in the township of Wallace, county of Cumberland, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, both parents dying and being buried in that place. After receiving a business education in the public schools of Wallace, Roderick became a clerk in a store at Pugwash, this county, holding that situation for eight years, and then going into mercantile business there for himself.

Mr. Maclean continued in trade until the close of 1855, when he was appointed sheriff, an office which, with the exception of two years, he has held from that date, giving, as far as we can learn, excellent satisfaction to the public in his official capacity.

Sheriff Maclean married, in 1847, Miss Margaret Bebee, daughter of Joshua Bebee, of Cumberland county; and she is the mother of eight children, six of them yet living. The eldest son, James Roderick Maclean, is an oculist at Amherst; Edward Perley Maclean, D.D.S., is practising dentistry at New Glasgow, county of Pictou, N.S.; Edith Amelia is secretary and deputy-sheriff under her father—the only female, we believe, holding such an office in the maritime provinces; Ada is a governess, and the youngest two, Francis Young and George Townsend, are pursuing their studies.

HON. WILLIAM AGNEW DENNY MORSE,

AMHERST, N.S.

ONE of the oldest families in the county of Cumberland, N.S., is that of the Morses, who have been identified with the history of the country since the time when the French were driven out of Acadia. Joseph Morse, the great grandfather of our subject, was one of the original grantees of the Crown in Cumberland county, part of which now lies in this Province and part in New Brunswick, and was the fifth generation from Samuel Morse, who, born in Eng-

land in 1585, emigrated to New England in 1635, settled at Dedham, Mass., two years later, and died at Medfield, same colony, in 1654. The descendants of Samuel Morse are now scattered all over the United States, Nova Scotia, and other parts of Canada.

Joseph Morse, in his younger years sojourned in different New England colonies, as his business called him; became the proprietor of the celebrated "George Tavern," at Roxbury, now a part of Boston, and known as the Highlands, and was greatly esteemed by men connected with the Colonial Government. He saw some very hard service in the army, being under Gen. Amherst. While the expedition was preparing to proceed under that officer, against Oswego, as we learn from a "Memorial" of the Morse family, published by Rev. Abner Morse, of Sherborn, Mass., in 1850, Mr. Morse acted as a Commissary General, and had his full share of the disasters of the campaign, losing at the capture of Oswego, his property invested in provisions, etc., and eight barrels of silver dollars. He was seized by the enemy, carried a prisoner to Canada, and was finally sent to Bourdeaux, France, where he was ransomed by the Government through Lord Amherst. While in captivity he caught the small-pox, and suffered everything but death, not being able to eat anything but frog broth and milk during the rest of his life—seven years of great physical distress. The British Government, learning from his own lips of his sad bodily sufferings, and being cognizant of his loss at the siege of Oswego, gave him a valuable tract of land at and around Fort Lawrence and 34,000 acres to him and others in what is now the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He built one of the forts at Fort Lawrence, and a large house which he used as a place of worship on Sunday, and also established, at his own expense, a public school free to all. He spoke the French and Indian languages fluently, and was generally and greatly respected.

Our subject has a copy of the original grant of 34,000 acres mentioned above, also the court sword worn by his great-grandfather, and presented to him by George III, and other memorials of the olden times. It was Joseph Morse who gave its name to the town of Amherst, so calling it in honor of the noble General under whom he had served, and whose memory he tenderly cherished as long as he lived.

Alpheus Morse, grandfather of our subject, being reared among men connected with the Government, when the New England States were colonies, naturally adhered to the Crown, and here in Nova Scotia, being in comfortable circumstances, he was in a condition and had the heart to aid the destitute loyalists, many of whom came to him for assistance. Like his father he spoke the French and Indian languages, and had warm friends among all classes. He married Theody Crane, sister of Col. Jonathan Crane, of Horton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for thirty years a leading member of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and a daughter of Col. Crane, who came from Connecticut to Horton about 1776—"a lady well-reported for her aims, deeds and other virtues." Alpheus Morse died at Amherst, in 1818.

James Shannon Morse, son of Alpheus Morse, was born at Amherst, in November, 1787, and is yet living, being in his 94th year. He was the first lawyer in Cumberland county or in the vicinity of the present boundaries of this county, and is older than any other lawyer either in this Province or New Brunswick. He resides at Amherst, and is mentally smart for a gentleman of that great age. He represented the town of Amherst in the Provincial Parliament and was a member of the Legislature and the Council for the period of thirty years, and is a large landholder in the county of Cumberland. He married Augusta Agnew Kinnear, daughter of Andrew Kinnear, of Halifax, and granddaughter of Andrew Kinnear, Sr., who was Commissary at Fort Cumberland in 1776-1795, and by her has had five children, William Agnew Denny being the third child. He was born at Amherst, on the 3rd of January, 1836; was educated at

Sackville Academy, and by private tuition under Joseph Hea, M.A., of Lower Horton, in whose family he spent two very profitable years; studied law, at first with his father, and afterwards with Sir William Young, now Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, with whom he spent one year after being admitted to the bar in 1859.

Mr. Morse became a partner of Hon. Leonard Shannon, member for the county of Halifax, and there practised for ten years, when, on the decease of his brother, Hon. Clifford Morse, who was Judge of Probate for the county of Cumberland, he took his place (1869), with residence at Amherst. In 1876, he was appointed Judge of the County Courts for Cumberland and Pictou counties, and still holds that office. He has good qualifications for the office, and is popular on the Bench. He resides on part of the lands granted to his ancestor in this Province 118 years ago.

The Judge owns large quantities of marsh land which he derived from his father, and which he is engaged in ditching, draining and improving. He was married on the 16th of December, 1873, to Ella Frances Rebecca Bogg, a descendant of a U. E. Loyalist, of Halifax, and they have four children, three sons and one daughter, and buried one daughter in infancy.

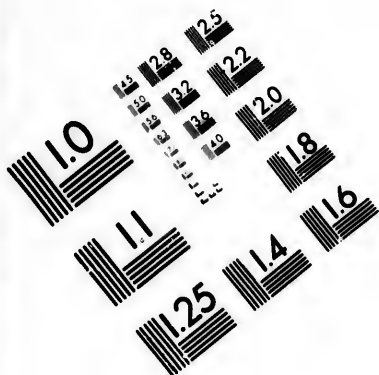
REV. ALEXANDER MACGREGOR,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

REV. ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, pastor of the Tabernacle (Congregational) church, of Yarmouth, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 3rd of April, 1834, he being a son of Rev. Dugald Macgregor; his grandfather, Alexander Macgregor, was a fine specimen of the staunch christian of Highland stock, with considerable force of character, and had three sons in the ministry; the mother of our subject was Louisa Macdougall, of the Macdougalls of Lunga, Argyleshire, Scotland, who rendered valuable service to their country, under the Marquis of Breadalbane, in suppressing rebellion in 1798. Some of the medals of reward, being handed down, are now in Mr. Macgregor's possession.

Our subject received his classical education at Edinburgh: emigrated to the Province of Ontario in 1853, his father following two years later, and being a pastor at Manilla, county of Victoria, Ont., for eighteen years, dying in October, 1880; finished his studies at the Toronto university, and Congregational college of British North America, then in Toronto, and was ordained in September, 1863; he has four brothers in the ministry, all in various parts of the Dominion, at Guelph, Toronto, Osprey and Winnipeg.

Our subject was pastor of the Congregational church at Brockville, Ont., for eight years, serving also, during seven of those years, as local superintendent of schools, and for five years missionary secretary for the Congregational Eastern District Missionary Society, and in September, 1871, was settled over the Tabernacle church of Yarmouth, which is the leading Congregational church in the Maritime Provinces. He is an earnest, eloquent and pointed preacher, tender and persuasive in his tone, and well calculated to lead the thoughtful in the right way. As a pastor he is watchful over the flock, and is especially attentive to the wants of the poor, the sick and the afflicted, outside as well as inside his congregation. Possessing a catholic spirit, and a disposition of more than ordinary cordiality, he is very much esteemed by the whole community.





Mr. Macgregor was associate editor of the *Christian Standard*, St. John, N.B., during its brief existence, and for the last eight years has been secretary of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Missionary Society, doing no inconsiderable amount of work outside his direct pastoral duties.

He is a director of the Congregational college, Montreal, and a fellow of the senate of the Halifax university.

Mr. Macgregor was married on the 9th of June, 1858, to Miss Mary Macdougall, of Brooklyn, N.Y., she being of Scotch descent, and they have nine children, having been mercifully spared from death in the family. The two oldest sons, Ebenezer and William are in the United States, the former in the Roger Williams' bank, Providence, R. I., the latter in Boston, Mass. The other children of suitable age are pursuing their studies.

LIEUT.-COL. LEVERET DE V. CHIPMAN, KENTVILLE, N.S.

LEVERET DE VEBER CHIPMAN, agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Kentville, and one of the leading business men in King's county, was born at Cornwallis, on the 20th of October, 1831, his father being William Henry Chipman, who was born at Cornwallis, Nov. 3, 1807, and in his day a farmer, merchant, clerk of the peace, registrar of probate, prothonotary, and a member of the Dominion Parliament at the time of his death, which occurred at Ottawa in March, 1869.

The Chipman family, as we learn from Sabine's "Loyalists," left England at the time of persecution, and settled in the New England colonies. At the close of the American Revolution (1783), Ward Chipman, of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard university and deputy of the muster general of the Loyalist forces in the revolted colonies; settled in New Brunswick, and there founded a branch of the family, subsequently becoming chief justice and governor of that province. Another branch was founded in Nova Scotia by Hadley Chipman, who settled here before the close of that war. William Henry Chipman, already mentioned, was a son of Rev. William Chipman, a Baptist minister, and a grandson of William Allen Chipman, who was a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature for nearly thirty years, and custos of King's county at the time of his death.

Hon. Samuel Chipman, who sat in the Nova Scotia parliament for more than thirty years, and who is now registrar of deeds for the county of Kings, being in his 92nd year, is a great-uncle of our subject. For more than a hundred years the Chipmans have been a permanent family in this part of the province, leaders in enterprise and in legislation.

The mother of Leveret de Vebor Chipman was Sophia Cogswell, a descendant of a Loyalist family, she being a daughter of James Cogswell, and niece of the Hon. Hezekiah Cogswell, Halifax.

Our subject was educated at Acadia college, Wolfville; spent two years in a mercantile house in New York city, and for fifteen years was a hardware merchant at Cornwallis, being very successful in his business. For the last eight or nine years he has been the manager of the Kentville agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

On the death of his father, Mr. Chipman took his place (1870), in the House of Commons, and was re-elected at the next general election (1871), and defeated at the general election in January, 1874.

He has been a justice of the peace for the last eighteen or twenty years, clerk of the peace nearly as long, and is, and has been, chairman of the board of school commissioners for the county, being re-elected, usually, by acclamation. There is no more efficient business man in King's county than Mr. Chipman.

He has been connected for many years with the militia, and is lieutenant-colonel of the 68th "Kings" battalion of volunteer infantry; is a member of the council of the Dominion rifle association, and past master of Kentville lodge, No. 58 of the order of Free Masons, and a member of the grand lodge of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Chipman married, in 1851, Miss Nancy Leonard Moore, eldest daughter of Stephen H. Moore, judge of probate for King's county, and they have one son and four daughters, the former, Wilfred Henry, a first-class business man, being with his father in the bank, and master at the time of writing—spring, 1881—of the Kentville Masonic lodge. Lavinia, the eldest daughter, is married to Frederick C. Dimock, of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; and Ethel, to Barclay Webster, Esq., lawyer at Kentville; Annie Leontine is at Kilborn ladies' college, London, England; and Evangeline is at home.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS,

AMHERST N.S.

WILLIAM HENRY ROGERS, inspector of fisheries for the Province of Nova Scotia, is of Welsh extraction, his ancestors on both sides being of that nationality, and his parents David and Elizabeth (Richards) Rogers; his father was a mechanic in early life, and later a merchant and ship-builder, and is yet living. His mother was the eldest daughter of John Richards, Esq., of Shelburne, N. S. She died in 1866.

The school drill which young Rogers received was limited to the common English branches he being largely self-educated by private economy of time. "Self-help," so admirably enforced by Samuel Smiles, in his popular work on that subject, is well illustrated in the history of our subject, as well as in that of many other citizens of this province, noticed in this volume.

In his younger years, Mr. Rogers clerked for a large shipping establishment at Pugwash, and was subsequently a merchant at the same place and that at Amherst, in all about seven years. While in trade at the former place, he was collector of customs for four years.

In 1868, Mr. Rogers was appointed inspector of fisheries for this province, and is the inventor of what is known as the "Roger's Fish Way," which was patented in Canada and the United States in June, 1880, and which is proving a great success, being in general use in Nova Scotia, and about to be introduced into the United States. It is so constructed as to render mill-dams or other obstructions on rivers as practical for the ascent of fish as though no obstruction existed.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Baptist church, and was at one time, for a period of five years, agent for the American Bible Union for Canada, and traveled over three or four provinces.

He is also an earnest temperance man, and has done a great deal of hard work in that cause, being at one time the most worthy lecturer for the British Templars in the Dominion. His pen too has been wielded with good effect in the battle for prohibitory legislation in the province.

In 1851, he was united in marriage with Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Page, Esq., of Amherst, and they have ten children living, and lost one daughter.

LAWRENCE DELAP,

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

THE subject of this notice, one of the leading ship-builders and ship-owners in the county of Annapolis, is a native of this county, being born at Granville, on the 7th of May, 1826. His father, James Delap, was a farmer, and also a ship-builder, whose father was a Loyalist from Barnstable, Mass. The mother of Lawrence was Eliza Hall, a native of Nova Scotia. He received an ordinary English education; spent the last three years of his minority in the state of Maine, learning the trade of a ship carpenter; worked at that business until 1850, when he started for California in an American ship, sailing round Cape Horn, and reaching his destination in September of that year. At the end of four years he left the country on account of ill health, having the ague, coming back through Central America. On reaching Granville, his health was fully restored, and two weeks afterward he returned to California by the same route, spending two more years in the mines, and having very fair success.

Mr. Delap was one of the discoverers, in 1852-'53, of the celebrated mines on Salmon river, in the northern part of California; and he aided in locating (1853), a place for holding court at Weaverville, Trinity county, in that state. Several incidents connected with his mining life are noteworthy, and one of them, which occurred in 1856, just as he was preparing to return to his native province, is of thrilling interest. He and another man were going from the upper country to the lower, with an expressman, having a mule loaded with treasure, when they were waylaid by seven robbers, had everything taken away from them, and were tied, with their hands behind them, to trees a little way off the trail, and there left. Mr. Delap had a knife in his pocket, which he managed to get out, and finally cut himself loose, and also his two comrades. They had barely got away (as he afterward learned from one whom they caught), when the robbers came back to dispatch them, as "dead men tell no tales."

The robbers divided the spoil—the express treasure mainly, Mr. Delap having his funds at a bank—and dispersed. One of them was caught about a hundred miles distant, and after being strung up twice, finally confessed that he was one of the gang, and told where his share of the spoils and that one other robber could be found. The two-sevenths were recovered, and five of the robbers were afterwards shot 160 miles from the scene of the robbery, while attempting to escape. Thus the gang was broken up, much to the comfort of those who remained in the "diggings." The organization known as the vigilance committee of California was then in full operation, and soon did its work and disbanded.

On his return to the province, in May, 1856, Mr. Delap married Miss Caroline Schafner of Granville, and commenced building ships on the Bay of Fundy. Ten years later he located a



Laurence Delap.

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ship yard at Granville Ferry, and carried on an extensive business there for several years. While living in that township he also farmed for ten years.

In 1873, Mr. Delap moved across the Annapolis river, and commenced ship-building in Annapolis Royal, he having Thomas S. Whitman, banker, for a silent partner. Their operations are carried on at Bay View island, more properly peninsula, at the north-east end of the village, where they are manufacturing lumber, building ships and doing a very thrifty business, that being the liveliest part of the place. They are also merchandising, and giving employment in all branches to about 70 men and boys. Even cripples there find some light work to do, and are well rewarded. The town is largely built up of such enterprising and kind-hearted men as our subject.

Mr. Delap has built in all twenty-four ships, and at no period of his life, probably, put forth more energy or exhibited more enterprise than at the present time. He is a very early riser, and a hard worker. Mrs. Osgood, an American poetess, says that "labor is worship," and our subject verifies it, he finding his reward in expending the strength which God has given him in some honest and useful and hence honorable employment. There is nothing grasping and sordid in his composition, he being very free with his money, attentive to the wants of the men in his employment and their families, and generous to the poor and needy whenever and wherever found.

At the time of writing he is leading off in an enterprise which is likely to succeed, and which will have a tendency to greatly enhance the interests of Annapolis—the organizing of a company to be known as the Acadian steamship company, whose boats will run directly from Annapolis to London. He being elected president and managing director. His whole heart is enlisted in this enterprise, and as thus far in life he has known "no such word as fail," we may expect this movement, under his pilotage, to be a success.

ALEXANDER MACKAY, M.P.P.,

WEST RIVER, N.S.

ALEXANDER MACKAY is the son of Scotch parents, John and Margaret Mackay, who emigrated from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1815, and settled in the county of Pictou, N.S.; and he was born at West River, that county, on the 23rd of April, 1818. He was educated at the Pictou academy; worked as a stone-cutter and builder in his younger days, and of late years has been farming and trading, having had fair success in life.

Mr. Mackay has been a justice of the peace since 1858; and has held, we believe, one or two other local offices of minor importance. He sat in the local Legislature for Pictou county from 1863 to 1867, when he was defeated; was again successful in 1872, and sat until 1874, when he was returned by acclamation, and was again returned in 1878, his politics being Conservative; he strongly supported Confederation in 1867; also the railway system, and earnestly advocated free non-sectarian schools. He is on the committees on railways, privileges, and public accounts, also chairman of committee of supply, and a faithful worker in the committee rooms.

Mr. Mackay is a member of the Church of Scotland; has been an elder of the West River church the last twenty years, and three times has been a delegate to the Synod of that denomi-

nation; he reveres the name of Kirk, and every thing sacred in the fatherland. The title of "honest Scotchman" applies to him with emphasis.

He married on the 25th of April, 1851, Margaret, daughter of John Mackay, miller, late of Earltown, county of Colchester, and they have seven sons and one daughter living, and have lost three children. The eldest son, John S., is a merchant at New Glasgow; Angus D. is a station agent at Bookfield, N.S., on the Interecolonial railway, and the others are not settled in life, most of them being engaged in acquiring their education.

BENJAMIN H. CALKIN,
KENTVILLE, N.S.

BENJAMIN HOWE CALKIN, one of the leading merchants and self-made men of King's county, was born at Cornwallis, on the 1st of November, 1819; his parents being Elias and Mary (Burgess) Calkin; he is a descendant in the eighth generation, from Hugh Calkin, who was born in Wales, in 1600, and left Clepston, Monmouthshire, Eng., on account of civil commotions, in 1640, and landed at Plymouth, Mass. that year, bringing with him his wife and five or six children, including two sons, John and David; John had a son Samuel, a grandson John, and a great-grandson Ezekiel, who was the great-grandfather of our subject and who married Anna Dewey, and moved from Connecticut U.S., to Cornwallis, in 1760. Ahira Calkin, grandfather of Benjamin, born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1752, came with the family, and died at Cornwallis, in May, 1828. Many of the Calkins are found in Lebanon, Norwich, and other towns in Connecticut, and in other states of the American Union, and represent the several professions and the various branches of industry. The Nova Scotia branch of the family has spread all over this province.

The ancestors of Marcy Burgess were among the Plymouth colony, and early found their way into Connecticut, coming thence to this province about the time that the Calkin family came.

Elias Calkin opened a farm by going into the woods seven miles, guided by blazed trees and then making a commencement with the axe; he hired an Irish schoolmaster, who spent three winters in his house, and that is the way in which Benjamin was able to conquer the elementary branches of learning. Remote from liquor, the teacher kept "straight," and did well, four other boys in the vicinity coming to the house of Mr. Calkin for their mental pabulum. As soon as he was large enough to swing an axe, Benjamin aided in clearing the forest, until from 90 to 100 acres had received the plow. Many a time he ate his breakfast before light, and at noon sat on a log and devoured his half-frozen lunch. In his youth a dozen times or more, he walked all the way to Halifax, 75 miles, driving a team loaded with the products of the farm.

When our subject was twenty-two years of age, his father offered him one half of the farm or 150 acres, but he refused to accept it, and asked and received \$1 in cash. Thus provided, with one suit of gray homespun clothes, he came to Kentville; worked three years for Daniel Moore, merchant at twenty pounds a year; went to Halifax, and clerked one year in a dry goods store; returned to Cornwallis, and was with Mayhew Beekwith two years, doing all his purchasing and much of his selling of goods.

In 1847, Mr. Calkin commenced business for himself, with a general stock of merchandise, with drugs and patent medicines as a specialty the first few years, there being no regular drug store in town. After trading about twenty years on Main street, he built on his present excellent stand, corner of Webster and Cornwallis streets.

Mr. Calkin has been a very successful merchant, accumulating a handsome property some years ago. This he did by very close attention to his business, and by shrewd, economical and and straightforward management, he always observing the rules of strictest integrity and fair dealing.

When very young, Mr. Calkin had some taste for military drill—was a lieutenant just before he was sixteen, and captain at nineteen, when there was some change in military matters, and he dropped out.

He has been a justice of the peace for the last thirty years, and is at the present time a member of the board of school commissioners and commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court—all the civil offices which we can learn that he has held.

Mr. Calkin is, we believe, a member of no church, but he is generous in the support of such institutions, and has aided in building every house of worship in Kentville.

He was first married in 1848 to Miss Julia L. Dennison, of Kentville, she dying, leaving no family, ten years later; and the second time, in 1859 to Miss Mary Pennington, of Whitehaven, Cumberland county, Eng., having by her seven children, three sons and four daughters, all yet living. The oldest son, Thomas P. is with his father, and is a business young man of much promise; Barry Howe is in Acadia college, Wolfville, and the younger children are receiving their education at home.

For the last twenty years Mr. Calkin has been investing more or less in stocks, and speculating to some extent, success usually attending his ventures. Whatever he touches easily turns to gold or its equivalent; he and his son intend to start some kind of manufactory in Kentville, thus hoping to aid in building up the place. Such a class of citizens are very valuable to any community.

BENJAMIN G. GRAY,

HALIFAX, N.S.

BENJAMIN GERRISH GRAY, barrister, Halifax, was born at St. John, N.B., on the 18th of June, 1828. His great-grandfather Joseph Gray, was a United Empire loyalist, who came from Boston on its evacuation by the British troops, and settled at Halifax, about the close of the American Revolution. The father of our subject, Rev. John W. D. Gray, deserves more than a passing notice.

He was a life-long and indefatigable student with remarkably clear logical mind—during the larger part of his life his attention was mainly directed to theological studies and controversial questions in which he frequently took able part and upon which he published many pamphlets and treatises evincing great learning and research.

In the later years of his life his studies took a wider range, and his mind was a storehouse of varied knowledge on all subjects—of knowledge which he had great happiness and facility in imparting to others. The *St. John (N.B.) Telegraph*, December 2, 1880, thus speaks of him :

He was born at Halifax in 1798, and like his father, graduated at King's college, Windsor. He took orders, and became rector of Amherst, and in 1825, when Dr. Willis vacated the rectorship of St. John, an effort was made to have him appointed to that important charge. This, however, was not done at the time, but he became his father's assistant, and on his retirement, in 1850, was appointed rector of St. John in his stead. For nearly thirty years from this time he led a laborious and active life in his parish, constant in the discharge of his duties and zealous in the cause of his church. In the early part of 1898 he died, at the age of 70 years, during 47 of which he was in the ministry. In 1846 Dr. Gray visited England, in the interests of King's college, Windsor, and again in 1860, his health being on the latter occasion in a critical state. For some years before his death he had an assistant, the work of the parish having become very laborious and his own health being bad. As a preacher Dr. Gray was so excellent that his successors must for a long time labor under the disadvantage of being required to please the high standard of taste which his ministrations created. His sentences were well rounded, his voice clear, his delivery forcible, but never ungracefully so, and his pronunciation of every word and syllable perfect. He was generally regarded as the best reader in the province, and it may be long before a man is found in New Brunswick whose accomplishments as a pulpit orator are equal to those of Dr. Gray. In polemics he also took a high position. He was the author of numerous pamphlets on controversial subjects, some of which were very able, and all of which were written in a superior style. It is a subject of regret that he never placed his thoughts in a more permanent form or published a book on some of the theological questions of which he was so able an exponent.

In the graveyard of St. John's Church, three miles from Halifax, where Dr. Gray is buried, is a tombstone with the following inscription :—

Rev'd. J. W. D. GRAY, D. D.
Rector of St. John, N. B.,
Born 23rd July, 1797, died 1st Feb., 1863.

He is not dead whose glorious mind
Lifts ours on high ;
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.

Mr. Gray's grandfather, the Rev. Benjamin Gerrish Gray, D.D., was also rector of St. John N.B., for many years, and was a prominent member of that community; noted for his loyalty, zeal, and the devotion of his life and fortune to deeds of benevolence, and was truly, as stated on the tablet erected to his memory by his parish, "a father to the poor."

For sometime he was a missionary to the Maroons, "those heroic cut-throats," said the *Telegraph*—

Whom the British Government had imported into Nova Scotia, to the great annoyance of its peaceful inhabitants and of successive Provincial Governors, who were driven to their wits' end to keep them quiet, and wasted reams of paper in corresponding with the home authorities on the subject. If five or six thousand vigorous Zulus were brought to New Brunswick to-day, our people would be able to form some idea of what the Maroons were like. Dr. Gray afterwards filled various missions in Nova Scotia, and in 1819 became rector of St. George's, Halifax. In 1825 he succeeded Dr. Willis as rector of St. John, and retained that position until 1840, when he resigned it, and died in 1854 at the advanced age of 86. Dr. Gray was a man of much artistic taste and fond of scientific pursuits. His charitable disposition and kindness of heart are still remembered, and it is no hyperbole to state, as is recorded on the tablet to his memory, that he was a "father to the poor." In 1833, a great misfortune befell him, for which no sympathy could make amends. His house on Wellington Row was burned to the ground, and with it his wife, who, with a female domestic, in some way got bewildered, and were unable to get out of the house with him. His fine library and the records of the parish were destroyed at the same time.

The mother of Benjamin G. Gray, was Avis Phillips Easson, who was born in the island of Jamaica, but was educated in England, and resided there from her early life.

Mr. Gray was fitted for college by private tuition; entered King's college, Windsor, in May, 1843; was graduated in September, 1847, having commenced the study of law in July of the previous year, with the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, of St. John. He was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1850, and before opening an office went to England, and was there at the time of the great international exhibition. He made a short visit to France also; returned in the latter part of 1851, and was admitted to practice in Nova Scotia at Michaelmas term, 1841, locating at Halifax, and doing business in the several courts of the province.

In 1859, Mr. Gray removed to Boston, Mass., and resided there for six years, having business connections between the British Provinces and that city.

While living in Boston, 1861, he married Mary Josephine Clinch, daughter of Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, a distinguished clergyman and literary gentleman, who had resided in Boston since 1833, formerly from Newfoundland, and a graduate of King's college, Nova Scotia.

In 1865, Mr. Gray returned to Halifax, and here renewed the practice of his profession, which was attended with good success. Mr. Gray has devoted his attention to professional work in preference to the inducements of a political career, and latterly, owing partly to severe illness consequent upon overwork, he has done mainly office and chambers' work. He has a great deal of trust business for persons in this province and the United States and England. He has a high reputation for integrity and promptness in business matters, and the unlimited confidence of the community.

REV. CHARLES TUPPER, D.D.,

KINGSTON, N.S.

REV. CHARLES TUPPER, who died at Kingston, N. S., on the 19th of January, 1881, had lived a great many years, and done a vast amount of solid Christian work. He was born at Cornwallis, in this province, in August of 1794, and hence at the time of his death was in his 87th year. We glean from obituary notices of him in the provincial newspapers and from private sources a few items of much interest. He was almost entirely self-educated; was converted in 1815, entered the ministry in 1817, and his public labour extended over a period of sixty-five years, sixty-two of them as an ordained minister. Probably a more industrious and successful life has never been spent in these provinces. In addition to the great amount of pastoral labor that he performed, his labors have abounded also in other spheres. The temperance reform had in Rev. Dr. Tupper an early advocate. Much time and strength during his public life were given to this great work. His zeal never flagged in that cause. The enterprise of foreign missions was helped in its infancy, and fostered and advocated until the day of his death by this great and good man.

He held pastorates at Amherst, N. S., St. John, N. B., Tyrone, P. E. I. and Aylsford, N. S., the first and last being very long, resigning at Aylsford only five or six years before he died. In all places and all positions he was thoroughly devoted to the Master's work.

He helped to found the Baptist institutions at Wolfville. His labors and sympathies were given to them from the beginning till the close of life. Having spent some of his strength in his earlier life in teaching at Fredericton, N. B., being principal of the Baptist seminary he naturally felt a special interest in this department of public work. No one hailed with more pleasure the common school system, introduced into this Province under the leadership of his son, now Sir Charles Tupper, than did the venerable father.

The *Baptist Magazine*, a monthly, and a predecessor of the *Christian Messenger*, was for some years edited by him. He travelled extensively in the interests of the *Christian Messenger*, and was closely associated with it, sometimes in an editorial way, and always as agent and writer. "The Baptists are greatly indebted to him for valued labors in many departments of denominational enterprise; and in a very high degree is their indebtedness to him in the work of journalism, especially in their earlier history."

Dr. Tupper had great knowledge of languages. His diary for Dec. 22, 1859, contains the following entry: "Finished the perusal of Luther's German version of the Bible. I have

now perused the whole of the sacred volume in eight languages; these are, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, German and English, besides the New Testament in Spanish and Portuguese." He read the New Testament in ten languages. Says one who knew him well:

His memory may be said to have been so retentive that he forgot nothing. Besides the study of languages, he read extensively in the several departments of his profession, and was regarded as a sound theologian, and a distinguished exegetical scholar. No irregularity of labor, and much of his life was spent in labor of this kind, was allowed to suspend systematic study. He carried his books with him when travelling, and as soon as his friendly and religious intercourse with the families where he lodged was judged by him to be attended to, he would open his books and proceed with his study. In this way he overcame all disadvantages, and attained to great excellency in scholarship. He received in 1857 the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity from Acadia college.

HON. DUNCAN C. FRASER,

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

DUNCAN CAMERON FRASER, barrister, is a son of Alexander Fraser, and Annie Chisholm, his wife, and was born at Brooklyn, near New Glasgow, county of Pictou, on the first day of October, 1845. Both parents were born in the same county, and both families were originally from Inverness-shire, Scotland. The son was educated at the normal school, Truro, and Dalhousie college, receiving the degree of B.A., in 1872; commenced studying law at Truro with Frederick A. Lawrence, and finished at Halifax, with Hon. James McDonald, now minister of justice in the Dominion Government, and was called to the bar in 1873. Since that date he has been in practice at New Glasgow, doing business in the several courts of the province, and being the leading barrister in that place. As a pleader he is candid, clear and logical and makes an excellent impression in addressing a jury.

Mr. Fraser has been a school trustee, and a town councillor, and one year was a member of the Nova Scotia Government, being appointed a member of the executive council in February, 1878, and serving one session. He ran for the county of Guysborough in September of that year, and was defeated.

He is a Liberal out-and-out, a radical free trader, and a man who can give in lucid language a reason for his political belief.

Mr. Fraser is solicitor for the Halifax, and Cape Breton Railway Co., past president of the alumni of Dalhousie college; a third degree Mason, and an Oddfellow, and a member and elder of the Canada Presbyterian church.

He married in 1878 Miss Bessie Graham, daughter of William Graham of New Glasgow, and they have one child.

NATHAN TUPPER, M.D.,

AMHERST, N.S.

NATHAN TUPPER, physician and surgeon, and collector of customs at Amherst, is a son of Rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., a Baptist preacher for more than sixty years, and the oldest minister of that denomination now living in the Dominion of Canada, being born at Cornwallis, N. S., and now in his 86th year. The mother of our subject was Miriam Lockhart,

who died in 1851. Nathan is a younger brother of Sir Charles Tupper, minister of railways and canals in the Dominion Cabinet, and one of its very ablest members.

Dr. Tupper was born at Amherst, county of Cumberland, on the 18th of July, 1823; was educated in part by his father, and in part at Fredericton seminary, N. B., studied medicine in Philadelphia, and there received the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Pennsylvania, in 1854, since which time he has been in practice at Amherst. Latterly however, he has aimed to do but a limited professional business, he holding some civil offices, which claim most of his time.

Dr. Tupper has been collector of customs since December, 1873, and is also registrar and surveyor of shipping and collector of Inland Revenue. In his early professional life he was surgeon of militia. His politics are Conservative, though, since taking office, he has not been active in such matters.

He is a Free Mason, and past master of Acacia Lodge No. 8, of Nova Scotia, also past grand junior warden of the grand lodge of Nova Scotia, and grand representative of the grand lodge of Colorado. He is also a member of the reform temperance club of Amherst, and uses his influence in every possible way to suppress the vice of intemperance in the community. His father was one of the first men in the province to move in this noble cause, being the leader, it is believed, in forming the first temperance society in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Tupper married in 1847, Ellen J., daughter of John Bent, of Amherst, grandson of one of the first English settlers in Nova Scotia, and they have five children living, and have lost two. One of the deceased, Edgar A. Tupper, who died in 1877, was a druggist and settled in life. Charles Osborn Tupper, the only son living, is a student at Acadia college, Wolfville, N. S. Three of the daughters living are married.

WILLIAM N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

WILLIAM NATHAN WICKWIRE, Government inspecting physician of the port of Halifax, and one of the prominent surgeons of this city, is a descendant of Peter Wickwire, who came from Rhode Island, and was one of the original grantees of the township of Cornwallis, King's county, N. S., and where our subject was born on the 18th of November, 1839. His parents were Peter and Eliza Ann (Rockwell) Wickwire, his mother being connected with the Rockwells of New York, New England, and other States, and whose pedigree was published a few years ago by Henry Ensign Rockwell, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Wickwire was educated at Acadia college, Wolfville, in this province, receiving the degree of B.A. in 1860, and M.A. in 1862. His medical studies were pursued at the Edinburgh university, whence he received the degree of M.D., in 1864.

On his return from Scotland, Dr. Wickwire entered into the practice of his profession at Halifax, in company with Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, and that partnership continued until the removal of the latter to the Province of Ontario, about ten years ago. He has always been in general practice in this city, and stands in the first rank of the medical fraternity at the capital of the province.

Dr. Wickwire was, for a few years, assistant inspecting physician at this port, and was promoted to his present position on the resignation of Dr. Gossip. He has been for some years

surgeon to the Provincial and City Hospital, and was at one time surgeon of a company connected with the Provincial Militia.

He is a Master Mason, an adherent of the English church, and a man, so far as we can ascertain, of much stability of character.

His wife was Margaret Louisa Keith, daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Keith of Halifax; a prominent manufacturer and politician, and at the time of his demise, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.—married on the 28th of June, 1870. They have two children living and have buried three.

HON. ALEXANDER KEITH,

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE LATE ALEXANDER KEITH was too prominent a man, and has too recently left the scene of action, to be overlooked in a work like this. He was born at Halkirk, Caithness-shire, Scotland, on the 5th of October, 1795; his father being a highly respectable farmer, and chief of the clan Keith. After receiving a good education in his native country, he went, in 1812, to Sunderland, Eng., where he learned the brewing and malting business with an uncle, and then (1817) came to Halifax. Here he formed a partnership with Charles Boggs, the brewer, and three years later bought out his partner's interest, and for more than half a century was engaged in the business alone, accumulating, by his industry and careful attention to his private matters, a handsome property years before his labors were closed.

Previous to the incorporation of the city of Halifax, Mr Keith acted, for several years, as commissioner of the court of common pleas; and, in 1843, he was elected mayor, and again in 1853 and 1854; having, in the interim, also served as alderman, taking a very active part in civic affairs. He was at one period a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

In 1843, he was called to the legislative council, and in 1867 (on the completion of the Confederation), he was appointed to the presidency of that body, holding that honorable position when he died, on the 14th of December, 1873. Just after being appointed president of the legislative council; in that same year he was called to the senate by royal proclamation, but declined the honor of that office.

At the time of his demise, Mr Keith had been a member of the Virgin lodge of Free Masons, Halifax, for fifty-six years; and for nearly thirty years was provincial grand master for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, under the authority of the English and Scotch Grand Lodges; and when the various divisions of the masonic body were merged into the grand lodge of Nova Scotia (1866), he was elected grand master, to which position he was re-elected every year while he lived.

A short time before his death, *The Craftsman and Canadian Masonic Record* published an account of this "eminent commander of the exalted order of Knights Templar," and after noting some of the leading acts of his life and mentioning his fine fortune, "the result of a course of upright and honorable habits, coupled with sterling integrity of purpose and urbanity of manners," proceeded as follows:—

As a major of the militia and a justice of the peace, the Honorable Mr. Keith has ever been ready to serve his Queen and country. In the North British society and Highland society of Nova Scotia, brother Keith



A. Keith

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has repeatedly filled the presidential chair, and at the present time worthily discharges the duties of chief of the latter. It is questionable whether there is within the Dominion any one person who has, during his lifetime, presided at as many public banquets as has our worthy and esteemed citizen; he having, in his own peculiar and acceptable way, occupied the chair on no less than one hundred and ten such occasions, during his public career. This fact alone is sufficient to prove the high esteem in which our distinguished brother has always been held for his many excellent qualities.

Another Masonic paper, published outside this province, spoke at one time of the valuable testimonials—presentations and addresses—which had been presented to Mr. Keith, showing the high appreciation, among the craft, “of his sterling integrity and masonic worth.” On one occasion, says that journal, Mr. Keith “was specially selected by most worshipful the Earl of Zetland, then Grand Master of England, to settle some delicate matters in dispute amongst the brethren in New Brunswick, and succeeded in effecting an arrangement mutually satisfactory and honorable to all parties concerned. The laying of corner-stones of many of our principal and public institutions, also form a prominent feature in the masonic career of our worthy brother, as evidenced by the public records and the numerous silver trowels in his possession.” An elegant epergne, presented by the craft, is supported by three figures—Faith, Hope and Charity—and is one of the choicest tokens of the esteem in which Mr. Keith was held by the fraternity; now in the possession of Mrs. Keith.

The account of the funeral of Mr. Keith, which took place on the 17th of December, occupied between one and two columns of the local daily papers; but in a sketch like this we can only add that it was very largely attended by the craft of this province and New Brunswick, by the governor and staff, the members of the supreme court, the Catholic archbishop and clergymen generally, and by the citizens in a mass, all showing, by their presence and the deep solemnity of their faces, the great loss which they and the public at large had sustained. A beautiful Scotch granite monument, erected by the family to the memory of Mr. Keith adorns the new cemetery at Halifax. It is the most elegant and costly monument in that cemetery, and is admired by everybody who visits that hallowed spot.

His widow, who was Miss Eliza Keith (married in 1833), and who lived with him for forty years, still survives him, together with four children, one son and three daughters, others preceding their father to the spirit world. The widow, the son, and two daughters still reside at the homestead, “Keith Hall.” The other daughter living is married to Dr. Wickwire, whose sketch appears on another page of this work.

Mr. Keith was a man whose memory is still cherished, not only by his own family and the brethren of the “mystic tie,” but by his fellow citizens, and all who were associated with him in either a public or private capacity. He was a wise counsellor, and had both an ear and a hand open to the plea of the needy.

JOHN D. KINNEAR,

AMHERST, N.S.

JOHNN Denny KINNEAR, a practising barrister in the county of Cumberland for forty-five years, and judge of probate for more than twenty years, is a native of Nova Scotia, dating his birth at Halifax, on the 31st of January, 1814. His father Thomas Kinnear, came from Ireland when quite young, his grandfather, Andrew Kinnear, coming to this

country in the British army, and spending his last days as commissariat at Fort Cumberland. The family of his mother, Mary Ann Denny, who was born in Halifax, was also from Ireland. Both families were among the most respectable in their community.

Our subject was educated at Pictou college, where he was a room-mate of Chief Justice Richie, of the Supreme Court of Canada; studied law with the Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, then Attorney-General of Nova Scotia and afterwards Master of the Rolls, and was admitted to practice in July, 1835. At that date he opened an office at Amherst, which town has since been his home. His practice has been confined almost exclusively to the county of Cumberland, and has been in connection, to a considerable extent, with other business. He has always been identified with land operations on a liberal scale, he owning several farms and large marshes in the county of Cumberland.

Mr. Kinnear was appointed master in chancery in 1844, notary public in 1845, registrar of probate in 1847, and judge of probate in 1859, and is and always has been a faithful official in every trust assigned him.

His religious connection is with the Church of England; his political with the Conservative party, and before taking office he was a very active partisan.

Mr. Kinnear was joined in marriage in April, 1841, with Miss Mary Bent of Amherst, a descendant of one of the oldest families in this province, and she died in 1855, leaving seven children, three sons and five daughters, all married but the youngest of the latter. The three sons, Agnew, Vivian, and John Sydney Kinnear, all live in California. Mr. Kinnear is held in very high esteem by his neighbors and by all who know him.

THE VERY REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE subject of this sketch, Principal of the Dalhousie college and Professor of Ethics and Political Economy, is the fifth son of the late Rev. Duncan Ross, a native of Tarbet, Ross-shire, Scotland. In early life he removed, with his parents, to Alyth in Forfarshire, and received the rudiments of his education in the parochial school in that town. After passing through the usual curriculum in the Edinburgh university, and attending the Divinity Hall for three sessions, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Forfar, January 20th, 1795. He shortly afterwards sailed for America, and arrived in Pictou in the month of June of the same year. He acted as assistant to the late Rev. Dr. McGregor until 1801, when he took charge of the United Congregations of West and Middle Rivers and Roger's Hill, where he continued to labor with great diligence and success until his death, which occurred October 25th, 1834. The mother of the venerable Principal of Dalhousie College was Isabella Creelman, granddaughter of Samuel Creelman, sen., an immigrant from the North of Ireland, who came to Nova Scotia in the year 1752, and whose descendants are now found in different parts of the Province, some of them occupying important and honorable positions. The Hon. Samuel Creelman, the present Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, is her nephew.

Dr. Ross was born at West River, Pictou, on the 28th day of July, 1811, and educated at the Pictou academy. He studied divinity under the distinguished scholar and divine, the late Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D.D., and had charge of the Westmoreland (N.B.) Grammar School for

four years. The school-house in which he taught was in the immediate vicinity of the location of the Mount Allison College and academies. Several of his pupils afterwards filled important stations in that Province. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Truro, in March, 1835, and in October of the same year was ordained over the congregations of West and Middle Rivers, over which his father had been minister about thirty-nine years.

On the 20th of September, 1838, he married Isabella Matheson, daughter of William Matheson, Esq., of Green Hill, "whose praise is in the Gospel throughout all the churches." His son by this marriage, James Duncan, studied medicine, and has been for many years a successful practitioner. His eldest daughter, Lilia Mary, lives with him. His youngest daughter, Helen Frew, was married to William, youngest son of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, who died Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. This daughter died suddenly at Ottawa, Ont., March 11th, 1877. Her mother died at Halifax, October 27th, 1875.

In 1842, Dr. Ross was appointed editor of the *Presbyterian Banner*, which, after a short career, was merged into the *Eastern Chronicle*, when his connection with it ceased. Our subject was for several years Clerk to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, from the duties of which he was relieved on his appointment to the chair of Hebrew, and Biblical Criticism and Exegesis, on the death of Dr. McCulloch, the former Professor of Divinity.

At this time the church was exceedingly straitened for want of ministers. The Pictou Academy no longer furnished the preparatory education required by the church of students before entering the Divinity Hall, and the doors of Dalhousie College were closed, so far as higher education was concerned. On the death of its distinguished principal, Dr. McCulloch, to whom reference has already been made in this sketch, a few ministers were received from the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, but the supply was quite inadequate to meet the urgent necessities of the case. In these circumstances some of the brethren requested the subject of this sketch to direct and superintend the studies of two young men, who wished to prepare themselves for the ministry. He was so far successful that, when they presented themselves for examination, the Presbytery felt justified in certifying them for admission to the Divinity Hall, and they afterwards became acceptable and useful ministers. The arrangement, however, was not satisfactory. A number of the more zealous and sanguine members of the Synod projected the establishment of an institution of education, to meet the exigencies of the case. After much opposition and discouragement, and frequent delays, the Theological Seminary was started at the West River, and Mr., now Dr., Ross appointed to take charge of it. The resources of its friends did not enable them to provide a salary for him independently of his stipend as a minister of a congregation. For a short time, he not only gave instruction to a number of young men in classics, mathematics and philosophy, but discharged most of the duties of the pastorate. His labors at this period were excessive. In a few years he was relieved from his pastoral duties, and was henceforth enabled to devote his whole time and labor to the education of aspirants to the ministry. The result of the effort now became apparent. The interest in the seminary gradually increased, and additional funds were forthcoming. The Synod felt that the time had arrived when it could afford to support a second professor, and the late Thomas McCulloch, Esq., was appointed to the situation. About the year 1858, it was deemed expedient to remove the seminary from the West River to Truro, and a commodious building was erected for the purpose in that thriving and beautiful village. A year or two later, the union between the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia and the Free Church was effected, and the educational institutions of the two bodies were amalgamated. By this happy union the staff of professors in the arts department was increased, by the addition of the Rev. Dr. Lyall to the number.

At this time the condition of Dalhousie College was very unsatisfactory. Its governors opened a correspondence with the various colleges in the Province, with a view to induce them to unite their resources and energies—to rally around Dalhousie College—to make it a non-sectarian institution—and, by their united efforts, to establish a college, which would afford to the youth of the Province, an education far superior to that which could be furnished by small denominational colleges—a college, in a word, which would be at once efficient, and a credit to the country. To this appeal the Presbyterians, and they only, returned a favorable response. In 1863, the seminary at Truro was merged into Dalhousie College, and the subject of our sketch was appointed principal, and professor of ethics and political economy. Under his *regime*, and by the co-operation of able and enthusiastic professors, it has attained a degree of efficiency and success, far beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends.

The degree of D.D., was conferred on him by the Senate of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., on the 16th of April, 1864.

SAMUEL G. RIGBY, Q.C.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

SAMUEL GORDON RIGBY, one of the most prominent barristers at the Halifax bar, is a native of the island of Cape Breton, being born at Sydney Mines, on the 17th of September, 1842. His father was Douglas Gordon Rigby, of English descent, and born in the city of Halifax, and was for many years an accountant for the general mining association of Cape Breton, being still alive; his mother was Mary Caroline Clarke, daughter of Dr. William Clarke, a surgeon in the British army. She died in 1865.

Mr. Rigby was educated at the Sydney Mines grammar school, and by private tuition; his range of studies including the classics; commenced the study of law, in 1858, with Hon. J. W. Ritchie, now judge in equity, and elsewhere sketched in this work, and was admitted a barrister and attorney in October, 1863; and commenced the practice of his profession at Pictou, in partnership with Hon. James McDonald, now minister of justice in the Dominion cabinet. Mr. Rigby remained at Pictou until 1870, when, in compliance with the wishes of Mr. McDonald, who had settled at Halifax, he also removed to this city. He is of the firm of McDonald, Rigby and Tupper; the junior member of the firm being Charles. H. Tupper, son of Sir Charles, the distinguished minister of railways. This is one of the leading law firms in Halifax. Mr. Rigby has kept almost entirely aloof from politics, and has given his entire time, attention and energies to the study and practice of his profession; hence his high standing among the legal fraternity. He is a fluent speaker, with good tact and judgment, and one of the best *in-situ* advocates in the province. In 1873, Mr. Rigby was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, by the Governor-General. Since February, 1880, he has held the office of vice-president of the barristers' society of Nova Scotia, having previously been a member of the council of that society. He is the solicitor of the bank of British North America at Halifax, the Ocean Marine insurance association, and a number of other companies. Since the removal to Ottawa of the Honorable James McDonald, he has been retained in all or nearly all of the important suits tried or argued at Halifax, and generally on opposite sides to the present attorney-general, Mr. Thompson. He has followed the midland circuit, of which he has been the leader for a number of years, and has been engaged in many of the election

cases in the province. Having enjoyed, for a young man, a very large share of practice, to which and the study of his profession he has devoted himself industriously, he cannot fail to secure, at no distant day, eminence and promotion.

Mr. Rigby is a Royal Arch Mason, and has held the office of deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Nova Scotia. He is also, we believe, an Oddfellow, and a member of the Halifax club. His religious connection is with St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, Halifax.

Mr. Rigby was married in June, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Archibald Burnyeat, daughter of Charles Burnyeat (brother of Governor Archibald's wife) and a granddaughter of Rev. John Burnyeat; and they have two children living, and lost one in infancy.

WILLIAM A. PATTERSON, M.P.P.,

TATAMAGOUCHE, N.S.

WILLIAM ALBERT PATTERSON, a representative of the county of Colchester in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, is a son of Abram Patterson, formerly a merchant at Pictou, in this province, by Christina, eldest daughter of the Rev. James McGregor, D.D., the first Presbyterian minister at Pictou, and grandson of John Patterson, who came from Paisley, Scotland; and was born at Pictou, N.S., on the 10th of July, 1841. He received an academic education in his native town, and early engaged with his father in the mercantile and lumbering business at Tatamagouche, which he is still following.

He entered public life in 1874, when he was elected to his present seat in the House of Assembly, defeating Hon. Thomas F. Morrison by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1878, his politics being Liberal Conservative. He introduced and carried through the Nova Scotia Legislature the Orange Incorporation Act.

Mr. Patterson has held a few local offices, like those of town clerk, school trustee, &c., and seems to be willing to bear his share of the light burdens common to any municipality. He was at one period captain of militia. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, and to the Cobequid Lodge of Free Masons.

Mr. Patterson married, in Halifax, on the 23rd of December, 1869, Bessie, youngest daughter of William Campbell, Esq., late collector of customs at Tatamagouche, and they have had seven of a family, of whom five are living.

ALFRED W. SAVERY, ESQ.,

DIGBY, N.S.

ALFRID WILLIAM SAVERY, judge of the county court of Digby, Annapolis and Yarmouth counties, is descended from a New England family. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Savery, who was born in Plymouth Co., Mass., was in the fifth generation from the "Pilgrim fathers," and came to the county of Digby in the year 1783, or 1784. Here the father of our subject, Saline Savery, who was named for his maternal grandfather, who was a

great-uncle of Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, author of the "Loyalists of America," was born, and also his son, the latter on the 10th of October, 1831. His mother was Olivia Marshall, whose father was an American Loyalist from New York, and settled in Yarmouth, N.S.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the English branches by John Hood, Esq., at the Weymouth grammar school, and pursued his preparatory studies at the collegiate school, Windsor, N.S.; entered King's college, in the same place, and was graduated in the class of 1853; studied law at St. John, N.B., with Messrs. Gray and Kaye, and was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1857, and to that of Nova Scotia in 1861. He practised four years in the former province, and in 1862 removed to Digby, where he continued at the bar, doing considerable business, until he went on the bench (1876) as already mentioned, when county courts were established in the province. The appointment was a satisfactory one, eminently fit to be made, he being a well-read lawyer, and a clear-headed, cool, discriminating and impartial judge. At the present time (Aug. 1881) his early promotion to the supreme court bench of his province is confidently expected by his friends.

On the formation of the Confederation (1867) Judge Savery were elected to the House of Commons for the county of Digby, and represented that constituency until the close of 1873, he being defeated at the next general elections held in January, 1874. His affiliations have always been with the Liberal-Conservatives.

Sometime prior to going on the bench he was an inspector of schools, and has held, we believe, one or two other offices of minor importance, believing it to be his duty to bear a portion of such burdens. His Christian membership is in the Church of England, he being of what, we believe, he calls the "evangelical school."

He married, on the 20th of February, 1877, Bessie Crookshank Otty, daughter of Henry P. Otty, of St. John, N.B., and granddaughter of Commander Otty, R.N., and grand-niece, on the mother's side, of the late Hon. Joseph Howe.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

LOCKPORT, N.S.

ONE of the most prominent citizens of Lockport, county of Shelburne, N.S., is Thomas Johnson, who was, for seven years, sheriff of that county, and, for twelve, a member of the local parliament. He was born at Shelburne on the 30th of October, 1821, being a son of Thomas Johnson, Sr., who was also born in the same place. His grandfather was from Scotland, and his grandmother from the north of Ireland; his mother, before her marriage, was Agnes Muir, a native of Shelburne, and of Scotch descent.

Mr. Johnson attended school part of each year until fifteen years old, and after that age had to educate himself, while working at the trade of a mechanic with his father, who died at Halifax in January, 1843, and was buried in that city; his mother lived to a great age, dying in August, 1879.

At twenty-four years of age, our subject commenced a seafaring life; having, in 1848, the command of a West India trading vessel, sailing out of Halifax.

He held the office of sheriff of Shelburne county from 1849 to 1853, and then resigned; but was persuaded to accept it again in 1861, and held it until 1864,—in all, seven years. In

January, 1865, he removed to Lockport, where he has since resided, and where he is engaged in mercantile pursuits, doing also a large West India business, owning, in company with other parties, nearly a dozen schooners and brigantines. These several crafts are employed principally in fishing and in shipping fish to the West Indies. Mr. Johnson is a thoroughgoing business man, and well known in the province.

He represented his county in the legislative assembly from 1867 to the close of 1878, a period of twelve years, and held the honorable position of chairman of the committee on public accounts. While in parliament, as we learned from members who sat beside him, he did but little talking and a great deal of hard work. No man in the committee room was more industrious than he, or exhibited a sounder judgment. He looked well to the finances of the province, and his labors in the legislative body will long be remembered. In politics, he does not disown the name of "Grit."

The year after Mr. Johnson removed to Lockport, he married Mrs. Jerusha Todd, daughter of John Locke, uncle of Senator Locke, who was a member of the provincial parliament from 1851 to Confederation in 1867. We believe they have no children.

THOMAS S. WHITMAN,

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

THOMAS SPURR WHITMAN, agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Annapolis, and one of the leading business men of the place, dates his birth at Halifax, N.S., on the 19th of November, 1828, his father being John Whitman, also a native of this province, being born at Chester, and following mercantile pursuits at Halifax. The family came from New England and made their first settlement at Rosette, county of Annapolis. The mother of Thomas was Eliza Spurr, who was of English descent, and whose parents resided at Round Hill, in Annapolis county.

Mr. Whitman finished his education at Wolfville academy, became connected with his father's store at fifteen years of age, and has been in business ever since. He went to New York, in 1857, and was there for fourteen years in the general commission business with the West Indies, British provinces, England and Scotland, when his health failed, and by the advice of his physician he returned to Nova Scotia.

He resumed business in June, 1870, as attorney for the Nova Scotia Lloyd's Marine Insurance Association, and also took the agency of the Union Bank of Halifax a few months later. That agency he resigned in 1877, intending to retire from business, being still, at times, troubled with his old disease—that of nervous indigestion; but at the solicitation of the directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia, he accepted the agency of that popular institution, which he is managing in a very satisfactory manner.

Mr. Whitman is a silent partner of Lawrence Delap, and they are engaged in ship building, lumber-manufacturing and merchandizing at Bay View (formerly Hog) Island, at the north-eastern extremity of the village of Annapolis, giving employment usually to about seventy men, and doing quite an extensive business. By encouraging manufactures our subject is aiding to build up the town while advancing his own interests.

Mr. Whitman is a member of the Baptist church, and liberal in his contributions to religious and benevolent objects, but rarely accepts an office of any kind. Politics he seems to eschew altogether. He is a very quiet, yet eminently useful as well as reliable citizen.

In the spring of 1857 he married Miss Louisa Tobias, daughter of Simeon Dwight Tobias, who was of New England stock, and she is the mother of seven sons, all living but the eldest, who died in infancy.

Some years ago Judge Whitman, a prominent citizen of Portland, Maine, published a history of the Whitman family, one noteworthy peculiarity of which is its great longevity, many members of the old stock living to be 85, and some beyond 90 years of age. It is a little singular that the wives also of the Whitmans, in many cases, reached or passed their fourscore years.

ABEL C. ROBBINS,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

ABEL CUTLER ROBBINS, one of the largest shipowners in the Province of Nova Scotia, and for more than thirty years a prominent business man in Yarmouth, is a native of this county, dating his birth at Chebogue Point, on the 19th of October, 1819. His father, Joseph Robbins, a farmer by occupation, and his grandfather, Joseph Robbins, senior, were from Plymouth, Mass., the latter being among the men who took up arms, in 1775, for the independence of the colonies, removing to this county in the latter part of the last century. The mother of Abel was Hannah Raymond, a native of Nova Scotia, and a member of an excellent family, her father being the founder of the first temperance society ever formed at Beaver river, Yarmouth county (1828), and an enthusiastic worker for the good of his fellow men.

Our subject farmed until seventeen years of age, browsing meanwhile, during the winter months, on some of the lower branches of the tree of knowledge in a local school, and at the Yarmouth academy; at the age mentioned, went to sea, and followed it a little more than a year, making three voyages to the West Indies, when his health failed, and he abandoned, as he supposed only temporarily, a sea-faring life. He now spent one year in a private school, paying particular attention to the study of navigation, and fitting himself for a teacher, a profession which he followed one year.

A little before he became of age, Mr. Robbins went into business as a general merchant, with W. H. Townsend, the firm name being Townsend and Robbins, and they were in partnership between six and seven years, when the health of our subject again failed, and he withdrew from business, and travelled two years in the West Indies and England.

In 1848, he resumed business as a general trader, and at the same time commenced ship-building, which he has followed steadily and successfully for more than thirty years, closing the mercantile branch of his business in 1873. He has had an interest in no less than eighty vessels, owning some of them entirely, and having a half, three-fourths, or seven-eighths interest in most of the others. He is now a part owner of no less than twenty vessels, and the census of 1871 showed that he was (and he probably still is) the largest sailing shipowner in the county of Yarmouth, which is the leading town in such traffic in the province.

Freighting was his principal business, though he occasionally purchased a cargo of lumber, took it to the West Indies, and brought back the products of these islands.



A. C. Robbins
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Mr. Robbins earned his own capital with which to commence business, and has always been entirely self-reliant, attending to his business very closely. It is safe to say that no man in the town was ever more punctual in his appointments, or more prompt and straightforward in his transactions. His record in his dealings with his fellow men is clear, clean, and creditable, and the lesson of his life in this respect may be studied with profit by many men just entering upon a business career. The only civil offices, we believe, that Mr. Robbins ever held were those of postmaster a very short time, and one of the board of the high school. He is a member and deacon of the First Baptist church, Yarmouth, and is, and has long been, a liberal supporter of religious, benevolent and literary, organizations. He has frequently contributed to the support of Acadia college, and when an endowment for that institution was raised, not long ago, he led off with a subscription of \$10,000—a characteristic deed of the man. He is president of the Baptist Home Missionary Union.

Mr. Robbins has been, and still is, identified with different local institutions, he helping to establish the Commercial Insurance Company, and has been one of its directors from the start, eighteen years ago, and being also a director of the Bank of Yarmouth from its establishment until a recent date. He is president of the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, and a director of the West County Railway. No man in the town takes more pleasure in trying to promote its welfare, than our subject, who is not likely to tire in any good cause.

He was married in September, 1848, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Ebenezer Porter, an old and much respected citizen of Yarmouth, and they have two sons and four daughters living, and have buried two children. The two sons are in business in Yarmouth, John, the elder, with his father, and Charles in the firm of Parker, Eakins and Co. Ellen M. is the wife of Dr. H. A. Parr, dentist, Yarmouth, and the other daughters are at home.

GEORGE CAMPBELL,

TRURO, N. S.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, barrister-at-law and registrar of the court of probate, for the county of Colchester, is a native of Tatamagouche, in this county, dating his birth on the 7th of October, 1832. His father was the Hon. Alexander Campbell, who was for a great many years a member of the Legislative Council, and at the time of his death was *custos rotulorum* of the county of Colchester, and a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, of which province he was a native. William Campbell, the father of Hon. Alexander Campbell, was from Scotland, and settled at Pieton where he died.

The mother of George Campbell was Mary Archibald, daughter of Col. David Archibald of Onslow, a member of one of the oldest and most respectable families in Colchester county settling there in 1762. Col. Archibald was a brother of Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Campbell was educated at the Wesleyan academy, Sackville; studied law at Truro, with the present Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. Adams G. Archibald; was called to the bar in December, 1856, and was in partnership with Gov. Archibald until the Confederation (1867), since which time he has been alone in the practice. His business extends into all the courts of the Province, and is highly remunerative. "Mr. Campbell," writes a gentleman who knows his

history thoroughly, "is an able and conscientious lawyer, and enjoys the confidence of the entire people of the county in which he resides. He is not a speaker, but a sound lawyer and an excellent man of business."

Mr. Campbell was appointed registrar of probate in 1863, and still holds that office. He was connected for a long time with the militia of the province, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 78th Highlanders, resigning in November 1879.

He was recorder of the town of Truro, when it was first incorporated, holding that post two or three years; is a Master Mason, a member and trustee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and a man of high standing in all his relations to the community, as well as in his profession.

On the 20th December, 1860, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Sarah Ross, daughter of the late John Ross, of Truro, at one time a member of parliament for Colchester, and they have buried two children, and have three living.

GEORGE MURRAY, M.D.,

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

ONE of the leading physicians and surgeons of the County of Pictou, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of this county, being born at Barney's River, on the 2nd of November, 1825. His father, David Murray, was also born in this county. His grandfather, Walter Murray, and his mother, Margaret Huggan, were from Scotland. The Huggans in the old country are a family of shepherds.

George Murray was educated at the Barney's River grammar school, and Pictou academy in his boyhood aiding his father more or less in farm work; commenced teaching school at sixteen, and was engaged four years in that vocation, two at Churchville, East River, N. S., and two at Sydney mines, C. B. He studied his profession at the Pennsylvania medical college Philadelphia; received the degree of M.D., in 1850; practised four years in his native place, and then in November, 1854, settled in New Glasgow, where he has been in steady and successful practice for twenty-seven years. Although in general practice, he is especially noted for his skill in surgery, he having performed a number of difficult operations on the eye and throat, such as the cleft palate or staphylorophy, hair-lip, and cataract of the eye. The last named disease he removes by the operation called solution in the case of children, and by extraction in adults. He is the only surgeon of whom we have heard in this province, that has successfully performed the operation of staphylorophy.

Dr. Murray has a drug store for his own convenience. He was a school trustee four or five years; is a county coroner, and from 1867 to 1871 represented Pictou county in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, coming out at the head of the poll. He was again a candidate in 1871 and in 1878, and was defeated both times, but ran ahead of his ticket. His affiliations have always been with the Liberal party. He was opposed to Confederation, and made that a prominent issue in 1867. On that subject we believe he has never changed his mind, he regarding it as an impolitic and unfortunate measure for his native province.

The doctor is an elder of the Presbyterian church at New Glasgow; has frequently been a delegate to the synod, and has been appointed a delegate to the general assembly, but could not

attend. In 1876 he was elected by the medical society of Nova Scotia a representative to the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia in September of that year. He is a warm friend of Sunday schools, and has taught a class when not too much pressed with professional business: his impulses are all in the right direction.

In June, 1854, a few months before removing from Barney's river to New Glasgow, Dr. Murray married Mary Ann, daughter of Robert P. Patterson, and they have two sons and two daughters living, and have buried two daughters. Howard, the elder son, is principal of the grammar school at New Glasgow, and a superior scholar, standing when at Dalhousie college, at the head of every class; George R. M. is clerk in the Bank of Nova Scotia, at New Glasgow, and Ella and Bessie are at home.

ANGUS MACGILLIVRAY, M.P.P.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

THE subject of this biographical sketch is a prominent attorney-at-law in Antigonish, and a member of the House of Assembly for that county. He is a grandson of Angus Macgillivray, who emigrated from Arisaig, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and son of John and Catherine Macgillivray, dating his birth at Bailey's Brook, county of Pictou, on the 22nd of January, 1842. When he was quite young the family removed to Antigonish, where his father followed the business of farming. Angus was educated at St. François Xavier college, Antigonish; commenced the study of law with the Hon. Hugh McDonald, now one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, and completed his studies with the late firm of Blanchard and Mengher, of Halifax, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia on the 23rd of July, 1874; he is permitted to practise in all the courts of the province and in the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and is doing a highly remunerative business, being of the firm of McIsaac and McGillivray; he is well read in law, and an earnest and persuasive speaker, and makes a favorable impression on a jury. The father of Lord Beaconsfield states that "enthusiasm is the nurse of genius," and our subject is enthusiastic in the advocacy of any good cause which he espouses. Success is before him.

Mr. Macgillivray is solicitor for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, for the Antigonish agency and a school trustee for the town, and a school commissioner for the county, taking a lively interest in the cause of education. In April, 1878, he was appointed by the Government one of the commissioners to investigate the claims of laborers and others against contractors on the Eastern Extension Railway.

He was first returned for his present seat in the Legislative Assembly, on the 17th of September, 1878, by acclamation; his is an independent Conservative district, and the principles of that party he has always cherished.

He is on the committees on law amendments, private and local bills, agriculture, railways and temperance; he seconded the motion in 1879 to abolish the Legislative Council, and made an elaborate speech on the occasion; he has also made speeches on the subject of agricultural matters, taking strong ground against cattle running at large on the public highways, etc.

He holds that the Legislative Council is an unnecessary branch of the House of Assembly; also that party politics should not interfere with the deliberations of members of the Provincial Legislature. This can be gathered from the following extracts from his speech in support

of Hon. Mr. Townshend's resolution "for concerted action on the part of the Maritime Provinces for the abolition of the Legislative Councils in those provinces," April, 1881:

Mr. Macgillivray said he was in a position to discuss this question, as the mover of the resolution had stated that it should be discussed, calmly and dispassionately. He was not trammelled by party spleen or partiality. He had always held the view that the business of this province, particularly in its local affairs, as transacted within the sphere of the local government, should be carried on without any great display of political feeling being manifested by the members returned to this House, and that the members of the upper branch of this legislature as well should drive away from their minds altogether any feelings of that kind. He feared very much, however, from the action recently taken by the Council, and he felt more regret than anything else at the fact, that feelings of that kind had actuated its members in treating as they had done, the measures passed by this House this session. It was very much to be regretted that the business of the House, brought in and matured by those who were responsible to the people, should be thwarted by the members of the upper branch, who were, to a large extent, irresponsible parties. The idea of a body of that kind was to check the impetuosity of this branch in measures detrimental to the interests of the country, but it was almost impossible, within the legislative jurisdiction of this House, that any measure of that kind should be passed. He did not think anyone could conceive of any measure that could be brought here and passed, detrimental to the interests of the province, within the limits of the jurisdiction of this legislature. He contended, therefore, that the Legislative Council was a useless portion of the legislature of this province. It was so considered in Ontario, a much larger province, with larger and more varied interests and with more extensive duties and heavier responsibilities to be undertaken, and larger sums of public money to be controlled by its legislature. The gentlemen who formerly composed the Legislative Council in that province saw that they were unnecessary for the carrying on of the public business, and therefore they consented, and even expressed a desire, that they should be abolished. They retired gracefully, and that was all this House, in 1879, asked our Legislative Council to do. They had simply been asked by resolution of this House to pass a measure to abolish themselves. He might refer for a moment to the action of that body during the present session. He did not think there could be found in constitutional history any proceedings in any British legislature, from the Home Parliament down to the smallest colonial body, where the majority of the upper branch had taken upon themselves the responsibility of defeating measures involving the expenditure of public moneys, except the instance here in this session. Such bodies certainly might be opposed to the political views of the ruling party in the lower branch, and might discuss their measures very freely and let the discussion go before the country, but they always passed the measures and threw the responsibility on the representatives of the people. Before he came to this House it was his opinion that the upper branch of this legislature was unnecessary, and he believed that opinion was shared by the large majority of the people of this province. In this age the popular will must in the long run be submitted to, and he believed that body could not long exist when the popular will was so nearly unanimous in favor of its abolition.

Mr. Macgillivray was president of the Highland Society of Antigonish, in 1878, and had the honor of presenting an address, jointly with the Caledonian Society of Prince Edward Island, to His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, on his arrival at Halifax. The address was prepared with great care, and its delivery was highly creditable to our subject. We may here add that he speaks the Gaelic with great fluency.

Mr. Macgillivray was married on the 5th of February, 1878, to Maggie, daughter of the late Alexander McIntosh, Esq., of Antigonish, and she died on the 8th of September, 1879, leaving an infant son.

Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a man of sound principles and generous impulses, cordial in his disposition, full of good-cheer, sunny-souled, and always ready to bear his part in a chorus of laughter.

At the time the question of the distribution of the "Fishery Award" was before the House of Assembly, Mr. Macgillivray made a carefully prepared speech, ending as follows:—

It was well known that the fishing industry was the best industry of the Province of Nova Scotia, and one of the largest that we had, and that if Nova Scotia had not been a part of the Dominion, the award which the Fishery Commissioners had been bound to make would have been very much smaller indeed than it was. He would ask, therefore, if it was right that this money should go for the purpose of building railways to British Columbia and the construction of public works in the interior provinces of the Dominion. He believed that this railway was a very costly affair, and that it had been very badly mismanaged. * * * He was very credibly informed that the location of the road, before a single sod of it had been turned, had cost \$10,000 a mile, and that even the staff of engineers was composed largely, not of the natives of the Dominion, but of men from England, sons of gentlemen for whom positions were made in connection with the construction of this line, and that our own people were excluded from positions on the staff of engineers. He (Mr. Macgillivray) thought this was a very great grievance, and he only referred to it in this connection as going to intensify the grievances of this province, and to strengthen the argument which he was pressing in favor of the

right of this province to the money which had been paid into the Dominion treasury on account of the fishing privileges for which it had been awarded. It might be said that the people of this province had the same opportunity of deriving benefits from the fisheries around our coasts that they had before the Washington treaty was negotiated. But he was informed, on good authority, that the seining of fish in the bays and gulfs of the Maritime Provinces had the effect of largely destroying the value of the fishery, and he believed that this was proved by the fact that forty or fifty years ago, on the coast of Fox island, the yield of the fishery was so abundant that in some instances the fishermen were obliged to allow their catch to rot when there was no salt, but that in consequence of the seining of them in such enormous quantities, and allowing them to rot, the value of the fishery had been destroyed, in consequence of which the fishermen had been driven away from these grounds. The result was, therefore, disastrous to one of the best interests of the Maritime Provinces and especially to the Province of Nova Scotia, and this was a reason amongst others, why the Province of Nova Scotia which was most largely interested in this industry should receive the largest portion of this award. He thought it was the duty of this House and also of the Legislative Council, for he presumed that the same subject would be discussed in the upper end of the building, to join in the appointment of a committee to draw up an address to the Governor-General, and that the hands of the committees should be strengthened by the most earnest remarks that could be made by the members of this House—by the strongest remarks that could be made, of course, with the greatest prudence in drawing up this address, and that the address should be couched in the strongest language in which our claim could be pressed upon the attention of the Dominion Government. He believed it was the duty of every hon. member of this Legislature to join in the movement which had been made by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and he was very glad to hear the remarks of that hon. gentleman, that all political feeling should be laid aside in discussing this question. He believed that no political feelings should enter into the discussions of this House at all. He held that this House was simply to be compared to any of the municipal councils of the several counties. They had as great, and even greater powers in assessing the municipalities which they governed than this House had to raise a revenue for the province, and he believed, therefore, that it was not the business of the House to fight over crunched bones, or to introduce into its discussions political feelings and prejudices. They had simply to go about the business they had to do in the management of the province, and in pressing the rights of the province upon the Dominion Government. He was afraid that the British North America Act had not in it the elasticity which the Hon. Provincial Secretary had claimed for it, and which would enable this province under the terms of that Act to insist upon an amelioration of its financial condition. But he held that this House should press for such concessions, and should knock at the door of the Dominion House until it obtained its rights.

REV. A. W. SAWYER, D.D.

WOLFVILLE, N.S.

ARTEMAS WYMAN SAWYER, president of Acadia college, is a native of Rutland county, Vt., being born at West Haven, on the 4th of March, 1827; his father was the Rev. Reuben Sawyer, a Baptist minister, and brother of Joseph Conant and Isaac Sawyer, all ministers of the same denomination, Isaac and Conant Sawyer being still alive. Reuben Sawyer held pastorates in Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, preaching until near the close of life, which terminated at Leyden, N. Y., in 1869. His wife was Laura Wyman, a native of Rutland county, Vt. She died in 1847.

President Sawyer received his preparatory education at the New London (N. H.) academy, and is a graduate of Dartmouth college, class 1847; he taught for three years in the high school at Windsor, Vermont, and then entered upon his theological studies at Newton, Mass., being graduated in 1853, and ordained in that year at Lawrence, Mass., where he was pastor between two and three years.

In December, 1855, Dr. Sawyer came to Wolfville as teacher in the classical department of Acadia college; returned to the United States in 1860, and was pastor of the Baptist church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., until 1864, when he became principal of the New London academy, holding that position until the autumn of 1869, when he returned to Wolfville, having accepted the presidency of the Acadia college, together with the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy. Since he took his place at the head of this institution, it has had a steady growth, the endowment and faculty having been enlarged, and the number of students increased. The

academy has also grown in popularity, and a seminary has been started. The good executive abilities as well as broad and ripe scholarship of the doctor admirably fit him for the position which he holds.

During the last fifteen or twenty years President Sawyer has contributed many articles on educational and religious subjects to newspapers and periodicals, and has also written some for the reviews.

In December, 1858, he was married to Miss Maria E. Chase, daughter of Rev. John Chase, of Wolfville, and they have one son and one daughter. Everett W. is a graduate of Acadia college, and is teaching at Cornwallis, N. S., and Laura M. is pursuing her studies at the Wolfville seminary.

HON. ARCHIBALD W. McLELAN,

(President of the Privy Council of Canada),

LONDONDERRY, N.S.

ARCHIBALD WOODBURY McLELAN, from the province of Nova Scotia, is a descendant of an Irish family that settled very early in Nova Scotia, his great grandfather, Peter McLelan, coming over from Londonderry in the last century, and settling at Londonderry. He is the only son of Gloud Wilson and Martha (Spencer) McLelan, and was born at Londonderry on the 24th of December, 1824. His father was a merchant and a prominent man in that part of the province, being a member of the Nova Scotia Assembly, representing Londonderry and Colchester from 1836 to 1858, and dying in 1858; his mother died in 1848.

Mr. McLelan was educated at Londonderry, and at Mount Allison Wesleyan academy, at Sackville; learned the mercantile business in early life, and followed it for several years, adding ship-building and ship-owning some time ago, and latterly paying particular attention to this branch of business.

Mr. McLelan was a member of the Provincial Assembly for the county of Colchester from 1858 to 1863; for Northern Colchester from the latter date until the Confederation (1867), and for Colchester in the House of Commons, from the Confederation until called to the senate on the 21st of June, 1869, when he was appointed one of the commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial railway.

On the 20th May, 1881, after nearly twelve years' service in the Senate, he resigned his seat and was sworn of the Privy Council of Canada, with a view to enter the House of Commons as the representative of Colchester (his native county), Thomas McKay, Esq., the sitting member, having resigned. On the 18th June following he was elected by a large majority.

Mr. McLelan is the son of one of the old Nova Scotia Reformers, and has always advocated Liberal principles and progressive action. Although he strongly opposed the Act of Confederation, it was mainly on the ground that the terms of union did not give to Nova Scotia sufficient revenue for local purposes. On the final passage of the Act by the Imperial Parliament, he was one of the candidates for the representation of Colchester in the Dominion House of Commons. In accepting the candidature at a mass meeting, he took the position that the Act, having become law, was final, and no alternative left but to work it out in the best manner possible; but that, if elected, he pledged himself to seek a modification of the financial terms so as to increase

the Provincial revenue. After a prolonged and severe contest, he was elected by a handsome majority. The all but unanimous return of the candidates who were of the anti-Confederate party turned public opinion for a time in Nova Scotia to a repeal of the Act. Mr. McLelan, yielding to this opinion, kept his pledge for a time in abeyance, but his frequent references in the House of Commons debates to the financial position of Nova Scotia indicate that he never lost sight of it. In the winter of 1868-69, when it was plain that the repeal agitation had failed, Mr. McLelan joined the Hon. Joseph Howe in negotiating with the Dominion government for a readjustment of the Nova Scotia revenues, and took an active part in securing what is known as "Better Terms for Nova Scotia."

Mr. McLelan is a Presbyterian.

In 1854 he was married to Miss Caroline Metzlor, of Halifax, and has three children by her.

JOHN M. CALDWELL,

CORNWALLIS, N.S.

JOHN MARSHALL CALDWELL, sheriff of the county of King's formore than a quarter of a century, is a son of John and Nancy (Clark) Caldwell, who were both from Ireland, members of the Presbyterian church, and much respected; he was born at Cornwallis, in this county, on the 11th of May, 1801, being, therefore, at the time of writing this sketch, just eighty years old. John Caldwell was a farmer most of his life, and gave his son a good knowledge of that vocation; the latter receiving, meanwhile, seven years' schooling, giving two of those years to the study of the classics.

Mr. Caldwell has been an extensive farmer, and made a success of his business. While a young man he was clerk for several years of a military company, in which he rose to the rank of captain; and finally he became lieutenant colonel of a regiment of infantry, resigning on being appointed sheriff in 1854; he has been re-appointed twenty-six times—a sufficient indication of the manner in which he discharges the duties of that office. He has, we believe, never been an active politician; religiously was brought up a Presbyterian, to which church he still adheres, but he is not a communicant; his general character is irreproachable, and he has the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends, many of them of long standing.

In 1825 Mr. Caldwell was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Sarah Kinsman, of Cornwallis, and she has had one daughter and one son, both yet living. Mary Ann is the widow of Dr. Burdon, of Cornwallis, and Ezekiel K. is engaged in railroading in Massachusetts.

HON. JOHN MCKINNON, M.L.C.,

ANTIGONISH, N.S.

THE subject of this sketch, who has been a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature for thirty years, is a descendant of a branch of the family belonging to the western isles of Scotland, being a son of John McKinnon, senior, who emigrated to this province from Inverness-shire, and settled in the county of Sydney. His mother was Eunice McLeod, who was also Scotch.

He was born in Dorchester, county of Antigonish, on the 20th of November, 1808, where also his younger brother, the Right Rev. C. F. McKinnon, D.D., Archbishop of Arichat, was born, and who died in 1878.

Mr. McKinnon had very limited school privileges, mainly educating himself; has always been a farmer, and occupies one-half of the original homestead, having it wholly cleared and devoted to tillage and pasture, and well stocked.

In his younger years he was connected a long time with the militia, and held the rank of captain. When the old system was dissolved, he did not enter into the new organization.

Mr. McKinnon sat for Antigonish in the Legislative Assembly from 1851 to 1867, when he was called to the Legislative Council, of which he has been a member for fourteen years, making in all thirty consecutive years of service in legislative bodies. From 1857 to 1860 he was a member of the Executive Council without office, and also from 1863 to 1867. For seven years he was on the Government board of education, being associated with such men as Dr. Tupper, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. J. W. Ritchie, and others.

Mr. McKinnon has been a magistrate for forty years, and was for some time a member of the board of agricultural commissioners for Nova Scotia. In many ways he has made, and is making, himself a useful citizen, and is much esteemed "for his works' sake" as well as for his general character. He warmly adheres to the faith of his ancestors, being ardently attached to the Roman Catholic Church, and bearing a high character for rectitude and honesty.

Mr. McKinnon married, in 1834, Jeannet, daughter of John Chisholm, Esq., of Antigonish, and they have one son and three daughters living, and lost the two eldest daughters. The son, John J. McKinnon, is an attorney-at-law, and assistant clerk of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly; Catherine is the wife of Andrew McFarlane, Esq., of Antigonish; Eunice is the wife of Dr. Hugh Cameron, M.L.C. of Mabou, N.S., and Lydia is at home.

BENNETT SMITH,

WINDSOR, N.S.

THE subject of this brief notice is a son of John Smith, and was born in Windsor on the 29th of November, 1808. His father was a farmer early in life, but had a disposition for ship-building, and followed that business at Windsor until his death in his 56th year; and his grandfather was John Smith, senior, from Yorkshire, England, coming to Nova Scotia in 1773, settling at Newport, near Windsor, living a very quiet farmer's life, and dying in his 90th year.

The mother of Bennett Smith was Ann Grant, a native of Brooklyn, New York; she accompanied her father, Captain John Grant, and the rest of the family, to Nova Scotia in the autumn of 1783, the year that the Revolutionary war closed. Captain Grant was a brave Highlander; fought in the Indian war, being at Detroit in 1763; and twelve and fifteen years later was in the Colonial war, fighting for King George under Gen. Howe and others. He was wounded repeatedly in both wars, and his dash and bravery did credit to his Highland blood.

Mr. Smith received a moderate education, enough, however, to enable him to do business successfully; learned to build ships of his father, taking naturally to that vocation, and has followed it all his life, having, on the whole, met with remarkable prosperity. He has built, him-



Bennett Smith

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self alone, in all about twenty ships and barques; has purchased half-a-dozen others, and has built and bought in company with other parties a dozen more ships. He is now part owner of fourteen vessels engaged in the foreign trade. He has also a general store.

Mr. Smith has also been an early riser; has paid the closest attention to his business, and his industry and enterprise have been amply rewarded, his financial standing being in the very front rank of Windsor merchants and manufacturers.

Mr. Smith has never been an office-seeker, and, with one exception, has kept out of official positions. On the demise of Ichabod Dimock, a little more than twenty years ago, our subject consented to take his place in the House of Assembly, and served the term out, declining to be a candidate for re-election. He is a member of the Methodist church, a trustee of the same, and a generous supporter of the gospel.

He married Rachel Harris, daughter of David Harris, of Horton, and they have six children living, and have buried two. The eldest of all, William B., died in infancy; Ann was married to Dr. Haley, now a commission merchant, Windsor, and died in 1880; the three sons living, Thomas B., Charles DeWolf, and John M., are with their father in business; Sarah is the wife of Captain Thomas Aylward, Windsor; Emma, of J. A. Shaw, druggist, Windsor, and Rachel E. is at home.

JOSEPH W. HADLEY, M.P.P.,

GUYSBOROUGH, N.S.

JOSEPH WILLIAM HADLEY, a member of the House of Assembly for the county of Guysborough, is a native of that county, being born at Manchester, on the 25th of November, 1819. His parents, William and Sarah (Hart) Hadley, were born in the same township. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the first Englishman who settled in Guysborough county, and drew 15,000 acres of land from the crown. He brought with him three daughters and two sons, one daughter marrying William Campbell, afterwards Governor of Upper Canada. The Harts were also an early family in that country, his maternal great-grandfather settling there.

Joseph was educated in a country school; farmed and fished until eighteen years of age; then went to sea—his father being captain of a ship—had command of a vessel for more than thirty years, being engaged in the coastwise trade, and discontinuing it in 1873. Meanwhile he was also in the mercantile business, dealing largely in groceries, fish, &c. Success has attended him in most of his ventures. His is a family of sea captains, his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, himself and one of his sons, James E. Hadley having been master of a ship. His father-in-law and brothers-in-law have held the same post.

Capt. Hadley contested his present seat unsuccessfully in 1871 and 1874, being first returned at the general election held in September, 1878, hence is comparatively a new man in legislative work. He is a chairman on the committee on navigation security, and is also on the land drainage committee. He is a man of good judgment, attends faithfully to committee business, and is rarely absent from his seat in the House.

Captain Hadley has been a magistrate since 1857; is a third degree Mason, a member of the Methodist church, and a large-hearted liberal man, generous in the support of the gospel, and other good causes.

Captain Hadley married in January 1844, Miss Isabella Logan Harty, daughter of Captain Michael Harty* of Manchester, N. S., and they have three sons and three daughters living, and have lost two children. William Godfrey, the eldest son, is a bookkeeper at Cape Cause; James Edward is a ship master on the steamer *M. A. Starr*, and Charles and the three daughters are at home.

* During the American revolution Captain Harty and family were sailing from Halifax to Cape Cause under a convoy, but getting impatient during the voyage left the protection of the convoy under cover of the night when they were seized by an American cruiser, stripped of all their valuables, including a gold watch which Mrs. Harty's mother had slipped down her stocking leg, put on a boat, and set adrift, reaching Cape Cause in safety.

THOMAS B. SMITH, M.P.P.,

WINDSOR, N.S.

THOMAS BARLOW SMITH, a member of the House of Assembly for the county of Hants, was born at Windsor, N. S., on the 23th of October, 1839. His parentage and etc., may be found in a sketch of his father, Bennett Smith, Esq., printed with portrait, in other pages of this work, where justice is aimed to be done to one of the most enterprising and wealthy men in Hants county. Thomas was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and since early manhood has had an interest with his father in ship-building, ship-owning and merchandising, of the firm of Bennett Smith and Co.

Our subject entered public life in 1874, being returned on the 4th of March of that year to fill a vacancy. Mr. Smith sat one session, and was defeated by a small majority at the next general election, which took place on the 17th of December, 1874. He again contested his former constituency at the last general election, held on the 17th of September, 1878, and was successful. He is a Liberal, and strongly advocates the principles of his party. On the floor of the House his speeches are much above the average length and the average strength. He is on the committee on private and local bills, education, temperance, railways and public accounts.

Mr. Smith married at Windsor, on the 6th of April, 1864, Miss Azubah Scott, daughter of David Scott, Esq., deceased, and they have three children, two girls and one boy.

NEHEMIAH DOANE McGRAY,

CAPE ISLAND, BARRINGTON, N.S.

NEHEMIAH DOANE McGRAY, one of the members of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly for the county of Shelburne, is a native of that county, dating his birth at Cape Island, township of Barrington, June 29, 1838, his father being Asa McGmy, who was born in Unity, Maine; his grandfather, Rev. Asa McGray, senior, was a Freewill Baptist preacher. The progenitor of the family in Maine was from Ireland. Asa McGray, junior, was a farmer, and died on Cape Island in 1877; his widow, whose maiden name was Eliza Ann Doane, a native of Nova Scotia, is still living.

Our subject attended a county school part of the time each year until sixteen, then went to sea, following it for twenty-two years, and for sixteen of them had command of large vessels, engaged in the foreign trade, and doing a carrying business, mainly between the United States and Europe. A few times he had occasion to go round the Cape into the Indian ocean, and is an interesting converser on maritime life and the perils of the same.

Mr. McGray left the sea in 1877, and has since been in general trade on his native island, and is doing a fair business; he has also a small farm, and perhaps a dozen head of cattle, and is in quite comfortable circumstances.

Mr. McGray is, or has been, a school trustee, and held, we believe, no other office, until, in the autumn of 1878, he was elected to the local parliament, where he is serving his first term, his politics being Liberal Conservative; he is on the committees on public accounts and printing and reporting.

Mr. McGray is a member of the Free Baptist church, a Son of Temperance, and active and influential in the cause of prohibition, being unable to see any benefit in the free and general sale of intoxicating liquors; he is a conscientious, true man.

He married, in February, 1861, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of James C. Smith, of Cape Island, and she has had five children, only two of them now living.

Mr. McGray is largely a self-educated man; is well informed on politics and public questions generally, and owes his seat in the House to these facts, coupled with his integrity of character, and his decided stand on the prohibition question.

GEORGE READING,

TRURO, N.S.

GEORGE READING is one of the old inhabitants of Truro. He is an Englishman, born in Worcestershire, February 4, 1812. In 1830 he came to St. Andrews, N.B., in the employ of Richard Hasluck, hardware merchant in Birmingham, Eng., who had an establishment in St. Andrews, where he sold at wholesale all kinds of goods of British manufacture. Mr. Reading remained in this establishment three or four years, and then went to St. John, in the same province, and there became head clerk in a mercantile house, which, in addition to importing goods generally, was engaged extensively in shipping and ship building; and this branch of their business, during the years 1838 and 1839, necessitated frequent visits by Mr. Reading to Maitland and Truro, Nova Scotia.

In 1840 he commenced mercantile business in his own name at the latter place, and continued to trade until the year 1872, when he retired and was appointed prothonotary of the supreme court and clerk of the crown for the county of Colchester, which offices he still holds. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1850, and when the free school act was passed he was appointed a school commissioner.

Mr. Reading is retiring and unassuming in his habits, but is not without some ambition; for in 1855 he contested the county of Colchester in the Conservative interest, against the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Liberal, but was defeated, although in Truro, where both candidates lived, Mr. Reading polled the larger vote. He ran again four years later, and was again unsuccessful, and became severed almost entirely from politics. He was a warm advocate, however, of Confed-

ration, and when the Hon. A. G. Archibald was appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, Mr. Reading was selected as a candidate to contest the seat thus made vacant, but he declined the honor, preferring to live quietly and peacefully in the bosom of his family during the remainder of his days.

Mr. Reading is a consistent member of the Church of England. He has represented his church at the Diocesan Synod from its formation to the present time, and has also represented the Diocesan Synod in the Provincial Synod. He has lived a highly exemplary life, and is greatly esteemed for his many excellent social and benevolent as well as moral qualities.

In 1841 he was joined in marriage with Eliza, daughter of John MacKenzie, of Truro. They have lost one son, and have six daughters and one son living. The eldest daughter, Mary, is the widow of Samuel H. Cox, late a merchant at Shelburne, N.S.; Harriet is the wife of George R. Gibson, Nova Scotia; Julia is the wife of B. F. Pearson, attorney-at-law, and the other three daughters, Eliza, Emma L. and Annie are at home. The son, William Edward, is married and lives in California.

STEPHEN H. MOORE,

KENTVILLE, N.S.

STEPHEN HARRINGTON MOORE, judge of probate for the county of King's, is a son of William C. and Elizabeth (Harrington) Moore, and his birth is dated at Cornwallis, in this county, October 22, 1802. His paternal grandfather was a British officer during the struggle of the American colonies for independence. The Harrington family were also from the States. The parents of Stephen belonged to the farming community, and lived and toiled at Cornwallis, where they both died and are buried. Mr. Moore was educated in common and grammar schools; cultivated the soil until nearly of age; studied law in Kentville with John Whidden, Esq.; was called to the bar on the 22nd of January, 1828, and has practised his profession in Kentville for fifty-three years, being one of the oldest lawyers in the western part of the province. He was created a Queen's counsel in February, 1873.

Mr. Moore has made a fair success of his profession pecuniarily, and has always had a respectable standing among the legal fraternity. He has never had much to do with politics, and has sedulously refused to offer himself for any political post, his ambition not running in that direction. He seems to have been contented to stand well in his profession. Unsolicited by him, the office of judge of probate was conferred upon him in March, 1879, and its duties now absorb most of his time.

His ancestors for many generations have been churchmen; and Mr. Moore attends St. James' church.

Mr. Moore was first married in October, 1833, to Miss Lavinia Angus, of Kentville, she dying in December, 1842, leaving three children; and the second time in October, 1846, to Miss Hannah M. De Wolfe, of Liverpool, N.S., having by her also three children, losing one of them. Nancy, the only daughter by the first wife, is married to Leveret De Veber Chipman, agent of the bank of Nova Scotia, Kentville; Stephen D. is a farmer at Greenwich, King's county; Joseph J. is a lawyer at Kentville; George T., the only son by the second wife, is a lawyer at Liverpool, N.S.; and Catherine is married to T. S. Greenalgh, of Lynn, Mass.

Daniel Moore, an older brother of Stephen H. (born December 13, 1801), is still living at Kentville. He was a very prominent business man for many years, being engaged in farming, merchandising, ship-building, milling, etc., etc. In the course of nine years, he brought into the country ninety-six thousand pounds sterling, the proceeds of the sales of timber and lumber made in that period.

Mr. Moore was a member of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia for thirty-four years, being connected with the Conservative party. But he opposed Confederation, a pet scheme of that party, and lost his seat. Though in his 80th year, he enjoys fair health, and has a clear mind. He has four children living, losing his wife in December, 1872.

HON. THOMAS F. MORRISON, M.L.C.,

LITTLE DYKE, LONDONDERRY, N.S.

THOMAS FLETCHER MORRISON, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, was born at Londonderry, N.S., on the 22nd of February, 1808, being a son of Joseph Morrison, a native of the same place, and Isabella Fletcher. He is a grandson of John Morrison, who removed to Nova Scotia from southern New Hampshire in 1760, and who was a grandson of John Morison (following the old family spelling), who emigrated from Ireland about 1720, and settled in Londonderry, N.S., and died in 1736, aged 108 years! The farm on which this pioneer settled, located in Rockingham county, N.H., was called "Derry Dock," and still retains that name. The settlers in Londonderry were the first persons to introduce the Irish potatoes into that part of New England. The Morisons, a few generations ago, were noted for their longevity; John Morison dying, as we have stated, at 108 years of age; his son John, (great-grandfather of our subject) at 98 years; and his grandson John (Thomas' grandfather), in Nova Scotia, in 1816, in his 91st year. The last named settled at Truro at first, and seven or eight years later removed to Londonderry, where his remains lie. He represented the township of Londonderry in the Nova Scotia legislature for seven years, being the first member from that place. Legislators, in those days, had no pay for their services.

The Morisons, as the name would indicate, were originally from Scotland, and went to Ireland about the time William of Orange drove James II. out of England, and the latter was striving to get back on the throne, a little less than 200 years ago.

Our subject had very little schooling in his youth, being largely self-taught, mastering navigation by private study, and afterwards teaching it in the same way to others. One winter he taught a public school, but never intended to make teaching his profession. He was in the coasting trade for more than a quarter of a century, being a successful master mariner most of that time. He is still doing a little fishing at times, but farming is his principal vocation. He is also surveyor of shipping for the port of Londonderry.

Mr. Morrison sat for North Colechester in the Nova Scotia Assembly, from the general election in 1855 to 1863; and for the county of Colechester from the general election in 1867 to 1874, when he was defeated. He is the author of the bill which he carried through the legislature, establishing voting by ballot at elections. He was appointed to the Legislative Council on the 5th of January, 1876.

Mr. Morrison has been a school trustee, and an overseer of the poor, and has held other posts which we do not recall. He has often been chosen as arbitrator, and has even gone into other provinces on such an errand. He is a man of great candor and of good judgment,—cool and impartial; and one in whom his neighbors and the public generally have great confidence. He was an emigrant agent, at one period, for Nova Scotia, but resigned some years ago.

Mr. Morrison has been one of the managers of the Presbyterian church of Upper Londonderry, of which he has long been a member; and is a man of sterling character.

He was first married, in 1838, to Miss Hannah Faulkner, who died in 1842, leaving one daughter, Melissa Jane, now in Boston, Mass.; and the second time, in 1844, to Miss Margaret Brown Fletcher, by whom he has had seven children, only four of them now living. Samuel Fletcher, the eldest son living is a merchant at Folly village, Londonderry; Alfred G. is a law-student in Halifax; and Thomas William and Florence are at home.

REV. JOHN M. CRAMP, D.D.,

WOLFVILLE, N.S.

JOHAN MOCKETT CRAMP, ex-president of Acadia college, and the oldest Baptist minister in Nova Scotia, was born at St. Peters, isle of Thanet, county of Kent, England, on the 25th of July, 1796, his parents being Rev. Thomas Cramp, a Baptist minister, and Rebecca Gouger. He finished his education at Stepney college, near London, having been baptized on the 13th of September, 1812; was ordained on the 7th of May, 1818, over the Dean street Southwark Baptist church, London, the place where the church then stood being now covered by railway works. Subsequently, for fourteen years, he assisted his father in the pastorate of St. Peter's church, in his native town. In 1840, he became pastor of the church at Hastings, county of Sussex; and four years afterwards he came to Canada to take charge of the Baptist theological school in Montreal, where he remained until 1851, when he was called to the presidency of Acadia college, and to the chair of moral philosophy. That position he held for eighteen years, resigning in 1869, after seeing the institution placed on a good foundation. He was an excellent instructor in moral philosophy and in any branch he undertook to teach, being a fair Hebrew scholar, and excelling in ecclesiastical history.

After leaving the college, Dr. Cramp continued to preach more or less until three or four years ago when he became too infirm to occupy the pulpit. His style as a preacher is textual rather than topical—indulging very little in imagination or in the sympathetic, yet abounding in apt illustrations; and although very solid, he had a familiar way of expressing himself, and making himself understood by his hearers. His sermons, as a whole, were better fitted to feed Christians than to quicken the conscience of the careless.

Dr. Cramp is the author of a "Text-book of Popery," first published in London in a duodecimo volume in 1831, the third edition in octavo form; "History of the Baptists," first published in London, and subsequently by the American Baptist publication society; and "Paul and Christ," London, Halifax and Montreal, 1873. The first work has had a wide sale on both sides of the Atlantic; the second is quite popular in the United States, as well as in other parts of the Christian world; and the sale of the last has been most extensive in the old country; other works of a similar character largely superseding it in the United States. He

also wrote two small works for the religious tract society, entitled "The Reformation in Europe" and "The Council of Trent," besides editing other works; he has also written a great many newspaper articles and essays, and these are unusually concise and pithy, his sentences often being short and sharp, and, long or short, full of meaning. Our subject was made a Doctor of Divinity by Acadia college, during his residence in Canada in 1848.

He was first married in 1821 to Miss Maria Agate, of London, she dying in 1822, leaving one daughter, Maria, the wife of Stephen Selden, editor and proprietor of the *Christian Messenger*, Halifax; and the 2nd time in 1826, to Miss Anne Burls, also of London. She was the mother of nine children, and died in 1862, two sons and three daughters surviving her. Thomas is a merchant and George a lawyer in the city of Montreal; Fanny is the wife of Geo. B. Muir, also of that city; Eliza, of Rev. T. A. Higgins, Baptist minister at Annapolis, N.S.; and Mary Ann is with her father.

GEORGE A. BLANCHARD,

KENTVILLE, N.S.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BLANCHARD, judge of the county courts, district number four, including the counties of King's, Hants and Colchester, was born at Truro, in this province, on the 6th of September, 1811. He is a brother of Sheriff Blanchard, of Truro, in whose sketch, in other pages of this work, may be found the name of the parents, and some account of the family on the maternal as well as paternal side. The mother of our subject, who was Jean Archibald, was an aunt of the present Governor, Hon. Adams G. Archibald, whose portrait fronts the Nova Scotia part of this volume.

Judge Blanchard was educated principally at the Pictou academy, under that celebrated scholar and educator, Dr. McCulloch, having for schoolmates Governor Archibald, Sir Hugh Hoyles, Newfoundland, Chief Justice Ritchie, of Ottawa, and others who have since distinguished themselves; and subsequently he taught two or three years in that institution.

He commenced studying law at Pictou, with his cousin, Jotham Blanchard, M.P.; finished with the late Hon. J. W. Johnston, afterwards judge in equity; was called to the bar in 1839, and practised at Antigonish until 1847, when he removed to Halifax, and was for some years in partnership with Judge Alexander James, having an extensive legal practice. While in that city our subject held the office of recorder for two consecutive years, and as such conducted the legal business of that city.

He was appointed judge of probate for King's county on the 26th of August, 1854, and settled in Kentville, the county town. His appointment to his present office of judge of the county courts for the three counties already mentioned, was dated August 21, 1876.

While Judge Blanchard was associated in professional business with Judge James, under the firm of Blanchard and James, he was engaged in several important trials, amongst others, *Scott vs. James*, for libel, and *Falconer vs. Sawyer*, besides conducting a number of legal arguments *in Banco*. Mr. Blanchard was remarkable for great assiduity and painstaking in all his work, and was known not only as a well read lawyer, but as a truly honorable practitioner. Since he has held office as a judge his decisions have been much respected, not less for their ability, than for their rigid impartiality, which has secured to him the unlimited respect and confidence of the bar and the public.

Judge Blanchard is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and has been a delegate to the General Assembly two or three times, and was a member of the committee which arranged the terms of union between the different branches of that denomination. He is and has been for several years an elder of the local church.

On the 27th of October, 1840, he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Robson, of Pictou, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

REV. ROBERT BURNET,

PICTOU, N.S.

THE subject of this brief biographical sketch, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and a well known writer on horticulture and agriculture, is a native of Berwickshire, Scotland, his birth being dated at Ladykirk, on the 18th of June, 1823; his father, James Burnet, a gentleman, belonged to a family that for five hundred years were millers at Newstead Mill, county of Roxburghshire. A member of this family carried the colors at the battle of Bothwell Brig. The mother of Robert Burnet was Elizabeth Blair, a native of Ayrshire.

He was educated at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, ordained to the gospel ministry in the parish of Fetteresso, in 1852, and came out immediately to Canada West as a missionary, with headquarters at Hamilton. A few months afterwards he had a call from St. Andrew's church, in that city, and was its pastor for nearly a quarter of a century. The church was very small and weak at that time—nearly thirty years ago—there being only twenty-four male members to sign his call; but under his faithful and untiring labors, and the favor of the Divine Spirit, that body had a steady growth, and when he left Hamilton for London, in 1876, it included more than two hundred and sixty families.

Mr. Burnet became pastor of St. Stephen's church, London, in the year just mentioned, and after preaching there a little more than three years, accepted a call from St. Andrew's church, Pictou, settling in April, 1880. This is a very strong church, with over 370 families connected with it, and is increasing every month.

Mr. Burnet preaches without notes, and is very happy in introducing fresh incidents to illustrate his subject or to make a point. There is nothing hackneyed in his style, which is strikingly lucid and logical, he touching no subject which he cannot make clear to the understanding of his audience. Some of his oratorical flights remind his hearers of the pulpit efforts of Dr. Chalmers and Robert Hall.

Mr. Burnet has long taken great interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and has written a great deal on such subjects. While in Ontario, he was for some time a member of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, also of the Dominion Board; was likewise a member of the Ontario Entomological Society, and for twelve or thirteen years held the presidency of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. Burnet is one of the vice-presidents of the American Pomological Society, and has often attended its meetings and participated in its discussions: he is as well known among the leading horticulturists of New England and the middle States as in Canada.



Robert Burnet

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His papers which have appeared from time to time in the transactions of the American Pomological Society, his addresses before the Fruit Growers' Association and the Entomological Society mentioned, and indeed all his writing on the topics here hinted at, show that Mr. Burnet has made vegetable nature a very careful study; and as Hugh Miller and Professor Hitchcock found divinity in the rocks and religion in geology, so the subject of this sketch finds rich material for his illustrations of infinite wisdom and goodness in the vegetable kingdom, as well as in everything else which comes from the hand of the Divine Architect.

Mr. Burnet married, in 1850, Miss Rosa Doggett, daughter of Joseph Doggett, of Hanover street, Hanover square, London, Eng., and they have had seven children, losing two of them, James Abercrombie and Fanny, in youth. Of the five who are yet living, only one, the eldest daughter, Rosa, is married, she being the wife of the Rev. James Gray, A.M., minister at Stirling, Ontario. The others are, Emily, Alice, May and Martyn Russell, most of whom are completing their education.

REV. WILLIAM H. SNYDER,

MAHONE BAY, N.S.

REV. WILLIAM HENRY SNYDER, rector of Mahone Bay for nearly thirty years, is a descendant of united empire loyalists on both sides of the family. His grandfather, William Snyder, came from the United States about 1784, and settled and died at Shelburne, N.S., where his son, Henry, father of our subject, was born, and was a merchant until the time of his death. There William Henry was born on the 21st of June, 1812, his mother being Maria Taylor, a native of Weymouth, county of Digby, N.S., and daughter of Capt John Taylor, an officer in the British army at the time of the rebellion of the American colonies, drawing half pay as long as he lived.

Mr. Snyder received his classical and theological education at King's college, Windsor, obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts in 1832, and being ordained deacon in 1835, and priest in 1836, by Bishop Inglis.

Prior to this period he was a lay reader at Weymouth, and a curate at Lunenburg, a few months at each place. In 1835 he returned to Weymouth, and was rector there for seventeen years, at the close of which period (1852) he settled at Mahone Bay, county of Lunenburg, and has been rector of St. James' church since that date. When he commenced his parochial labors here the parish numbered less than fifty communicants; it now has more than three hundred, and embraces in all nine preaching stations, two of them where the minister of no other denomination goes. The parish is 240 square miles, and one little church, St. John-in-the-wilderness, is twenty-two miles distant from the parish church. His curate aids him at some of these points. He has baptized over 2,000 people, adults and children, since settling at Mahone Bay. As might be inferred, Mr. Snyder has attended very faithfully to his duties, and has done a thorough work in his very large parish; and no man in this community is more highly esteemed for his "work's sake," he being a Christian gentleman of the noblest stamp.

He is a member of the executive committee of the diocesan synod of Nova Scotia, and usually attends the public gatherings of the church; but except on such occasions, is not often seen outside his parish.

Mr. Snyder was first married in 1836 to Ann Freeman DeWolf, daughter of James R. DeWolf, of Liverpool, N.S., she dying in October, 1878, and the second time on the 3rd of November, 1880, to Caroline Amelia Mills, daughter of John Mills, of Granville Ferry, Annapolis county, N.S. Mr. Snyder has five children living by the first wife, and has buried seven, all but two of them in infancy or youth. John Taylor, the only son living, is in a mercantile house at St. John, N.B.; Maria E. C. G. is married to James S. McGivern, of the same city; Catharine, to Rev. D. Nickerson, chaplain in the army and now in England; Ann E. to William L. Wade, merchant at Mahone Bay, and Margaret DeWolf to Milford G. E. Marshall, teacher, at Chester, N.S. The oldest daughter was married to Dr. Charles Gray, of Mahone Bay, and died in 1872. Two sons, James R. DeW. and George H. grew to manhood, the former dying in 1872, and the latter in 1880.

RUFUS S. BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

RUFUS SMITH BLACK, one of the older and most reputable class of physicians and surgeons in Halifax, and president of the Halifax medical college, is a grandson of Rev. William Black, the pioneer of Methodism in Nova Scotia, from Huddersfield, Eng., and son of Martin Gay Black, a native of Halifax, N. S. The mother of our subject was Fanny, daughter of Dr. Rufus Smith, of Fort Cumberland, her father being an adherent to the crown during the war of the colonies against the mother country, and coming from the States to this province at the close of that war.

Dr. Black was educated in the arts at Willbraham academy, Mass., and Brown university, Providence, Rhode Island, giving one year to study at the former place, and two years at the latter when his health gave out and his studies were suspended for a time. In the year 1832 he went to Edinburgh for the purpose of studying medicine; the winter of 1834-'35 he spent in Paris, and returned to Edinburgh in 1836, where he received the degree of M.D., from the university, and the license to practise surgery from the Royal College of Surgeons; he returned to Nova Scotia the following year, and settled in Halifax, where he has practised for forty-four years. For thirty-six of those years, ending in July, 1880, he held the post of surgeon to the provincial penitentiary, the institution being removed from Halifax to Dorchester, N.B., at that date: he is a visiting physician to the provincial and city hospital, and has been president of the Halifax medical college since 1875.

Dr. Black is a member of the Methodist church, a man of sterling character and noble impulses, and has ridden many a hundred miles to visit the poor, with no thought of reward, except the happiness of relieving suffering.

Dr. Black married in 1839, Mary Theresa, daughter of John Ferguson, of Halifax, and she is the mother of two sons and six daughters, all yet living but one son who died in infancy.

JOHN FERGUSON BLACK, M.D., the other son, was born January 21, 1847, and is an A.B. (1864), of King's college, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and an M.D. (1868), of the college of phy-

sicians and surgeons, New York ; he is in practice with his father, and is one of the rising young medical men of the province, occupying the chair of *materia medica*, therapeutics and clinical surgery in the Halifax medical college ; he is also one of the surgeons to the provincial and city hospital, and was last year president of the Halifax county medical society. Probably no young man of his age in the province stands better in the medical profession than Dr. John F. Black.

HON. THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

NORTH SYDNEY (C.B.), N.S.

THOMAS DICKSON ARCHIBALD, senator for Nova Scotia, was born at Onslow, in this province, on the 8th of April, 1813, his parents being David and Olivia (Dickson) Archibald. He is a descendant of the Colchester county Archibalds, whose family is briefly noticed in the sketch of Gov. Archibald in another part of this work. His maternal grandfather, Charles Dickson, was a native of Colchester county. Senator Archibald was educated at the Pictou academy, and in his younger years was employed at the Albion mines. In 1832 he removed to North Sydney, where he has since been engaged in mining, merchandising, &c. He is of the firm of Archibald and Co., two of his sons being in the firm, and is president of the Gowrie Coal Mining Co. Senator Archibald's firm are ship-brokers, consular agents for Spain and the United States at Sydney, and agents for Lloyd's and the New York and Liverpool Board of underwriters.

He entered public life in 1856, when he took his seat in the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, and sat until the Confederation in 1867, being meantime a member of the executive council from 1860 to 1863. He was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation in May, 1867. His politics are Liberal Conservative : his religion, Presbyterian.

Senator Archibald has had three wives, and buried all of them. The first was Susan, daughter of William Corbett, Esq., of Pictou ; the second, Elizabeth, daughter of George Hughes, Esq., of Boston, Mass., and the third, Maria Louisa, relict of John Burnyeat, Esq., she dying in March, 1875. He had seven children by the first wife, and none by the others. Only four children, all sons, and all good business men, are now living. The two sons in business with their father, are William H. and Charles. Edward is a clerk in a bank at North Sydney, and Blowers is a barrister at North Sydney.

ROBERT F. BURNS, D.D.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

ROBERT FERRIER BURNS, one of the leading clergymen of the Province of Nova Scotia, and pastor of Fort Massey Presbyterian church, Halifax, dates his birth at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the 23rd of December, 1826. His father was the Rev. Robert Burns, D.D., an eminent clergyman and educator, and his mother was Janet Orr, daughter of John Orr, first Provost of Paisley. His father was located for 33 years in Paisley, Scotland, over the

church where once there stood Dr. John Witherspoon, prior to his translation to the presidency of the College of New Jersey—(the only clergyman whose name is on the Declaration of Independence.) Dr. Burns, senr., took the principal part in forming and conducting the Glasgow Colonial Society, which established Presbyterianism in old Canada, and sent out many Presbyterian ministers to the Maritime Provinces. He was sent out as delegate from the Free Church of Scotland to the American churches in 1844, and did much in organizing and extending the Free Church throughout the B.N.A. Provinces. He came out to Toronto, Ont., in 1845, and was pastor of Knox church there till 1856, when he became Professor of Church History and Apologetics in Knox College, then the only theological seminary of his Church. He was an extensive author and an indefatigable worker. His name in Western Canada, to whose extremities he had travelled as a missionary pioneer, is "familiar as household words," and his memory fragrant. He died in old Knox College, Toronto, a fortnight after returning from an extended visit to Fatherland, on the 19th August, 1869, in the 80th year of his age. We may add that the uncle of the subject of our sketch was Dr. George Burns, the first Presbyterian minister in St. John, New Brunswick.

Our subject was educated principally at Paisley and the Glasgow University; came to Canada West in 1845; completed his education at Knox College, Toronto, and was ordained to the Christian ministry on the 1st of July, 1847. He was pastor for eight years of Chalmers' church, Kingston, Ont., and Knox church, St. Catharines, same province, nearly twelve years (from July, 1855, to March, 1867). He then spent three full years in Chicago, as pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church on the west side, and did a great deal to gather his countrymen together, and strengthen that religious interest. In that city, as in other cities where he has held pastorates, Dr. Burns was very assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and did no inconsiderable work outside his own church and denomination. From 1867 to 1870, with a number of other noble-hearted clergymen of Chicago, he co-operated with Mr. Moody in carrying forward mission-work in that city.

In May, 1870, Dr. Burns was called to Montreal to take charge of what is now known as Crescent street Presbyterian church, remaining there until March, 1875, when he was settled over his present charge, already mentioned, in Halifax. Here he has a very strong church, including in its membership quite a number of the leading men and leading *minds* of the city.

While at St. Catharines, our subject did some commendable work on the Grammar-school, Board of that city; and the year before he left there (1866), Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity—an honor most worthily bestowed, for the doctor is a man of broad scholarship and fine culture, and an able lecturer and writer.

Since the Union of the Presbyterian Churches in Canada in June, 1875, he has been Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian College of the Lower Provinces, and has annually, for the last three years, given special courses of lectures before the students of that institution; and though not a professional literary lecturer, he has been accustomed, for years, to speak occasionally before literary and scientific societies. He has not had a little to do in starting and prosecuting the \$100,000 scheme for endowing the theological college.

Dr. Burns is the author of a number of books and pamphlets. His life of his father, a volume of 460 pages, first issued in 1872, has already passed through three editions.

He wrote in conjunction with another gentleman a little volume entitled, "Maple Leaves from Canada for the grave of Abraham Lincoln."

The numerous pamphlets from his pen that have been published, embrace a variety of topics, religious, literary, temperance, etc. One of those is on the "Maine Liquor Law," and so pleased were the friends of Temperance with it that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia caused 5,000 copies of it to be printed and circulated broad-cast over the country. A tract of his on "Giving," so delighted a Montreal philanthropist, that he caused 10,000 of them to be printed at his own expense.

Dr. Burns was a delegate to the International Temperance Conference, held at Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial Exposition (1876), and read a paper on that occasion on the "Relation of Temperance to Revivals," which is published in the large memorial volume of the proceedings.

He was also a delegate to the Raikes Centennial Sunday School Celebration, held in London, England, in the summer of 1880, and to the Pan-Presbyterian Assembly held in Philadelphia a little later in the same year—the only clerical delegate from Nova Scotia present at the latter gathering. When in London, at the Sabbath School Centennial, he preached the official sermon before the assembled delegates, which was afterwards published.

Dr. Burns was married on the first of July, 1852, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Rufus Holden, M. D., deceased, of Belleville, Ontario, and they have eight children, four sons and four daughters.

ALEXANDER N. McDONALD, M.P.P.,

SHERBROOKE, N.S.

ALEXANDER NEIL McDONALD, who represents the county of Guysborough in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, is the eldest son of Hugh McDonald, merchant and was born in Sherbrooke, in that county, on the 30th of September, 1818. His father was born in the isle of Rum, in 1789; emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1808; married, in 1816, Elizabeth Archibald, third daughter of David Archibald, of Truro; represented the county of Guysborough for two sessions in the local parliament; held the offices of postmaster, custos of the district of St. Mary's, registrar of deeds, judge of probate, etc., for several years, and died at Sherbrooke in 1877, aged 88 years. His wife died something like thirty years earlier. Hugh McDonald was a man of great usefulness, an elder in the church, a Sunday-school worker, and greatly respected in the community.

Our subject was educated in the Sherbrooke grammar school; attended shop for his father in his younger years, and for nearly forty years has been a storekeeper, shipbuilder, and manufacturer of timber and lumber, doing quite an extensive business. For twelve years he was in the fishing business, while, as now, selling goods and getting out lumber and timber; and was also engaged in gold mining for sometime. He has had his "ups and downs," like most enterprising men, but, on the whole, has been successful.

Mr. McDonald held for a number of years the offices of comptroller of customs, collector of excise, and surveyor of shipping, resigning them when he became an importer and a candidate for parliamentary honors; and we believe he still holds the offices of magistrate and commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court, and for relieving insolvent debtors. He is also a sub-agent for Lloyds'.

Mr. McDonald was elected to take his father's old seat in the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1878, and, consequently, is serving his first term in such a body. He is a man of good business capacities and solid common sense, and these are good qualities in a legislator. He is on the crown lands and temperance committees. His politics are Liberal Conservative.

Mr. McDonald is an elder in the Sherbrooke Presbyterian church; has repeatedly been a delegate to the Synod, and is a prominent layman in the county of Guysborough.

He first married, in November, 1845, at Truro, Rebecca Archibald, third daughter of Samuel Archibald, Esq., and sister of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, she dying in September, 1870, leaving four children, one son having preceded her to the spirit-world; and the second time, in October, 1873, in Truro, to Sarah Blanchard, sister of Judge Blanchard, of Kentville, and the late Sheriff Blanchard, of Truro, both of whom have sketches in this volume. James McDonald, the only son by the first wife, is living at Stillwater, N.S.; Elizabeth is the wife of Stephen T. Hall, station agent at Strait of Canso; and the other three daughters, Emma, Margaret and Grace, are at home. There is no issue from the second marriage.

ALEXANDER ROBB,

AMHERST, N.S.

ONE of the oldest and most prominent manufacturers in Amherst, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He came here when a child, received a moderate school drill, and with no capital except a sound constitution, correct habits, and "a mind to work," through untiring industry and a prudent and economical method of doing business, placed himself in comfortable circumstances years ago.

Mr. Robb was born at Leicester, Cumberland county, N.S., March 4th, 1827, and has always remained a resident of the county; his father, Alexander Robb, senior, was from the North of Ireland, and came to Nova Scotia in the early part of the present century; his mother was Annie Brown, who was from the same part of Ireland.

Having mastered the rudimentary branches of knowledge, Mr. Robb, learned the tinsmith trade, at Amherst, and at twenty-one years of age commenced business in the tinware line for himself, at first with a very small stock, adding stoves, imported from the United States, a short time afterwards.

In 1866, Mr. Robb built a foundry, which he has since enlarged, adding a machine shop several years ago. The principal articles now made in this manufactory are stoves, ranges, furnaces, plows, rotary saw mills, ship castings, plain and japanned tinware, and hollowware. The firm of A. Robb and Sons also deals in engines, turbine wheels, steam-fittings, pumps, etc., and is doing a safe and prosperous business, giving employment to between thirty and forty workmen in all the shops and foundry. In stoves alone, between 2,000 and 3,000 are made annually. The wares and machinery of all kinds are well made and find a ready market, mainly in the several Maritime Provinces. A branch of the Intercolonial Railway runs to the foundry, which was put in communication with the store by means of a telephone, in October, 1877, the first enterprise of its kind in these provinces.

Mr. Robb has always lived a quiet as well as industrious life, and has shunned offices of every kind. Years ago he took great interest in the establishment of free schools, and has done

all he could, in his unassuming way, to further the cause of education, giving his own children, as they arrived at a suitable age, in a literary sense, a good business outfit.

He married in March, 1855, Miss Emeline Logan, of Amherst Point, in this county, and they have four sons and one daughter. The three oldest sons, David W., Fred B. and Walter R., are engaged in business with their father, the firm's name having already been mentioned; and there are no steadier, better business young men in Cumberland county. Worthy sons of a worthy sire, they are building up a solid character, as well as extending their business. The younger members of the family, Maggie A. and Aubrey G., are pursuing their studies.

Mr. Robb is a member of the Presbyterian church, and so far as we can ascertain, has always lived an irreproachable, blameless life.

HON. HECTOR F. McDOUGALL, M.P.P.,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, C.B., N.S.

HECTOR FRANCIS McDOUGALL, member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, is a son of Malcolm and Mary (McNeil) McDougall, and was born at Christmas Island, C. B., on the 6th of June, 1848. Both parents are also natives of Cape Breton. The grandparents were from the Island of Barra, Scotland. Malcolm McDougall has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and stock dealing for forty-five years, and still has charge of his business, being quite active and efficient.

Our subject received a common school education at his native home, and for several years has been assisting his father in carrying on his business.

He was married, at Arichat, Cape Breton, on the 6th of September, 1875, by the Rt. Rev. John Cameron, D.D., Bishop of Arichat, to Christina, daughter of Allan Cameron and Catharine McGillivray, of Antigonish, N. S., and niece of that Bishop.

Mr. McDougall is a councillor of the district of Christmas Island in the municipality of Cape Breton, and member of the provincial "Board of Agriculture."

He was first returned to parliament at the late general election, held on the 17th September, 1878, when he was just thirty years of age, defeating the attorney-general of the then administration by 97 votes, and was appointed a member of the Executive Council on the 22nd of October of that year, being, we believe, the youngest member of that council ever appointed, and the youngest member of the present House of Assembly. He rarely speaks in that body, and never unless he has something to say worthy of the attention of the House.

ELISHA W. B. MOODY,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

ELISHA WILLIAM BUDD MOODY is a son of John Moody, in his day a farmer at Weymouth, N.S., and grandson of the celebrated Col. James Moody, of New Jersey, whose daring exploits are recorded by Mr. Sabine in his "Loyalists of the American Revolution," and who was a lieutenant in the 1st battalion of New Jersey volunteers, being in Col.

Barton's corps. This brave fighter for the British Crown was in the war from 1777 to 1781, and employed much of the time as a spy, and in intercepting Washington's despatches and seizing "rebel mails." The narrative of these adventures, given fully in the second volume of the work mentioned, is among the most thrilling found in its page, but which we cannot repeat in detail in a volume like this, which deals with the recently deceased prominent and self-made living men.

For four years, Col., then Lient., Moody was a terror to the Whigs wherever he was known. The cry that "Moody is out," or "Moody is in the country," thrilled every rebel heart, and some of his deeds are so audacious and wonderful as to almost stagger the credulity of the reader. Once he had several balls shot through his clothes and hat when pursued by a squad of Whigs, another ball grazing his arm; but he shot down his foremost pursuer and escaped. Another time he saved his life by concealing himself in a shock of corn, standing there for forty-eight hours without either food or drink. Another time he was caught, put in irons and thus held until his wrists were fearfully lacerated, the irons being ragged on the inner side; he was shown a gallows on which he was told that he was to be hanged; but on a dark and rainy night he broke the bolt of his hand-cuffs without being noticed, sprang past the inner sentinel, knocked the next one down, and seized his gun, avoided four others stationed near him, and made his escape!

For a long time he bore fatigue, hunger and cold without remarkable injury—hardships fatal to others—his companions—who were less robust; but his health finally failed, and in November, 1781, he left the army. His fine farm and all his property, valued at £1,500 sterling, had been confiscated; he had nothing to hope for if the rebels gained their independence, and on the recommendation of his physician, he went to England on the invitation of Sir Henry Clinton, remaining there two or three years. He addressed several memorials to persons in power on the subject of his sufferings and destitution; and he had the temporary allowance of one hundred pounds per annum, the grant of some lands "of inconsiderable value" in Nova Scotia, and the half pay of an officer of his rank.

"He served the Crown," says Sabine, "because he wished to live and die a British subject, and not for military rank or pecuniary reward. He exposed his life for a year without even the pay of a common soldier. For taking the first mail he received one hundred guineas; for the second twice that sum; but he shared so liberally with his associates, that one hundred and twenty-five guineas for these two exploits, and thirty more paid him by Gov. Robertson as an outfit to seize Gov. Livingston (an undertaking which failed), make the sum total of his emoluments beyond others of his rank."

On his return from England Col. Moody sojourned a while in Halifax, and in 1786 settled at Weymouth, where he became a colonel in the militia, and where he died in 1809, aged 65 years. Among his warm friends were the Duke of Kent and Lient.-Governor Sir John Wentworth.

A brother of his, John Moody, was also a Loyalist, and was taken prisoner while attempting to break into the Philadelphia State House, in order to carry off the books and papers of the Continental Congress; was tried as a spy, and executed in Philadelphia in 1781, he being only 22 years of age. He was "the darling son of his aged father," and his death caused the old gentleman to become hopelessly insane. J. Wentworth Moody, mentioned below, has a touching letter written by John Moody in jail the night before his execution, breathing a noble spirit of forgiveness towards his betrayers.

The grandson of Col. Moody, whose name heads this sketch, was born at Weymouth, in 1799; spent a portion of his youth in Halifax, and in 1817 settled in Yarmouth, where he engaged in trade, and was one of the leading merchants and real estate owners until his demise in 1863. For thirty-five years he was Lloyd's agent for the district now embracing Digby and Shelburne counties, as well as Yarmouth. He was justice of the peace and custos of the county of Yarmouth for a long period, holding both offices at the time of his death. In 1847 and 1851, he contested Yarmouth for the House of Assembly, but he being a Conservative and the Liberals being in the ascendancy, he was defeated. He was an active, intelligent and upright man, and discharged every duty, social as well as official, with punctilious regard to faithfulness.

He had two wives, the first being Sarah Harding, daughter of Israel Harding, of Yarmouth; the second Mary Ann Stewart, daughter of Henry Stewart, of Digby, the result of these two marriages being a family of fifteen children. The eldest child by the first wife, and the representative proper of the family in Yarmouth, is John Wentworth Moody, who was born on the 19th of November, 1826, and who took his father's place as Lloyd's agent for the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelbourne, also as agent for the Liverpool underwriters' association. He is one of the prominent ship-owners of this town, and an energetic, public-spirited man, holding various positions, such as Sweden and Norway vice-consul at Yarmouth, the Spanish consular agent, a director of the bank of Yarmouth, president of the Yarmouth Marine Association, and a magistrate for the county. He is one of the members and liberal supporters of Trinity (Episcopal) church, having repeatedly served as warden of the same—in short, he is a worthy descendant of him who fought so bravely in the service of King George III., and sleeps at Weymouth, and of him who, for forty years, was a leading citizen and prominent official in the county of Yarmouth, and whose remains lie in the public cemetery of Yarmouth.

In 1857 Mr. Moody married Miss Janette Braine, of New York city, and she has had five children, four of whom are yet living.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

HALIFAX, N. S.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD was born at Halifax, N.S., April 4, 1841, he being the third son of Robert Macdonald, formerly of Dornock, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He was educated at Dalhousie college, Halifax; studied law with Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, and was called to the bar in 1872. He has always taken an active part in the volunteer organization in Nova Scotia; was district paymaster of the militia of the province from 1872 to 1878, when the office was abolished; and, in consideration of his services, he was retired with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was again appointed major of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He has been identified with all civic improvements, and was an alderman for the city of Halifax from 1876 to 1879, when he retired.

Col. Macdonald has been an active member of the North British Scottish National Society, of which he was elected president; was also the principal mover in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Nova Scotia, and acted as secretary from its organization to 1869, at the date of union, when he was elected substitute grand master. He is the representative of

the grand lodge of Ohio, and a past-deputy grand master; is also a past-grand high priest of the grand chapter.

Col. Macdonald was elected to Parliament, as a member of the House of Assembly for the city and county of Halifax, at the general election in 1878, and was appointed a member of the Executive Council for the province in 1879, when he retired from Parliament, and was appointed post office inspector for Nova Scotia.

He has been twice married; first, to Mary Tamson, daughter of William Evans, by whom he had one child, a daughter; second, to Annie, daughter of James McLearn, by whom he has had two daughters.

THE LOVITT FAMILY,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

AMONG the grantees of the township of Yarmouth (the grant being dated April 7, 1767), we find the name of Andrew Lovitt, who was the founder of the family of that name representing a great amount of property as well as respectability in this town. Andrew Lovitt came from the United States, where he had several daughters born to him, his only son, Israel, being born after he had settled in Yarmouth; here both father and son lived and died, the latter being at one time captain of a company of militia, and both being valuable citizens. Their remains lie in the Yarmouth public cemetery.

The wife of Israel Lovitt was Sarah Bain, daughter of Alexander Bain, of Yarmouth, and she was the mother of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, only three of the sons, Andrew, the eldest, Joseph B. and Alexander, the youngest, now living.

Andrew Lovitt, who was named for his grandfather, and who was born in 1803, is a ship-owner, and although hugging closely upon his eightieth year, is still an active man, with energies scarcely unabated.

John W. Lovitt, one of his brothers, who died July 14, 1874, was a ship-owner, a magistrate, an active member of the Temple Baptist church; of a benevolent disposition, and one of the leading men of the town for years, being president of the bank of Yarmouth at the time of his death; he married Ann Jenkins, daughter of James Jenkins, ship-owner, Yarmouth, and she still survives him.

Joseph B. Lovitt is a ship-owner and sea captain, and is quite an enterprising man.

Alexander Lovitt has also been a ship-master, and is now living on his farm near the town of Yarmouth, being in very comfortable circumstances, like most of the Lovitt family, and "taking things easy."

The sons of Andrew Lovitt, and great-grandsons of the progenitor of the family in Nova Scotia, are George H. and William D. Lovitt, both active and prominent business men and ship-owners, directors of local insurance companies and banks, and eminently successful operators in their business ventures generally.

The sons of John W. Lovitt (deceased), are John and James J. Lovitt, who are engaged in ship-building, and are heavy ship-owners and prominent men in the county of Yarmouth; the former being a member of the House of Assembly for Yarmouth during the Hill government, and now a director of insurance companies and the bank of Yarmouth, and the latter is warden of the county, and similarly connected with insurance offices.

The sons of Joseph B. Lovitt are Edward H., a ship-master and ship-owner, actively engaged in business at Yarmouth; and Henry, a ship chandler, doing business in Liverpool, England, both men of first-class business habits and talents.

It is seen by the above brief notes of the Lovitt's that the family is quite prominent in Yarmouth, and that it represents its full share of the wealth and solid, manly character of the town. Its members, as a class, are industrious, shrewd, straightforward men, and their "diligence in business," which has been observed with almost scriptural exactness, has been amply rewarded, so far as it regards material success, and honorable standing in the financial world. Such a class of citizens are among the best "assets" of any town.

REV. JAMES J. RITCHIE, M.A.,

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

JAMES JOHNSTON RITCHIE, rector of Annapolis, is a son of Hon. Justice Ritchie, and was born at Annapolis on the 9th of February, 1816, his great-grandfather being from Scotland. His mother was Eliza Wildman Johnston, who descended from a Loyalist family. Her grandfather married a Peyton, a lady of Huguenot extraction, and he was governor of the province of Georgia a short time before the American revolution. When war commenced his sons all took up arms for "King George and the United Empire," and three of them fell in action. On one occasion one of them saved his life by hiding in a coffin, and being mourned over by sympathetic friends.

"They wept the living Hector as the dead."

Our subject is a brother of Chief Justice Ritchie of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and in the sketch of that brother, which appeared in the Ontario volume, we mentioned that his mother was a sister of the late Hon. James W. Johnston, formerly judge in equity of the Province of Nova Scotia, and who died in November, 1873, at the age of eighty-eight years. His father was a captain in a regiment of Norfolk (Virginia) volunteers, raised by the maternal grandfather of the late Judge Haliburton, Major Alexander Grant, a Scotch officer who fell mortally wounded at the storming of Fort Stanwix, and died in the arms of Captain Johnston.

The subject of this sketch was educated at King's college, Windsor, receiving the degree of B.A. in 1835, and of M.A. in 1851; studied law at Annapolis, with Charles McColla, and at Halifax with the late Judge Johnston; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised at Annapolis for thirteen years. At the end of that period he changed his views as it regarded his duty; studied theology, was ordained deacon in 1851 by the Right Rev. Bishop Binny, and priest a year or two later by the same bishop.

Mr. Ritchie was the assistant minister at Annapolis for three years, and then (1854) became rector. Under his paternal oversight the parish church, St. Luke's, has had a healthful growth, which has been felt throughout the parish. He is assiduous and untiring in his pastoral work, a sound preacher, and a gentleman greatly esteemed by the community generally. He is one of the leaders in the province of what is known as the Low Church party, and is a man of sound judgment and much influence.

Mr. Ritchie was chairman of the local board of school commissioners for several years, and did a good work in furtherance of the cause of education in this community; and he is now chairman of the committee of education for the synod of Nova Scotia. Twice he has been a delegate to the provincial synod, held at Montreal.

Mr. Ritchie was first married to Eliza R., daughter of the late Dr. William Bruce Almon, of Halifax, she dying, leaving four children; and the second time to Mrs. Sophia C. Barr, daughter of Garret Garretson, of Staten Island, N.Y., having one child by her.

DONALD GRANT,

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

DONALD GRANT, warden of the town of New Glasgow, and an enterprising builder and manufacturer, was born at Wentworth Grant, county of Pictou, N.S., on the 6th of January, 1829. His father, John Grant, a carpenter by trade, in early life, and latterly a farmer, was from Inverness-shire, Scotland. His mother was Sophia McDonald, a native of Pictou county. Both parents are still living.

Donald's education was limited to the rudimentary branches. He learned his father's trade, commencing at seventeen, and worked for years as a contractor and house-builder, adding, in 1877, a factory for the manufacture of sash, door, blinds, &c. He is a stirring man, having no fellowship with him, who would rather rust out than wear out. He began with a good stock of health for his capital, and not a dollar in money, and has by industry been well rewarded. Years ago he engaged in railway business, and built the branch from the Drummond colliery to the intercolonial line.

Mr. Grant has held a few local offices, such as fire warden, warden of the town, &c., but is not an office-seeker. When he does accept anything of the kind, he does it from a sense of duty, which he owes to his fellow-citizens. He shirks no obligation, and is a "neighbor" in the scriptural meaning of the word.

He is a member of the Kirk of Scotland, and fondly cherishes the faith of his forefathers, tracing them back to the days of the grand old reformers, who thought more of truth than of life. His politics are Liberal-Conservative.

The wife of Mr. Grant was Elizabeth McKay, daughter of Angus McKay, of Stellerton. She was born in Scotland, married in 1853, and is the mother of six children, five of whom are yet living. Most of them are engaged in securing their education.

HON. SAMUEL LOCKE, M.L.C.,

LOCKPORT, N.S.

THE subject of this notice, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, dates his birth at Lockport, county of Shelburne, on the 16th of October, 1813. His father, Samuel Locke, sen., was a native of the same place, and a West Indian merchant. His grandfather, Jonathan Locke, came from Rhode Island, and was a pioneer settler at Lockport, the place

being named for him. His mother, whose maiden name was Letitia McKillop, was born in Shelburne county, her parents being from Ireland. In his youth, Samuel had a limited English education, being principally self-taught; at thirteen went to sea: became master of a vessel at nineteen, and followed a seafaring life about twenty years, being principally in the foreign trade. Since about 1846, Mr. Locke has been a merchant at Lockport, at first in the firm of Samuel Locke and Brothers, and latterly in the firm of Samuel Locke and Sons, theirs being one of the leading mercantile houses in that village.

Mr. Locke was sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council on the 5th March, 1881, and has attended only part of one session in that body; hence in law-making he is a "raw hand." He has good sound sense, a practical business turn of mind, and will be likely to do well. In politics he is a Conservative; in religion a Methodist.

In 1840, Mr. Locke was joined in wedlock with Miss Ann Crowell, daughter of Freeman Crowell, fisherman and farmer, of Shelburne county. The issue of their union being ten children, all living but two. John and Henry are in partnership with their father; Edwin is an artist at Lockport; Frank, a merchant, in the same place; Albert is completing his education; Letitia, is married to Thomas Brown, Yarmouth; Eleanor, to Amasa Fisk, Lockport, and Elizabeth to Robert Aikens, Yarmouth.

Hon. John Locke, who died a few years ago, while a member of the Senate of the Dominion, was a younger brother of our subject. He served for eight years in the Nova Scotia Assembly before becoming a senator, and for a while was in the executive council of the province. He left a widow and three children, who reside at Lockport. He was a well informed man, thorough-going and honest, a good counsellor, widely and very much esteemed, his memory still being warmly cherished.

WILLIAM C. BILL, M.P.P.,

BILLTOWN, N.S.

WILLIAM COGSWELL BILL, one of the representatives of King's county, N.S., in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, was born at Billtown, township of Cornwallis, N.S., on the 10th of January, 1828. His father, Caleb R. Bill, was an extensive land owner, and a prominent man in King's county, representing it in the Legislative Assembly for eight years, then being appointed to the Dominion Senate, dying when a member of that body, in January, 1871; and his mother was Rebecca Cogswell, who was also born in Cornwallis, and whose family was from the United States. She died many years ago. The village of Billtown was named after the grandfather of the present representative from that county.

Mr. Bill was educated at Horten academy, Wolfville, and like his father, followed farming until that parent died. The homestead farm has about 200 acres, one half of it hay land, and having on it an orchard of eight or nine acres; he has also something like 8,000 acres of land, held by deeds and mortgages, and including leases and wild lands. Since giving up farming Mr. Bill has attended to conveyancing, which is now his leading business.

He is a justice of the peace, which office, however, absorbs but little of his time.

He was elected to the House of Assembly by the Liberal-Conservative party, on the 17th of September, 1878, and has attended three sessions of that body; he is the author of an important bill which passed the House by a vote of 23 to 6, but was defeated in the Upper House

by one vote; a bill to regulate the school lands in Cornwallis, given by King George, placing them in charge of trustees, and letting the accruing interests on proceeds go for the benefit of the schools in that township.

Mr. Bill is a deacon of the Baptist church at Billtown, a son of temperance, a good templar, and an earnest worker for prohibition, both in Parliament and out of it; he has held the office of grand worthy associate of the grand division of the sons of temperance in Nova Scotia, and also treasurer of the same; his impulses are all in the right direction, and he seems to be willing to spend both time and money in furthering the cause of reform in its widest range, as well as of religion.

Mr. Bill first married in 1853, Miss Ethlinda A. Dodge, of Wilmot, she dying in 1863, leaving five children, two having previously died in infancy; and the second time in 1864, to her younger sister, Arabella A. Dodge, by whom he has three children.

JOHN PUGH, M.P.P.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

JOHN PUGH, a member of the Legislative Assembly for Halifax, is descended from an old Irish family, from the county of Wicklow, members of which are now scattered over the world, some of them being quite prominent politicians in this and one or two of the southern States. The parents of our subject were Thomas Pugh, merchant, and Ann Byrne, and he was born in Dublin, Ireland, in August, 1821. He there attended school until 1832, when he went to sea, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He attended school a while in Liverpool, and at twenty-one years of age had command of a merchant vessel. Captain Pugh had trade in many parts of the world, including several United States ports, Brazil, in South America, South Africa, the East Indies, China, etc., the last twelve years of sea-faring life being in West India trade. His experiences of "life on the ocean wave" were very amusing, and some of them truly perilous and thrilling, and the incidents of his life would make a very entertaining book.

Captain Pugh sailed out of Halifax for sixteen years, and finally, in 1857, made up his mind to leave the ship, and take his chances on being buried on the land. Since that date he has been in the mercantile business in Halifax, his business place being at No. 32, Bedford row. He is of the firm of John Pugh and Son, and they deal in general West India and American goods, wholesale groceries, wines, liquors, etc.

Our subject was a member of the board of public works, under the Tupper administration, from 1864 to 1867; is chairman of the pilot commission, an office appointed by the Dominion Government; and is vice-chairman of the school board of the city of Halifax, and of the Chebucto marine insurance company.

From the inception of the idea of confederation until that work was accomplished, in 1867, Captain Pugh labored very hard for it, giving much time, and all his energies and influence, in that direction. He did not enter public life until 1878, when he was elected to the local Parliament, and where he is serving his first term.

In 1850, he was married to Miss Alice Saunders, of Halifax, and they have two sons and three daughters. John B., the elder son, is in business with his father; Henry J. is a miller at

Mountain City, Manitoba, and the three daughters are at home. The family are Roman Catholics.

The subject of this sketch has been in so many parts of the world, is so familiar with the manners and customs of so many nations, and has such a valuable store of knowledge at his command, and is so communicative, that he makes his conversation exceedingly interesting. He has all the qualities of the perfect gentleman, and is a rich entertainer in the social circle.

WILLIAM M. FULLERTON, Q.C.,

AMHERST, N.S.

WILLIAM MCINTOSH FULLERTON, barrister and registrar of probate for the county of Cumberland, is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, James Fullerton, coming to this province from the Isle of Skye; he was born in River Herbert, county of Cumberland, on the 9th of September, 1820, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Pngley) Fullerton; his father is a native of this county; his maternal grandfather was an adherent of King George III. during the revolution of the American colonies, residing in New York.

William Fullerton was a farmer, and the son was engaged in tilling the soil until twenty-five years of age, his education, in his younger years, being limited to the English branches; he studied law in Amherst, finishing in the office of Hon. Alexander MacFarlane; was admitted to the bar in July, 1853, and since that date has been in practice at Amherst, doing business in all the courts of the province, though chiefly in the supreme court; he has made a success of his profession and other business.

Mr. Fullerton was appointed registrar of probate in February, 1859, and still holds that office; he was created Queen's Counsel in June, 1867.

He owns a steam saw-mill at Athol in this county; also three or four farms, and is particularly interested in agricultural pursuits, as well as in the manufacture of lumber, and is doing a good work in aiding to develop various industries in the county.

Mr. Fullerton is a member of the Church of England, and held, we believe, at one period the office of warden of Christ church, Amherst; he is a man of very kindly feelings, particularly towards the unfortunate, and always stands ready to help those who are trying to help themselves. For drones he has no sympathy.

He married, in 1863, Lucy A. Morse, daughter of Silas H. Morse, of Amherst, sister of Lady Charles Tupper, and cousin of Judge Morse; and they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

JUDGE JOHNSON,

DARTMOUTH, N.S.

JAMES WILLIAM JOHNSTON, judge of the county court for district, now county of Halifax, was born in the city of Halifax, on the 10th day of January, 1824, his father the late Hon. James William Johnston, was long a leading politician in the Province of Nova Scotia, and leader of the Conservative party in the House of Assembly before the confederation

of the provinces, and for some years previous to his death filled the office of judge in equity in the Province of Nova Scotia. His grandfather was a native of Scotland and considered himself, though he never pressed his claim, entitled to the now long dormant title of Marquis of Annandale; he settled in Savannah, Georgia, where he owned an estate called Annandale. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war he espoused the side of the loyalists, and at the close of the war returned to Scotland. The grandfather of the present Judge Johnston removed to Kingston, and the family subsequently settled in Nova Scotia, where the father of Judge Johnston married Amelia Elizabeth Almon, the daughter of Dr. Almon.

Our subject graduated at Acadia college, Wolfsville, Nova Scotia, and studied law with his father in the law office of Johnston and Twining, and was admitted an attorney and barrister of the supreme and other courts of the province in the year 1845; he practised his profession in Halifax, and in 1873 was appointed by the Dominion government Queen's Counsel for the Province of Nova Scotia. He was appointed one of the *ad hoc* judges to try Dominion contested elections, and in 1873 received his commission as judge of the county court.

In the year 1846, Judge Johnston married Katharine Prescott Fairbanks, daughter of the late Hon. John Eleazer Fairbanks, of Woodside, Dartmouth, by whom he had nine children, four of whom are dead; his eldest son, Prescott Johnston, is the manager of a coal mine in Cape Breton, and his other son, Arthur Clement Johnston, is accountant and book-keeper in the Dominion Savings Bank, at Halifax. Judge Johnston has one daughter, Edith Blagden, married to Frederick Hamilton, chief electrician on board the cable steamship *Minnie*, his other daughters Amelia Elizabeth and Mary Kate, are still at home.

Judge Johnston is a Freemason and past master; he is also deacon of the Baptist church in Dartmouth.

NEHEMIAH KELLEY CLEMENTS,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

THE subject of this notice was born at Chebogue, on the 3rd December, 1816, and was therefore in the 64th year of his age at the time of his death, September, 1880. On both sides of the family he came of the grand old Puritan stock; his mother, indeed, was a native of Plymouth, Mass., the original landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers—and to the fact of his Puritan ancestry, we readily trace the salient points of his character. Coming of such an ancestry, born of God-fearing parents, and trained by them from earliest youth in the careful manner, which was the fashion of the time, we feel at no loss to account for the deep religious convictions that through after life constituted an innate principle of his moral being. Circumstances led him, in common with most of his young compeers, to choose a seafaring life, which he continued to follow until his settlement in Yarmouth, some time previous to the year 1848. In that year was organized the Congregational society, now worshipping in the Tabernacle. It was an era—so to speak—in Captain Clements' existence. Sympathizing in all respects with the aims and views of the infant society, of which the Rev. Frederick Tompkins was at that time pastor, he threw himself with heart and soul into all its movements. It was without a place of worship; he caused a hall to be fitted up, in the second story of his place of business, for its temporary occupation—and in this primitive apartment, known to the bygone generation as Puritan hall, the sabbath-day and weekly services of the church continued to be held until the opening of the Taberna-



A. R. Clements

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ele, in 1853. The corner-stone of that edifice was laid in 1849; and here it may be remarked, that taking into consideration the numerical weakness of the society, and the fact that no one in Yarmouth was at the time particularly rich in this world's goods, the undertaking was in truth a most formidable one. The men who constituted the society, however, did not think so—least of all did Captain Clements—and under his energetic management the work of building went steadily forward to completion, and the sacred edifice was at last opened for divine worship. This auspicious result, however was not accomplished without a heavy strain on the pecuniary resources of the leading members of the society; and as one of these Capt. Clements was at all times ready to bear—and did bear—far more than his proportionate share of the burden. The liberality thus early manifested by him has ever since continued to characterize almost his every act in connection with the church and its various enterprises. It would lead us too far to enumerate the particular instances in which this has been the case; but we may mention that in the spring of 1869 a claim of \$2,500 held by him against the society for moneys advanced in furtherance of its objects, was voluntarily and cheerfully relinquished by him, and the debt cancelled.

In no degree less remarkable and noteworthy were his efforts and sacrifices in behalf of the cause of superior education. In 1863, when a series of successful commercial ventures had given him the control of great wealth, he conceived the idea of founding in this town an institution of high efficiency—almost collegiate, indeed, in its character—and out of that idea grew the Yarmouth seminary. The spacious grounds on which that noble edifice is built were the joint gift of Captain Clements and the late George Killam, Esq., and the deed of conveyance, which lies before us as we write, is an enduring monument of the unselfish generosity, enlarged public spirit, and wise provision of the donors. There were at that time no free public schools in Nova Scotia, nor was there any apparent probability of their being provided by statute. The absence of such schools had long been a source of regret to men of enlightened views; and in the deed of conveyance above referred to, besides due stipulation for the advanced and classical departments as now existing, provision is made for a *Free Primary School*, to be open to the youth of the school district in which the seminary is situated. Capt. Clements' efforts in behalf of the seminary did not end here; his gift of land for it was generously supplemented by a subscription of \$1,000 in aid of the building fund. The onerous duty of procuring plans, engaging a competent architect, and looking after the carrying forward of the work of construction was by tacit consent assigned to him. That duty he faithfully performed. The edifice—a structure of harmonious and beautiful proportions—tells its own story of the good taste and sound judgment evinced in the selection of suitable plans. The energy which pushed forward the work to speedy completion, we all know something about. Of the courageous wrestling with financial difficulties which ensured its steady progress, few have any idea whatever. The aggregate donations of Captain Clements to this institution amount to *thirteen thousand dollars*.

The business enterprise in connection with which Captain Clements was best known, here and abroad, was the steamship line called after his name, and plying alternately between Yarmouth, St. John and Boston—an enterprise, the inception and maintenance of which were wholly due to his public spirit, far-sighted sagacity, and indomitable perseverance. Yarmouth capitalists had tried the experiment of steam communication with Boston before, having in 1855 purchased the *Eastern State*, and continued to run her until the first year of the American civil war, when they became discouraged and sold her to the United States government. For four years thereafter the business intercourse between Yarmouth and Boston was carried on by means of sailing packets. In 1865 Captain Clements actively exerted himself to put an end to

this condition of things, and in the spring of that year he, in conjunction with Boston capitalists, put a pioneer steamer on the line between St. John, Yarmouth and Boston. This steamer—the *Palmyra*—unfortunately got aground on one of her trips, and this circumstance so discouraged the Boston owners, that they refused to permit her to continue on the route. Nothing daunted, Captain Clements went at once to New York, where (in 1866) he purchased 34-64ths of the steamship *Linda*—the remaining interest being held by New York parties. He subsequently succeeded in procuring the organization of the Yarmouth and Boston Steam Navigation Co. (being himself, however, the principal stockholder), and the *Linda* was run by this corporation until, in the autumn of 1871, she unfortunately went ashore at High Head. Without the loss of an unnecessary day, Captain Clements immediately replaced her by the purchase, in St. John, of the steamer *Emperor*. The new boat underwent extensive alterations and improvements during the ensuing winter; but she made only two trips after resuming her place on the route, being lost (in May, 1872) near Matineus Rocks, on the coast of Maine. Capt. Clements then turned his attention to the work of launching the *Linda* from the position in which she had lain at High Head, and after repeated failures and a heavy outlay was successful. The steamer was brought to Yarmouth, thoroughly repaired and strengthened, and placed once more on her route, her name having meantime been changed to the *Dominion*. After the death, by drowning, of Captain Leary, of St. John, who commanded the steamer (in May, 1874), Captain Clements took command of her and ran her most successfully—arriving and departing in all sorts of weather with clock-like regularity.

Captain Clements was at all times a zealous advocate of manufacturing enterprises. The ship-owning business, he contended, enriched only the few, without benefiting the many, except in an inappreciable degree; the manufacturing enterprises, on the other hand, would be more direct and diffusive in its benefits, and more powerfully efficient in promoting the material welfare of the community. He tried, in 1867, to interest our people in a cotton manufactory, and had the requisite plans and surveys made at great expense; but the shipowning idea being at the time too firmly imbedded in the popular mind, and the undertaking too gigantic for individual enterprise, he relinquished his efforts in that direction. During the winter of 1879-'80, however, lengthy conferences on the subject, between him and several of our wealthy citizens, took place; and the probability then was, that in the course of the ensuing season the project would take practical form, and a company (in which Boston and St. John capitalists would take part) be organized here for the purpose of starting a cotton manufactory.

He had for some time had in serious contemplation the erection of a woollen factory at Darling's lake, the plans for which were already completed and the surveys made; and had he lived, the work would no doubt have been undertaken by him as a private enterprise during the ensuing winter.

Captain Clements was always a zealous "railway man." When in 1853 the Liberal government adopted the policy by which alone railway construction in this Province was possible, and commenced operations on the first section of the Halifax and Windsor line, he warmly supported it because of that policy, at a time when the whole current of local popular sentiment was running in the opposite direction. The first serious efforts towards obtaining for Yarmouth railway connection with Annapolis, was made by him in the autumn of 1868, when he persistently brought the matter home to the attention of both the local and general governments, and so impressed the idea on the public mind in this community that it never after lost its hold until the project assumed a practical shape.

In politics Captain Clements was a zealous Liberal, and an ardent admirer of Joseph Howe. When the Confederation scheme was mooted, in 1864, he, remembering what the union of the United States had done for that country, and believing that a like policy would be productive of similar results if applied to these provinces, gave his hearty support to the movement, and has since steadfastly adhered to the party with which he then found himself in alliance. After the death of Mr. Killam, in 1868, Captain Clements became a candidate for the vacant seat in the House of Commons, believing that if elected he would be in a better position to command from the Government the desired aid towards the construction of the railway. In the then exasperated state of public feeling towards everything "Canadian," it was not possible that any candidate on that side could be successful, but Captain Clements' great personal popularity did nevertheless suffice to secure for him a handsome vote.

The *Yarmouth Tribune* thus refers to his death :

With feelings of no ordinary sorrow—feelings in which our readers generally will share—we record the death of our townsman, N. K. Clements, Esq., which occurred at his residence on Parade street, shortly after six o'clock on Saturday evening. In the demise of Mr. Clements—or Captain Clements, as he was familiarly called—it is not too much to say that Yarmouth has sustained a loss which cannot, or at all events will not, be repaired during the lifetime of the present generation. There is hardly a department of our outward life—religious, educational, or commercial—which will not miss the stimulus of his wonderful energy, and the fostering aid of his still more wonderful liberality. He was the life and soul—the leading spirit—of the religious organization with which he was connected; the founder and munificent patron of the noble seminary of which we all feel so proud; the promoter, and for years the sole proprietor, of the efficient steamship line which has done so much to build up the trade and further the interests of our port. His enthusiastic advocacy it was which forced the subject of a local railway upon the attention of both the provincial and general governments, and made the project feasible; and his too was the clear-eyed sagacity which long ago foresaw the consequences to our capitalists of making an idol of their shipping, and pointed out to them, on every fitting occasion, that through the establishment of manufacturing enterprises lay their surest road to prosperity. When such a man, in the mysterious providence of God, is called away from the activities of life, to mingle with

'the cold shadows which divide
'The living from the dream unknown,'

we instinctively feel that respect for the honored dead demands at our hands something more than a mere casual notice. It is not easy within the compass of a newspaper article to do full justice to the character of Captain Clements, or to dwell upon his sterling virtues and countless good deeds without seeming to indulge in the language of extravagant eulogy—than which nothing can be farther from our purpose, feeling as we do that in this case the simple recital of the truth is the noblest eulogium in our power to pronounce.

Space would fail us were we to attempt an analysis of the character of our departed friend. An eminently unselfish, a just and a generous man—a warm-hearted friend, a public-spirited citizen, and a consistent Christian, his death is an irreparable loss to the community of which he was a generous benefactor, and the church of which he was a worthy and honored member. For his bereaved family we have no adequate language in which to express our sympathy—a feeling which we are sure we share with the great body of our townsmen.

REV. JONATHAN R. BORDEN, SHELBURNE, N.S.

JONATHAN RAND BORDEN, pastor of the Methodist church, Shelburne, is a great-grand-son of Perry Borden, who came to Nova Scotia from Fall River, Mass., and was one of the 150 immigrants who took up the grant of the township of Cornwallis, King's county, soon after the expulsion of the Acadians; and he was born there on the 17th of March, 1836. His parents were William and Rebecca (Rand) Borden, members of the agricultural class, the Rands being also among the grantees of Cornwallis. The father of Perry Borden was the government surveyor, and surveyed the township of Cornwallis, and portions of Hants county, and, leaving his son in Nova Scotia, returned to the United States.

Our subject received most of his education at the Truro normal school, and the Sackville academy, and was engaged for several years in teaching district schools at Cornwallis, Horton, and in Hants county, and finally one year in the Sackville academy.

During this period of his life, Mr. Borden gave more or less of his leisure time to the study of theology, preparing for the ministry, going on the circuit in June, 1870. He was pastor for two years of the Methodist church at Margaret's Bay; three years each at Port La Tour and Guysborough, and has been three years at Shelburne. During his pastorate at most of these places, the church, of which he had the charge, was favored with a healthy growth. Mr. Borden is a clear-headed thinker, and a logical preacher—of warm feelings, yet appealing to the reason rather than the passions of his hearers. Nobody can listen to his pulpit efforts without being instructed.

During most of the time since entering the ministry, Mr. Borden has been the annual reporter of the Nova Scotia conference; and he has done more or less writing for the press, but nothing, we presume, which, in his modesty, he would deem of sufficient importance to be particularised. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and seems to be always ready to plead in public for that noble cause, as well as for reformatory enterprises generally. For the last six years, he has been a member of the board of school commissioners, and cheerfully gives a portion of his time to help forward the cause of education.

His wife is Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Joshua Ellis, of Cornwallis, their marriage being dated June 18, 1867. They have three children.

HON. EDWARD FARRELL, M.D.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

EDWARD FARRELL, professor of surgery in the Halifax school of medicine, and president of the Nova Scotia medical society, was born at Dartmouth, N.S., on the 25th of September, 1842, he being the second son of Dominick Farrell, junior, who settled in this province in 1839, and grandson of Dominick Farrell, senior, of Waterford Ireland. The latter was an officer in the Irish brigade of France, and other members of his family held commissions in the British army, and one was a judge in Ireland. The mother of Edward Farrell, before her marriage, was Mary Gorman, a native of Ireland. He was educated in the arts at St. Mary's college, Halifax, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1864; and in medicine at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York, being graduated M.D. in 1864; and subsequently, for two years, was assistant surgeon and house surgeon at Bellevue hospital, in the same city.

Dr. Farrell settled in Halifax in 1867, and soon built up a good practice. He has been professor of surgery in the Halifax school of medicine since that institution went into operation; is also surgeon to the provincial and city hospital, and president of the Nova Scotia medical society, and has been one of the coroners for the county of Halifax, and vice-president of the Halifax county medical society.

In 1874, Dr. Farrell was elected one of the members of the local legislature for the county of Halifax; and during the last session of his term of office in that body, was a member of the

executive council. His politics are Liberal, and he gave hearty support to the Mackenzie administration while it was in power.

Professor Farrell was married in June, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Walsh, of Halifax, and they have seven children. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHARLES M. FORBES,

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

CHARLES MILLER FORBES, registrar of probate for the county of Annapolis, is a son of Donald and Sophia (Miller) Forbes, members of the farming community, and was born in Nairn, Scotland, on the 30th of June, 1811. He had a liberal education in his country, and there taught in families and in public schools until 1835, when he came to Nova Scotia, and taught a grammar school at Antigonish until 1839, at which date he settled in Annapolis, bringing with him his young bride, Margaret Mudie, whom he had married at Antigonish on the 14th of February of that year. She is a native of this province, her parents being from Scotland.

Mr. Forbes was at the head of the Annapolis Royal academy for about a dozen years, after which he kept a small store nearly the same length of time, and was then appointed registrar of probate, an office which he still holds, much to the satisfaction of the people, for he is always at his post, and prompt and careful in official business.

Mr. Forbes has been a member of the local school board for a long time, and, as the reader might infer, is a warm friend of education, but has not always been in accord with the methods put forth to advance that cause, and latterly has rarely met with the board.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church; has been an elder of the same for some years, and has long endeavored to faithfully fill his place among Christian workers. His character is without a blemish, and he has the high respect of people who know him best.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M.D., M.P.P.,

PORT HOOD, N.S.

THE subject of this biographical notice, one of the members of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly for the county of Inverness, is a son of Samuel Campbell, formerly a merchant, and now a farmer, and was born at Margaree Forks, in that county, in 1845. His mother was Ann McDonald, a native of this province, her parents or grandparents being from Scotland. He obtained his literary education in his native township, and his medical at Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., receiving the degree of M.D. in 1869.

Dr. Campbell practised a very short time at Port Hastings, and then settled at Port Hood, his present home, where he is having a liberal business, both medical and surgical, for a place like that. He took much pains to educate himself for his profession, and for a man of his age

stands high among the medical fraternity. He has a half interest in a mercantile house managed by his brother.

The doctor is a justice of the peace, school commissioner, commissioner for taking affidavits, and coroner and health officer for Inverness, and held for a few years the post of emigrant agent. When, in 1872, Samuel McDonald resigned his seat in the House of Assembly to run for the House of Commons, our subject was elected to fill the vacated seat, and was re-elected at the general elections held in 1874 and 1878. His politics are Liberal. In the legislature he is serving on the committees on humane institutions (of which he is chairman), law amendments, and education. Dr. Campbell is a fluent speaker, but rarely occupies much time. He goes to the pith of the matter at once, and stops when he has exhausted his subject—never exhausting himself.

He is a Roman Catholic—the faith of his ancestors as far back as the family can be traced.

In February, 1854, Dr. Campbell married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Peter Smyth, deceased, of Port Hood, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and they lost their eldest and only son, and have three daughters living.

REV. THOMAS H. WHITE, D.D.,

SHELBURNE, N.S.

THOMAS HOWLAND WHITE, rector of Shelburne since 1835, is a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, and dates his birth at Shelburne, on the 22nd of March, 1806. He lives in the same house in which his father, Capt. Gideon White, was married to Deborah Whitworth, and in which the son was born. Captain White was a loyalist during the American revolution, and had command of a company in the 4th, or Duke of Cumberland regiment; and his wife, who was a daughter of Dr. Miles Whitworth, of Boston, and fifteen years old in 1775, witnessed from the top of her father's house, the battle of Bunker Hill. During that engagement an officer entered the house, and ordered her to be brought down, as she was a mark for the enemy.

It was through the instrumentality of Captain White that Shelburne was selected as a place for settlement of a very large body of loyalists; our subject having in his possession the letters to Captain White in regard to that matter; he has also the coat of arms of the White family, brought over in the *May Flower*, the writing being as follows:—"He Beareth Rules, a Chevron between three Boars' Heads, Coupé d'Argent, Armed Or." He has likewise the coat of arms of the Howland family:—"He beareth Sables, Two Bars Argent, on a Chief of the Second, Three Lions Rampant, of the First, and for his Crest on a Wreath of his Colors, a Lion Passant Sable."

According to the arrangements made by Captain White, two fleets were sent out to Shelburne in 1783, the year that peace was declared between the United States and Great Britain, one in May, the other in September; the aggregate of passengers being several thousand. Subsequently orders were made to those who, on certain conditions, would return to the United States, within a given time specified, should have their confiscated property restored to them, and some went back; others strayed off to other parts of the province, and to other parts of the

world; and the population rapidly dwindled away. The village of Shelburne has not, at this time, more than 1,500 inhabitants.

Capt. White settled in Shelburne in 1784 or 1785, and was custos of the county and judge of probate until his death, in 1833; his wife died in 1831.

Our subject was educated at King's college, Windsor, N. S.; ordained deacon at Halifax, on Trinity Sunday, June, 1829, and priest in 1830, by the Rt. Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, the services taking place at Windsor. Mr. White was sent as a missionary to Antigonish, where he labored for six years, and in December, 1835, became rector of Shelburne, when this parish had about sixty communicants. It now has more than one hundred and seventy. Since settling here our subject has baptized about 3,000 persons, married at least 600 couples, and buried more than 700 people.

He has been a commissioner of schools for fifty years or more, and chairman of the board at Shelburne for upwards of forty years, he always taking a great interest in educational matters, and aiding all he could to help forward that cause.

He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from King's college, Windsor, in 1866; and was made rural dean the same year.

Dr. White was married on the 2nd of November, 1831, to Cornelia Ogden, daughter of Benjamin Ogden of Antigonish, formerly of New York, and an officer in the British army at the time of the revolt of the American colonies. She died in Shelburne, 1875, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Nathaniel Whitworth, sketched elsewhere in this volume, represents Shelburne in the local parliament, and is a member of the government. The daughter lives with her father.

Dr. White is seventy-five years old and has been a Christian minister for fifty-two years, and a very faithful servant of his Master; he is very social and cordial in his disposition, with clear and strong mental faculties, and communicative habits; and having great stores of knowledge, his conversation is usually very entertaining and instructive. The traveler would have to go a long way to find a better companion in the social circle.

EDWARD VICKERY, M.P.P.,

PARRSBORO', N.S.

AMONG the men who do more thinking than talking in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, is the member whose name heads this sketch, and who has been a successful candidate for the county of Cumberland at three successive elections. He is descended from a Loyalist family, his grandfather, Jonathan Vickery, removing to Nova Scotia from Boston, Mass., at the time of the revolt of the colonies, he preferring to live under the British flag. He settled in Cumberland county, when the father of our subject, James Vickery, was born near the close of the last century. Edward Vickery first saw the light of this world at Parrsboro, Cumberland County, on the 21st of September, 1823, his mother, before her marriage, being Mary Tate, also a native of Nova Scotia. The township in which he was born, was named for Gov. Parr.

Mr. Vickery was educated at Horton, and was a merchant a long time in his native village, being quite successful in his business. He has also been engaged in ship-building to a small extent.

He was paymaster at one time under the old militia law ; and has been a school commissioner since 1863.

Mr. Vickery contested Cumberland unsuccessfully at the general election immediately after Confederation (1867), and was successful at the next three general elections, held in 1871, 1874, and 1878. His seat is on the Conservative side ; yet he has ever taken a deep interest in the Spring Hill and Parrsboro' railway and, in the session of 1872, supported the railway policy of the Liberal Government, which embraced a subsidy to that railway, although his own political friends in the House, including his colleague, voted against the railway bill.

His church connection he holds with the Methodists, and has a good reputation for consistency of life.

The wife of Mr. Vickery was Miss Matilda Church, of Amherst, to whom he was married on the 26th of January, 1869. They have lost one daughter, and have one son, Edward Reginald, living.

COL. HENRY PRYOR,

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE subject of this brief biographical notice is a grandson of Edward Pryor, who went from England to New York, before the outbreak of the colonies against the Crown, and siding with the king, left the United States, with thousands of other loyalists, at the close of the war for independence, and settled in Halifax, here dying about 1831 ; and son of John Pryor, many years a leading merchant in Halifax, dying in 1820. Henry Pryor was born in this city on the 3rd of July, 1808, his mother being Sarah Stevens, also a native of Halifax. He was educated at the Halifax grammar school, Windsor academy, and King's college, from which latter institution he received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and D. C. L., and is now one of the governors of that institution.

Mr. Pryor studied law with the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1831, and practised in Halifax until 1867, when he was appointed stipendiary magistrate, an office which he still holds, and made a Q. C. in 1873. Previous to the appointment of stipendiary magistrate, he had been a member, for the western district of the county of Halifax, of the House of Assembly for eight years. He was for a long time agent at Halifax for the North British Fire and Life Assurance company.

Mr. Pryor entered the local militia in 1827, when only nineteen years old, as a lieutenant in the 2nd Halifax regiment, Nova Scotia militia, and at the time of the Fenian invasion of Canada he had command of a light infantry company, whose services he offered to aid in expelling the invaders. Subsequently he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment which, on the recommendation of the late colonel, the Hon. Sir Samuel Cunard, was permitted by the war department to bear upon its colors "Second Queen's," Halifax. This distinction was shown the regiment because of its gallantry and patriotism in offering to go to Canada, and aid in driving out the Fenian raiders. He holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel, under the Dominion of Canada, and is in command of the reserve militia of the city of Halifax.

Col Pryor has served at sundry times as mayor of the city, in all, five tenures, and so faithfully did he discharge his duties at the head of the municipality, that his fellow-citizens pre-

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sented him with an elegant silver epergne and claret jugs, with suitable inscriptions, showing their appreciation of his services.

He was for several years president of the St. George's society of Halifax, which society presented him with a silver cup and salver, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by its members.

Mr. Pryor belongs to the Church of England in Canada, and was chosen lay secretary at the establishment of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, now called the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia, and he is one of the vice-presidents of that body.

Our subject has been twice married, first March 8th, 1831, to Eliza P., daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Ryke, then of the King's Bench, Montreal, she dying in 1858, and the second time February 3, 1863, to Charlotte, daughter of James McKie, of Halifax. He has no children living.

HON. CHARLES M. FRANCHEVILLE, M.L.C.,

GUYSBOROUGH, N.S.

CHARLES M. FRANCHEVILLE, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is a son of Edward H. Francheville, by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Peart, Esq., and was born at Guysborough, on the 24th of February, 1846. His father was from the United States, and his mother descended from a United Empire loyalist family. He was educated in the Guysborough grammar school, was a shipmaster for several years, being on the sea from 1861 to 1870, and for the last ten or eleven years has been in the general shipping and mercantile business, his operations being somewhat extensive. He owns several vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Mr. Francheville is an agent for marine insurance companies, a justice of the peace, notary public, captain and adjutant of the 3rd Guysborough regiment.

He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Guysborough, in March, 1874, on the resignation of John A. Kirk, the sitting member; was re-elected at the next general election held in the same year, and was called to the Legislative Council in 1878, his politics being Reform.

Mr. Francheville married in June, 1868, Miss Harriet Amelia Jost, of Guysborough, and they have five children. The family attend the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Francheville is a member.

EDWARD C. COWLING,

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

EDWARD CUTLER COWLING, barrister-at-law, justice of the supreme court and judge of probate for the county of Annapolis, is a son of Samuel Cowling, who came from England when a young man, and after spending a few years in Halifax, settled in Annapolis Royal, and was prothonotary of the supreme court and clerk of the peace for many years until his death in 1848; and was here born on the 20th of October, 1825. His mother was Miriam

Louisa Cutler, a daughter of Ebenezer Cutler, a Loyalist from Groton, Mass., who settled at Annapolis Royal and was for many years prothonotary and clerk of the peace for the county, drawing a pension from the British Government until his death.

Mr. Cowling was educated at the Annapolis Royal academy, his course of studies including the classics and French, as well as higher English branches; commenced the study of the law here with Charles T. C. MacCoha, and finished at Windsor with the present Judge Wilkins, being admitted to the bar in 1847, and practising here since that date.

Mr. Cowling was at one period clerk of the board of school commissioners for the western district of the county of Annapolis, and in 1866 was appointed to his present office of judge of probate, a position the duties of which he is filling with marked ability.

Judge Cowling is a decided Conservative in his political sentiments, Annapolis Royal having no citizen more loyal to the Crown. He was at one period president of the local Liberal Conservative association, and formerly took a very active part in political contests, he being a man of considerable influence in the party.

Judge Cowling is a member of the Annapolis Royal Lodge of Free Masons, and has been senior warden of the lodge. He has, we believe, taken only the third degree. He was reared in the Church of England, and has served as warden of St. Luke's church.

He married in 1855 Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George R. Gassic, Esq., of Annapolis, formerly high sheriff of the county of Colchester, and she had four children, only two of them, Thomas Delisle and Samuel Lunnen, now living. Mrs. Cowling died on the 15th of February, 1880.

Mr. Cowling has resided for fifty years in the same house, it having been purchased by his father from the late Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick). The history of Nova Scotia was written by him during his residence in this house.

HON. WILLIAM JAMES STAIRS,

HALIFAX, N. S.

WILLIAM JAMES STAIRS, one of the leading merchants in Halifax, and at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is a grandson of John Stairs, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and was there at the time when the yellow fever was raging, near the close of the last century, and lost his wife by that fell scourge. That calamity led him to send his children to Nova Scotia, where he had previously been, and where he had relatives and friends, he himself also settling about the same time in Halifax. In this city our subject was born on the 24th of September, 1819, his parents being William Stairs, born in Halifax, and Margaret Wiseman, also born in this city, and of Scotch parentage.

Young Stairs was educated at Horton academy, N.S.; learned the mercantile trade of his father, and in 1841 went into business for himself, dealing in general merchandise, wholesale and retail, and making a success of his calling, he being one of the most prominent business men of the city.

Mr. Stairs is senior member of the firm of Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow, who are doing a heavy and prosperous business.

Our subject was in the city council several years as alderman, and while serving his neighbors in that capacity, he had a watchful eye to the interests of the city.

He became a member of the Legislative Council about the time of Confederation, and resigned that position after a few years; he is a man who does his own thinking, and is disposed to be independent in politics; he will do nothing, knowingly, to hoist bad men into power; he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Stairs was married, in 1845, to Miss Susan Morrow, of Halifax, and has nine children; his eldest son, John Fitzwilliam Stairs, mentioned elsewhere, is a member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia.

HENRY KIRKWOOD, M.D.,

PICTOU, N.S.

THE oldest physician recognized by the medical fraternity of Pictou county, now practising in the town of Pictou, is Henry Kirkwood, who was born in this town on the 1st of May, 1836. His father was Dr. Edward Kirkwood, surgeon, who was born in England, and came out and settled at Pictou about 1832, here practising his profession until his death. Henry Kirkwood was educated at Pictou academy, and Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1859. Returning to Pictou, he here practised until 1865, when he went to Cape Breton, and was surgeon for eight years at the Gowrie mines. In 1872, Dr. Kirkwood resumed practice in his native town, and no medical man in the place is attending more closely and faithfully to his professional duties. He seems to almost entirely ignore politics; has accepted no office except that of inspecting physician for the port of Pictou, the duties of which are directly in his line; and he makes the sciences of medicine and surgery his constant and most careful study. His highest ambition seems to be to succeed in his profession; and, with his studious habits and a good library, it is almost needless to say that he is a growing man. The community, as we are assured, have the greatest confidence in his skill.

Dr. Kirkwood is a member of the Pictou county medical society; a third degree Mason; and a member of the Church of England.

He was married in June, 1861, to Miss Margaret Hoekin, daughter of Daniel Hoekin, custos of the county of Pictou, and they have five children living, and have lost two.

RT. REV. JOHN CAMERON, Ph.D., D.D.,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

HIS Lordship, the Bishop of Arichat, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Antigonish, dating his birth on the 16th of February, 1827. He was given the name of his father, a well-to-do farmer, who came to this province from Inverness-shire, Scotland, about the beginning of this century, settled in the township of Antigonish, and died in 1874, in the 94th year of his age. His wife was Christina Macdonald, a native of the same shire in Scotland. She died in 1868, aged 84.

Our subject was educated at Antigonish, and at Rome, spending ten years at the latter place, where he was ordained priest in 1853, and where he received the degrees of doctor of philosophy and doctor of divinity.

In 1854, he returned to Nova Scotia, and took charge of the St. Francois Xavier college, then at Arichat. The next year the institution was moved to Antigonish, he continuing its president for three years, and occupying the chair of divinity, besides having charge of two large parishes till the year 1863.

In 1863, his lordship returned to Arichat, took charge of a large parish there, and also acted as vicar-general of the diocese until the spring of 1870, when he was appointed coadjutor bishop of the diocese, being consecrated at Rome on the 22nd of May, by Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin. He then attended the Ecumenical Council, the sessions of which were held for several months, and returned to this country in the autumn of that year.

He became administrator of the diocese of Arichat in 1877, and shortly after bishop, on the resignation of his lordship, Bishop McKinnon, removing from Arichat to Antigonish in the autumn of 1880.

On accepting the office of bishop, his lordship found a heavy debt on the diocese, but nothing seems to discourage him; he grappled with it with his usual courage and perseverance, and cleared off nearly every dollar of it. His lordship is well acquainted with hard work, and supplementing his fine scholarship with energy and tact, he can, and does, accomplish a great deal of labor, both of a mental and material character. As a preacher, he has but few compeers in the Province of Nova Scotia.

JAMES F. BLANCHARD,

TRURO, N. S.

JAMES FLEMING BLANCHARD, the oldest merchant and long one of the leading men in Truro, was born here on the 8th of November, 1815. His parentage and the pedigree of the family may be found in a sketch of his older brother, Sheriff Blanchard, in preceding pages. He received a grammar school education, and most of his life has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, having in 1855 commenced business in company with Robert Chambers, dealers in general merchandise. The firm name has undergone some changes, and is now J. F. Blanchard & Co., who deal in dry goods only, and are doing a safe and remunerative business, wholesale and retail. The house is well known in a wide circuit, Mr. Blanchard having been in trade here more than a quarter of a century, and always borne a good reputation for fair and honorable dealing.

He joined the militia when a young man, going in as lieutenant, and being promoted to a captaincy, and then to major, acting also, at one period, as adjutant.

Mr. Blanchard was an advocate of Confederation, and at the first general election after its completion, was a candidate for Colchester for the Dominion Parliament, he being at that time a supporter of the Government. He was unsuccessful. His politics have usually been, and are now, Liberal.

In 1850, Mr. Blanchard was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and clerk of the Crown, and resigned in 1872, when he became a candidate to represent the county. He has

been a magistrate about thirty years, and is also a master in the Supreme Court, and commissioner for taking affidavits in the same court.

He is an elder in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, has been a delegate to the Synod and General Assembly, and in religious matters is one of the leading laymen in Truro.

Mr. Blanchard was married in 1838 to Jessie, daughter of George Johnston, of Chatham, New Brunswick, and she has had ten children, only six of them, three sons and three daughters, now living. Sedley, the eldest son, is a lawyer in Winnipeg, Manitoba; Robert is a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh university, and is now a surgeon on one of the Canada Pacific railway contracts; Charles W. is a law student; Mary Little, the eldest daughter, is the wife of E. H. Keating, city engineer, Halifax; Agnes, the second, is at home; and Harriette, the youngest, is in England at present, residing with her aunt, Mrs. Johnston.

HON. LEWIS WILKINS, D.C.L.,

WINDSOR, N.S.

LEWIS MORRIS WILKINS, retired judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, was born in Halifax, on the 24th of May, 1801, his father being Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, senior, many years speaker of the House of Assembly, and subsequently a judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia.

The mother of Judge Wilkins was Sarah Creighton, daughter of an English officer from Somersetshire, England. Judge Wilkins was educated at King's college, Windsor, from which institution he received the degree of D.C.L.; read law with William Fraser, Q.C., of Windsor, and there practised from 1823 to 1836, when he was appointed to the bench; he had previously been a member of both branches of the legislature, and was a member of the executive council, and provincial secretary, when called to don the ermine.

While in the practice of the law, he had business in all the courts, and made a brilliant success of his profession.

On the bench he was dignified, clear-headed, impartial, and quick to see the bearings of a case. He retired in October, 1876, without a stain on his character.

Judge Wilkins was once sent as a delegate to England to look after the interests of the province, and his mission was eminently satisfactory to the authorities who commissioned him.

HON. FREEMAN TUPPER,

MILTON, N.S.

THE LATE FREEMAN TUPPER, for a long period a member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia, and, in his day, a most estimable man, was born at Milton, county of Queen's, on the 9th of April, 1802. His father was Nathan Tupper, junior, who was born in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; came to Nova Scotia with his father, Nathan Tupper,

senior, in 1760, when three years old; and was sheriff of Queen's county and lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of Nova Scotia militia.

Freeman Tupper received an English education at Liverpool, N.S., and was a ship-builder, ship-owner, West India and lumber merchant and lumber manufacturer, being a very enterprising man.

Mr. Tupper was for many years connected with the militia of the province, and rose, step by step, from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1832; custos of Queen's county on the 9th of January, 1849; and a member of the legislative council on the 30th of January, 1861, holding that office until his death on April 19, 1880.

He was a member of the Congregational church, one of the pillars of the society of that name at Milton, and quite active in religious enterprises.

Freeman Tupper owned and occupied the property on which his grandfather settled in 1760, and the house of his son, Nathan Tupper, stands on the same spot as the house built by his great-grandfather in 1761.

Mr. Tupper married Jane Roberts, of Liverpool, and she had seven children, five of whom are still living. The eldest son, Mason, is a magistrate, lumber manufacturer and farmer at Milton; Allen F. is also a lumberman, a merchant and general business man, in the same place; these two having families; and James, the other son, is single. Jane is the wife of Richard Knowles, of Milton; and Jedidah is living at the same place, unmarried. The Tupperes are one of the leading and most respectable families in the township.

HON. JAMES WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, on the 29th of August, 1792. At an early age, he was sent to Scotland for his education, and placed under the care of the late Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell. His family subsequently removed to Nova Scotia, where Mr. Johnston studied law, and was admitted to the bar of that province in 1815. He commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Kentville, but shortly after removed to Halifax, and entered into partnership with the late Hon. Simon Bradstreet Robie, then among the first practitioners in that province.

Mr. Johnston rose rapidly in his profession, and soon attained the highest rank, which he continued unchallenged to hold until his elevation to the bench of the supreme court of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Johnston had peculiar tact and skill in cross-examination, and in extracting the truth from the most reluctant and perverse witness, while his strong and comprehensive grasp, his memory, that seemed ever obedient to his will, and his rapidity of perception, gave him a wonderful readiness at repartee, and enabled him to seize, like lightning, on the mistakes, or unwise or weak arguments, of an opponent, and turn them to the advantage of his own side, and to these he added untiring perseverance and industry. Few of Mr. Johnston's forensic efforts have been preserved, but in cases where the battle was to be fought against wrong and oppression, as notably in the case of Carten against the Archbishop of Halifax, who had ejected him from his pew in the chapel, he was especially powerful, rising to the occasion; his bursts of

impassioned eloquence would sweep, as with the force of a tornado, bearing down all before them.

In the year 1835, he was appointed solicitor-general of the province, which office was at that time non-political. It was not until the year 1838 that Mr. Johnston, yielding to the earnest solicitation of Sir Colin Campbell, the then governor of Nova Scotia, consented to enter the Legislative Council, and commence his political career. Here his talents at once raised him to distinction, and he became the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party. He took a prominent part in the struggles attending the introduction of responsible government, and, while acknowledging the effiteness of the old regime, and recognising the rights of the people to control public affairs through their representatives, he yet deemed it necessary to watch with care, and efficiently to guard, the very radical changes sought to be made in the political constitution.

In the year 1843, Mr. Johnston was appointed attorney-general of the province; on the dissolution of the House of Assembly in that year, he resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and entered the popular branch, as representative of the important county of Annapolis, which constituency he continued uninterruptedly to represent until his elevation to the bench. A large part of Mr. Johnston's political life was spent in opposition, a position for which his forensic and declamatory talent, and his power of invective, eminently qualified him. He, however, on several occasions, led the Government with rare political tact and ability, and his party not only followed him with unfaltering fidelity and unbounded confidence, as their political chief, but had for him a respect, and a devoted personal attachment, accorded to few public men, but engendered by his commanding talents, his many noble qualities, his unselfish regard for others, and his unswerving integrity.

Mr. Johnston was selected as one of the delegates to meet Lord Durham, the high commissioner for settling the difficulties in Canada, and confer with him on the contemplated changes in colonial government.

Among the many Acts on the statute book that bear testimony to his sagacity and forecast, stands foremost the simultaneous polling bill, in which provision is made for the holding elections in every county in the province on one and the same day, instead of the poll being kept open in each county from six to ten days, according to its size, and remove about from place to place. In 1856, on a change of Government, Mr. Johnston again became premier and attorney-general, and at once bent all his energies to abolishing the monopoly which the general mining association held over all the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia. In June, 1857, having associated with himself Adams G. Archibald, the present governor of the province, then a leading member of the opposition, Mr. Johnston left for England, and, after a good deal of negotiation, succeeded in effecting a compromise, by which the general mining association ceded to the Government their rights over all the then unworked mines.

To Mr. Johnston belongs the honor of being the first statesman who, in the halls of Legislature, advocated the union or confederation of these North American colonies. In the year 1854, on the floor of the House of Assembly, he moved—"That the union of the British provinces on just principles, while calculated to perpetuate their connection with the parent state, would promote their advancement and prosperity, increase their strength and influence, and elevate their position." Before the union was consummated, he had retired from public life, and was, therefore, in no way responsible for the details of the scheme; yet there can be no doubt that his advocacy of the measure, on its broad basis, tended to create and educate public opinion, and smoothed the way for those who eventually succeeded in effecting this important

change in the constitution. In the year 1863, Mr. Johnston accepted a seat on the bench, as judge in equity, and judge of the Supreme Court. His decisions were uniformly received by the bar, as clear, logical, and exhaustive expositions of the law. In August, 1872, he left Nova Scotia for the south of France, in hopes that its milder climate would ameliorate, if not remove, the bronchial affection under which he was suffering, but the beneficial results anticipated from the change unfortunately did not follow.

On the death of the Hon. Joseph Howe, in the summer of 1873, Mr. Johnston was offered the governorship of the province. This office he at first accepted, and prepared to leave England, and return to Nova Scotia; but, ere his preparations to leave were completed, his fast failing health and strength compelled him to resign the office he was well qualified to fill.

Early in life, Mr. Johnston connected himself with the Baptist body of Nova Scotia, and to the end continued a member of that communion, and through life devoted his time, energies, and talents to promoting the interests of that body, socially and educationally. The Horton academy and Acadia college, at Wolfville, owe their existence largely to his personal labors and exertions in the cause of this latter institution, now occupying a prominent position, as the Baptist college of the Maritime Provinces. He continued a governor by repeated re-election from its first inception to his death.

Mr. Johnston was twice married. His first wife was Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Almin, by whom he had three sons, the eldest of whom is now the judge of the county court for the metropolitan city and county of Halifax, and three daughters, five of whom survived him. His second wife was Louise, widow of the late Captain Wentworth, of the royal artillery, by whom he had four children, all of whom are living.

The state of his health rendered a return to Nova Scotia impossible, and he retired to pass the winter at Cheltenham, England, where, on the 21st day of November, 1873, at the ripe age of eighty-one years, he died full of honors, and with his mental faculties unimpaired, leaving to the country of his adoption the recollection of a patriot statesman, and to his friends the memory of a name untarnished, and a character above reproach, and to those who hereafter fill the place vacated by him, the illustration of an astute and learned jurist, and an upright judge.

JAMES W. CARMICHAEL,

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

JAMES WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, ship-builder and ship-owner, and one of the leading business men in the county of Pictou, was born at New Glasgow, this county, on the 16th of December, 1819; his father, James Carmichael, was born in the same county; his grandfather, James Carmichael, senior, came from Scotland; his mother was Christian Mackenzie, daughter of John Mackenzie, who came from Inverness-shire, Scotland, and settled in Halifax, where he reared his family.

Our subject was educated in a grammar school and the Pictou academy; was for some years a clerk in the store of his father; who was a prominent merchant, for many years at New Glasgow, afterwards commencing business for himself in company with his father, continuing the mercantile trade awhile after his father's death. Latterly the leading business of Mr. Carmichael has been ship-building and ship-owning; he is also agent for the Bank of Nova Scotia,

president of the New Glasgow Marine Insurance Company, and an energetic, thoroughgoing business man.

Mr. Carmichael entered public life at the time of Confederation, in 1867, being elected to represent the county of Pictou in the House of Commons; sat until 1872, when he was defeated; was again returned at the general election in 1874, and again defeated in 1878; his affiliation has always been with the Liberals, and he is a strong advocate of free trade and other political tenets of that party.

Mr. Carmichael was connected for some time with the active militia of the province, being promoted from time to time, until he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of Pictou reserve militia.

HON. ROBERT P. GRANT,

PICTOU, N.S.

ROBERT PATTERSON GRANT, member of the Dominion Senate, is a son of Lewis Grant, in his lifetime a bookseller and publisher, Inverness, Scotland, and was born there in 1814. The maiden name of his mother was Hannah Haywood. He was educated at the Inverness royal academy; came to Upper Canada, in 1833, and served two years in the employ of Hon. Roderick Matheson, merchant, at Perth, and then came to Pictou, where he has since resided, and is engaged in marine insurance.

We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion*, that Mr. Grant contested four elections in the Liberal interest, all prior to Confederation, being successful in only one of them, at which time he was elected for the north riding of Pictou, and sat from 1859 to 1863. He has always been a Liberal, but, unlike most of his party, strongly favored Confederation. His appointment to the Senate is dated on the 2nd of February, 1877, he taking the place of Hon. John Holmes, deceased.

Our subject attended the Detroit (Mich.) Convention in 1866, as a delegate from the Halifax board of trade, on which occasion Hon. Joseph Howe made a speech, which was regarded as one of the most masterly oratorical efforts of his life. Senator Grant has always taken the deepest interest in internal improvements, and in everything pertaining to the welfare of Nova Scotia, and the Dominion.

Senator Grant is a justice of the peace, president of the Pictou bank, and attorney for the underwriters of the Home Marine Insurance Association of Pictou.

STANNAGE J. JACOBS, M.D.,

LUNENBURG, N.S.

STANNAGE JAMES JACOBS, one of the leading physicians in the county of Lunenburg, is a native of the town of Lunenburg, his birth being dated on the 18th of March, 1836. His father was Godfrey Jacobs, M.D., a native of Halifax, N.S., and who practised, at one period, on a ship commanded by Admiral Owen, and, later in life, at Lunenburg, where he died.

in May, 1863; and his mother was Mary Ann Shrieve, who was born at Parrsborough, N.S., and died in 1877.

Dr. Jacobs was educated at King's college, Windsor, and the medical department of Harvard university, Boston, Mass., receiving the degree of doctor of medicine in 1860. He practised at first for a short time at Lunenburg, following it with three years at St. John, N.B., when he was called to Petite Riviere, N.S. Two years later (1866), he was recalled to Lunenburg, and has been in steady and successful practice here for sixteen years. He does a general business, and is especially noted for his skill in surgery and midwifery, his drives extending into three or four townships. He is quite well known in the southern part of the county, where he has many warm friends.

The doctor was surgeon, for a period of three years, to the Lunenburg battalion of Canada militia; and is medical superintendent of the port of Lunenburg. He is a Conservative in politics; but has kept clear of civil offices, disconnected with his profession, giving his whole time to the study and practice of his profession.

He is a fourth degree Mason, and has held the offices of junior and senior warden, and junior and senior deacon in that order. His religious membership is in the Church of England.

Dr. Jacobs was married June 21, 1865, to Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Huyghue, of the commissariat department of the British army, and of four children, the fruit of this union, only one daughter, Florence, aged ten years, is still living.

Dr. Jacobs had two brothers who were physicians,—Henry, at Moncton, N.B.; and Thomas, at Shelburne, N.S., both dying at those places. Another brother, Lewis, formerly a merchant at Galveston, Texas, is also dead. Several of the family, uncles, &c., were or are ministers of the English church, our subject being named for an uncle, Rev. Stannage James Jacobs, who died in Ontario. Two other uncles, James and Charles Shrieve, were clergymen.

ANGUS M. GIDNEY,

BRIDGETOWN, N.S.

ANGUS MORRISON GIDNEY, one of the oldest journalists now living in Nova Scotia, is a native of New Brunswick, his birth being dated at Jemseg, May 9th, 1803. His father, Joshua Gidney, was born in the state of New York, coming to New Brunswick when sixteen years of age, with his own father, who was a loyalist. In the early infancy of Angus the family moved to Digby Neck, N. S., and in 1808 to Bridgetown. Angus was largely self-educated, being very fond of books, and early exhibiting great facility with the pen, contributing to the press, both in prose and verse, when not more than seventeen or eighteen years old.

In 1843 Mr. Gidney became the editor of the *Nova Scotian*, at Halifax; soon afterwards was associate editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, assisting Hon. William Annand, about the same time as parliamentary reporter, and continuing to write for the *Nova Scotian*. In 1845, he went to Yarmouth, bought out the proprietor of the *Herald*, and conducted it for several years, writing also, at the same time for Lower Province periodicals. He also wrote a story,

called "The Refugee's Daughter," which was published in the Liverpool (N. S.) *Transcript*, in 1857-58, and contained forty-three chapters.

From 1859 to 1861 Mr. Gidney edited *The Acadian* at Digby, published by his son; and in the latter year took a similar position on the Bridgetown *Register*. In 1863 he and his son started the Bridgetown *Free Press*, a strong Liberal paper, of which Mr. Gidney was chief editorial manager most of the time for ten years. He was sergeant-at-arms of the House of Assembly for eleven years, commencing in 1868, and when deprived of that office he lost his chief means of support. Mr. Gidney has written a great many metrical compositions, and some of them had a wide circulation at the time of their first appearance in print, being widely reproduced. One of his religious poems, on the death of Mrs. Ann Hazeltine Judson, the first wife of the pioneer American Baptist missionary to Burmah, was copied into a book (we believe it is "The Judson Offering,") published in the United States more than thirty years ago. The sentiment of his poems is usually very fine, and the rhythm almost perfect.

STERNS JONES,

WEYMOUTH, N.S.

NEARLY a century ago, three brothers, Josiah, Simeon, and Stephen Jones, came into Nova Scotia from New England, and settled in Weymouth, other parties of the same name coming into the same township not long afterwards. From the pioneers of that name have sprung numerous families now spread over this county, the province, and some parts of the United States, they being as a class industrious, enterprising, and well-to-do people. Some of them have been, or still are, quite prominent, and sketches of at least three or four of them are contained in this volume.

Sterns Jones is a son of Cerenó Upham Jones, a native of Weymouth, and a magistrate, member at one period of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, and judge of the court of common pleas, dying in June, 1852, in his 85th year; and was born on the 15th of April, 1814. He received an English education of a limited nature, and worked his way up in life as best he could, supplementing his country school drill with more or less study in private. He was reared on his father's farm, and followed that occupation exclusively until he became a government officer, and is still doing something in that line.

Mr. Jones was appointed a justice of the peace in 1851, and collector of customs for the port of Weymouth in 1863, still holding both offices, together with those of registrar of shipping and surveyor of shipping. He is likewise a health officer. Mr. Jones is a conscientious, thorough-going man, having scrupulous regard to his official duties, and doing everything promptly and well. He is a member of St. Peter's church, Weymouth, and was at one time warden, and for a long time clerk of the vestry. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-men, and is an earnest advocate of social reforms, being especially active in the temperance cause, which he espoused more than thirty years ago. He belonged to the sons of temperance, and has held all the offices in the local lodge. No man in the community has more thoroughly at heart the good of his neighbors than Mr. Jones.

He was joined in wedlock on the 22nd of December, 1839, with Margaret Ann, daughter of Isaac Doane, of Waldoborough, Maine, and they have two sons and one daughter. Anthony

Forbes, the elder son, was formerly a merchant, and is now a hotel-keeper at Weymouth bridge; Frank W., is a circuit manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., with headquarters in New York city, and Linnette Maria B. is married to Charles Burrill, of the firm of Burrill and Co., Yarmouth, his residence being at Weymouth.

Our subject has his office in the house in which he was born, and where he has always lived, and is one of those officials who are always ready for work. He and his good lady are very social and cordial people, and give strangers, as well as friends, a hearty welcome at their hospitable home.

RIGHT REV. HERBERT BINNEY, D.D.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

BISHOP BINNEY, for thirty years in the episcopal office in Nova Scotia, is one of the oldest prelates in the Dominion of Canada, still occupying sees. The Diocese of Nova Scotia was founded in 1787, being, we understand, the first colonial see established by Great Britain. At first it included Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, this state of things existing until 1845, when the Province of New Brunswick was formed into a separate see under the name of the diocese of Fredericton.

Bishop Binney is a son of the Rev. Dr. Binney, rector of Newbury, Berks; was born in Sydney, Cape Breton (of which parish his father was then rector), in the year 1819; was educated at King's college, London, Eng., afterwards became scholar and fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, of which college he was appointed tutor in 1846, and bursar in 1848. Was ordained deacon in 1842 and priest in 1843. In 1851 he was nominated to the see of Nova Scotia, and on the 25th of March, of the same year was consecrated bishop in Lambeth chapel by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford and Chichester.

As a prelate Bishop Binney has had a highly creditable, because an eminently successful career, and his praise is on the lips of the people all over his diocese. As a citizen he has the credit of having done a great deal to advance the public institutions of the city of Halifax, and its interests generally.

On Friday, the 25th of March, 1881, the bishop celebrated the 30th anniversary of his episcopate, special services being held at St. Luke's cathedral on that day. It was made the occasion of many warm congratulations on the part of his numerous friends in the city of Halifax.

HON. EDWIN R. OAKES,

DIGBY, N.S.

EDWIN RANDOLPH OAKES is a son of the late Henry Oakes, who, at the age of eleven years, came with his father, Jesse Oakes, to Annapolis county, N.S., from Long Island, New York, immediately after the close of the American revolution, and was born at Pleasant Valley, county of Digby, March 25, 1818; his mother was Mary Randolph, daughter of Robert Randolph, born in Woodbridge, State of New York, in 1775. Both families were

adherents to the British Crown, and left the United States on that account. Henry Oakes was born at Huntington, Long Island, in 1772; purchased a large tract of land at Pleasant Valley, which he cultivated with success and profit; was a captain of militia, and an active, enterprising man, dying in 1860 at eighty-seven years of age.

Mr. Oakes received a grammar school education, was a clerk at St. John, N.B., until nineteen years of age, at twenty he commenced the mercantile business for himself at Bridgetown, Annapolis county, where he remained until 1840, and then removed to Digby, retiring in 1862, after a successful business career of nearly a quarter of a century.

Of late years Mr. Oakes has lived a comparatively quiet and easy life, having a small farm near town, which, with other business, occupies his time and attention just enough to afford him healthful exercise and recreation.

He was a school trustee for fifteen or sixteen years, and has been a magistrate for about the same period. He sat for the county of Digby in the House of Commons at Ottawa from the opening of 1874 until called to the Legislative Council in October of the same year, his politics being Liberal.

Mr. Oakes was the prime mover in forming St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church (1876), of which he is the most liberal supporter.

He was married at Digby, to Georgiana Jane Maria, daughter of George Bragg, Esq., formerly of Birmingham, Eng., and they have three children, two sons and a daughter. George B., the eldest son, is a physician at Digby.

WILLIAM Y. FOSTER,

BRIDGETOWN, N.S.

WILLIAM YOUNG FOSTER, one of the longest residents of Bridgetown, and deputy clerk of the county court, and treasurer of the county of Annapolis, was born in the township of Granville, in this county, on the 22nd of May, 1806. His father, Ezra Farnsworth Foster, was also born in that township, he being a son of a United Empire Loyalist from the States and one of the pioneer settlers in Granville. Both father and grandfather were farmers, and the former was at one period first-lieutenant of a militia company. The mother of William was Susanna Troop, a native of this province, and daughter of John Troop, of Dutch descent. Both parents died at Aylford, his father in his 92nd and his mother in her 96th year.

Mr. Foster received his education in a country school; farmed until nearly of age; clerked a while in a store at Bridgetown, and was then in partnership for three years with a man engaged in the mercantile trade and ship-building. A little later (1847), Mr. Foster resumed mercantile pursuits alone, and followed them until 1865 when he closed out.

He has been a magistrate for several years, deputy-clerk of the county court nearly as long, and treasurer of the county since October, 1878, he being a straightforward, accurate and perfectly reliable business man. He was for some years treasurer of a local agricultural society.

In former years he was somewhat active in political life; favored Confederation, and in 1867 contested Annapolis county on the Conservative side for the House of Assembly and was defeated.

He is a churchman, and has served at various times as vestryman of St. James' church. Nobody, we presume, questions the purity of his life.

Mr. Foster was joined in marriage in 1835 to Menetta, daughter of Seth Leonard, of Paradise, N.S., farmer and magistrate, and she has had one son and three daughters, only the three latter being now alive. Charlotte, the eldest, is the wife of James Forsyth, of Detroit, Mich.; Clara Bennett, is the wife of Ambrose Bent, merchant, of Paradise, and Elizabeth Jane is with her parents.

Mr. Foster has lived in Bridgetown since 1816, and is the only man now here who was a resident at that date. Although seventy-five years of age, he is well preserved, has good use of his mental faculties, and is still an active man, and greatly respected by the many people in the county who know him.

ANGUS McISAAC, M.P.,

ANTIGONISH, N.S.

THE subject of this sketch, who represents the county of Antigonish in the House of Commons, is of Scotch descent, and a son of Donald and Mary (Macgillivray) McIsaac, and was born at Antigonish in 1842. He was educated at St. Francois Xavier college, Antigonish, read law in the same place with the late William Croke, M.P., and Hon. Daniel McDonald, formerly of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, and was called to the bar in 1871. He is of the law firm of McIsaac & Macgillivray, and is a well-read lawyer and able advocate, being clear, logical and persuasive, and making a strong impression on a jury.

Some years ago, Mr. McIsaac held the office of inspector of schools for Antigonish county, the only local office, we believe, he ever held.

He was first returned to parliament for his present seat in December, 1873, on the resignation of the sitting member, Hon. Hugh McDonald, now a judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, but did not take his seat, owing to the dissolution of parliament soon afterward. He was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1878, his politics being Liberal.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

HALIFAX, N.S.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL was born in Oban, Argyshire, Scotland, on the 3rd of April, 1818. He is the youngest son of the Rev. John Campbell, for forty-two years pastor of the Congregational church in that town. Mr. Campbell's father died in 1852, and his son's first work was a memoir of his father, published by A. Fullarton, and Co., in 1853. The book was well received; it presents a picture of a missionary and ministerial life in the Highlands of Scotland during the early part of the present century, by narrating the most striking incidents in the life of a devoted, and most laborious servant of Christ, who for upwards of half a century labored in that interesting field.

Mr. Campbell was connected with the newspaper press for a number of years. He occupied the position of editor of the *Glasgow Argus*, and was an editorial contributor to the *Daily Bulletin*, the first penny daily newspaper established in Scotland.

In 1862 he was commissioned by the Glasgow Road Reform Association to lecture in the principal towns in Scotland on that subject. The agitation was most successful. The abolition of the obnoxious toll system has since been prosecuted by all the counties, and in three or four years the system will be a thing of the past.

Mr. Campbell arrived in Halifax in charge of a large body of emigrants, in 1866, brought through the instrumentality of the provincial government, of which Sir Charles Tupper, the present distinguished minister of railways, was then the head. Since his arrival in Nova Scotia Mr. Campbell has published a history of the province, which embodies about half a century of history which had not been tracked by any previous historian. The book has been very favorably received, and has had a circulation of about 5,000 copies. He also published a school history of Nova Scotia of which 10,000 copies are in circulation, and likewise produced in 1875 a history of Prince Edward Island, of which 3,000 copies have been sold.

Besides these works Mr. Campbell has written a number of elaborate letters on the evils resulting from the sale of the provincial crown lands, without any conditions as to occupancy and cultivation, and also on the pernicious road system of the province, as well as other subjects relating to its material interests.

MINER TUPPER,

BRIDGETOWN, N.S.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Tupperville, in the county of Annapolis, on the 30th of January, 1817. The family were United Empire Loyalists; his grandfather Miner came from New York to Nova Scotia, about the time of the war for independence. His father John married Elizabeth Longley, youngest daughter of Israel Longley, one of the old loyalists, he settled on the old homestead and was an intelligent farmer and justice of the peace for over twenty years. Both parents were buried at Round Hill cemetery in this county.

Mr. Tupper received an ordinary English education at the old town of Annapolis. He married Elizabeth Ann Winchester, of Rosett, near Annapolistown, on the 2nd of February, 1842, and they have seven children. The oldest son, John Hinegar, occupies the old Winchester farm; William M., is a merchant at Bridgetown. The sons are both married; also one daughter, Cordelia Victoria, to Leander S. Morse, lawyer and school inspector for the counties of Annapolis and Digby. The other children, Harriet Annie, Eliza Jane, Ella Bertha and Lillie Mary Porteus, are at home.

Mr. Tupper has followed farming, milling, and trading in his day. He was one of the founders, directors and owners of the Lequille cloth mills, near Annapolis, which has proved a great benefit to the community, and the province at large. In the spring of 1855, he bought a handsome brick house in Bridgetown, and he also purchased a commodious store, with the view of extending his trade in general merchandise and shipping. By careful and economical management, he succeeded well, having accumulated a handsome property, placing himself in

comfortable circumstances for life; and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his accumulations were honestly obtained.

Mr. Tupper went to England and spent two months, visiting the manufactories of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Staffordshire and London, where he selected a large stock of goods, and made arrangements to have goods shipped monthly and half-yearly, which proved very satisfactory, and remunerative for many years, until he sold out his stock in-trade, December, 1874, and retired.

In the summer of 1864, he made arrangements with three of his neighbors and built a large schooner on his old farm at Tupperville, for the American and West India trade; they traded in the Boston market for several years before the schooner became too small to do the business. They built a new one which proved very remunerative, taking potatoes, apples, lumber, etc., etc., to the Boston, New York and Baltimore markets, and returning with flour and corn-meal, etc., etc. After having successfully run these enterprises for nine years, they had the misfortune to lose both of the vessels. Mr. Tupper then gave up his interest in shipping.

He has held the magistrate's commission for the county nearly forty years; secretary and treasurer of the poor districts, both for the township of Annapolis and Granville, many years. He is trustee and steward of the Methodist church; was elected a delegate to the first general conference, held in Toronto, September, 1874, where the Wesleyan Methodist and New Connection Methodist united, under the name of the Methodist Church of Canada.

He is a Liberal in politics, and has given much time and money to advance the interests of the great reforms and responsible government; and is an earnest worker in the great temperance reform, having spent much time and attention in getting up the petitions for the Canada Scott Act, which was voted upon in April, 1881, in this county, and passed by about 1,000 majority, which afforded him great satisfaction.

He has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association over twelve years, and has spent much time and money in advancing the interest of this good institution. He attended the great convention held at Quebec, in September, 1877, and the convention held at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, September, 1880.

He has held the office of school commissioner many years, being a warm friend of education, and is anxious to raise the standard of the schools of his county and province, having experience the great want of a better education himself.

JOHN K. RYERSON,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

JOHN KILLAM RYERSON, of the firm of Ryerson, Moses and Co., shipping and commission merchants, is descended from one of the early Dutch settlers in the State of New York, and was born at Annapolis Royal, N.S., on the 16th of July, 1820, his father being Stephen D. Ryerson, a farmer, and son of Francis Ryerson, a United Empire Loyalist, who came to Nova Scotia at the close of the revolution: his mother was a Miss Killam, daughter of John Killam, who was from Beverly, Mass.

Mr. Ryerson received a smattering knowledge of the elementary branches in a country school, but is largely self-educated, is a well-informed, business man, and has held positions

of honor as well as trust. At seventeen years of age he went to sea, and at twenty-one was master of a vessel, following a maritime life, and being engaged in the West India and European trade until 1850, when he became a ship-owner and commission merchant, and has been in the firm already mentioned about twenty years. They are doing a good business.

Mr. Ryerson was a town councillor under the old municipal system, and captain at one period of a naval brigade; has been a magistrate for a long time; a director of the Atlantic Insurance Company, Yarmouth, for the last fifteen years; was one of the founders, and is one of the governors of the Yarmouth seminary, and liberal in supporting and encouraging local enterprises of a laudable kind.

At the time of the Confederation (1867), he was elected to represent Yarmouth in the House of Assembly; was defeated in 1872, and again returned in 1873, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of W. H. Townsend, serving in all in a legislative body a period of seven years, and always affiliated with the Liberal party; he is a Master Mason.

In 1843 Mr. Ryerson was joined in wedlock with Miss Abby Shaw, daughter of Joseph Shaw, of Yarmouth, who was for many years high sheriff of this county; and she has had eight children, only three of them, one son and two daughters, now living. Edmund A. S. is an accountant for his father; Julia is the wife of C. J. B. Tucker, merchant, Yarmouth, and Etta F. is at home.

REV. JOHN T. T. MOODY, A.M.,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

JOHN THOMAS TIDMARSH MOODY, rector of Yarmouth, is a native of this province, being born at Halifax, on the 25th of March, 1804; his father, John Moody, merchant, was born in New York, June 19, 1779; his great-grandfather, John Moody (born in London), was a Loyalist during the war of the colonies with the mother country, as was also his grandfather, Thomas Moody. The family came to Nova Scotia about 1783. The mother of our subject was Mary R. Tidmarsh, a native of Halifax. They were married in 1800, and lived to a great age, Mr. Moody to his 92nd year, and Mrs. Moody to her 86th.

Mr. Moody was educated at King's college, Windsor, (of which institution he is a master of arts), and was ordained deacon in 1827, by the Rt. Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, and priest in December of the following year, by the same bishop. While deacon he commenced his ministerial labors at Liverpool, N.S., in succession to the Rev. W. Twining, the first rector, and remained there nearly twenty years, attending to his parochial duties, which were of a missionary character, throughout the county of Queen's; he presided all that time at the board of school commissioners. Before Mr. Moody left Liverpool, he had the pleasure of seeing his parish church much enlarged, and two chapels and several school-houses erected in the rural parts of his parish, and the communicants increased from 19 to 200.

In 1846, Mr. Moody was appointed rector of Yarmouth, and has held that position for thirty-five years, during which period he has seen the number of communicants in his parish more than trebled, and has baptized, during his ministry of 54 years, more than 2,060 persons. His present parish church bears the name of the Holy Trinity. It was consecrated in 1872, by the Rev. Bishop Binney. It is a very handsome brick structure, in the early English period

of architecture, and will seat nearly 700 persons. The property of this parish is valued at \$40,000. There are in the parish two handsome Sunday school-houses.

Mr. Moody married, on the 14th of September, 1830, Sarah Bond, eldest daughter of the late H. G. Farrish, M.D., of Yarmouth. They celebrated their golden wedding on September 14, 1880. They have had nine children, only four of whom, three daughters and one son, are now living. James C., the only surviving son, is a graduate of the college of physicians and surgeons, of New York, and has been in extensive practice for many years at Richibucto, N.S.

HON. ROBERT BOAK, M.L.C.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ROBERT BOAK, president of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and until quite recently a trader in West India goods, was born in Leith, Scotland, on the 19th of September, 1822. His father, Robert Boak, senior, was from Shields, county of Durham, England. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Ann Baxter.

He received a common English education, fitting himself for mercantile business. He was a clerk in early life, holding that post until January 1, 1847, when he commenced business in the firm of John Essen and Co., which in 1854 was changed to Essen, Boak and Co., dealing all the time in West India goods and acting as commission merchants. Mr. Boak has always managed his business with prudence, retiring in 1875.

As Mr. Boak has been a careful manager of his own private affairs, the public has seen fit to entrust him with more or less of its business. He is at this time president of the Acadia Fire Insurance Co.; was at one time president of the Merchants' Insurance Co.; is vice-president of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, and of the Nova Scotia Chamber of Commerce; a director of the Union Bank of Halifax, and was president of the Repeal League of 1867-1868. In all the public positions in which he has been placed, he has shown himself eminently trustworthy.

He was called to the Legislative Council on the 21st of February, 1872, and is now its president. His politics are Liberal.

HON. SIMON H. HOLMES,

HALIFAX, N.S.

SIMON HUGH HOLMES, provincial secretary of Nova Scotia, was born near Springville, East River township, county of Pictou, on the 30th of July, 1831; his parents being the Hon. John Holmes, and Catherine Fraser, his wife. The latter was a native of Nova Scotia; the former came from Ross-shire, Scotland, to this province in 1803. John Holmes was born in 1783; represented Pictou county in the Nova Scotia legislature from 1839 to 1847 and from 1851 to 1855; appointed to the Legislative Council in 1858; and to the Senate at the time of the Confederation, in 1867.

Our subject was educated at the New Glasgow grammar school and the Pietou academy; studied law with Hon. James McDonald, now Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in August, 1864, and up to a recent date was in practice in Pietou, making an honorable record as a barrister. He is a good logician, and an able speaker, and makes a very favorable impression before a jury.

Mr. Holmes was for fourteen years editor and proprietor of the *Colonial Standard*, Pietou, an outspoken Liberal Conservative paper, which he conducted with marked ability, and which had a great influence in shaping the politics of the county.

Mr. Holmes was an unsuccessful candidate for the county of Pietou at the general election in 1867; was again a candidate for his present seat, at the general election of 1871; was re-elected by acclamation in 1874, when he was selected as leader of the Opposition; and by contest in 1878, and was called upon to form the present administration, of which he became provincial secretary on the 1st of October, 1878. He is premier, and a man of great tact.

He joined the volunteers of the province when a young man, and rose to the rank of captain; was subsequently captain of militia, and was promoted to the rank of major, and resigned on being elected to parliament.

DONALD ARCHIBALD,

MUSQUODOBOIT, N. S.

DONALD ARCHIBALD, warden of the county of Halifax, which he represented for eight years in the local legislature, is one of the self-educated men of the county, being born at Musquodoboit, on the 16th of August, 1840. His parents were Matthew and Jane (Grant) Archibald, his father being a grandson of one of the four Archibalds, who settled at Truro. His mother's family were from Inverness-shire, Scotland. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Grant, after whom he was named, served for fifteen years in the British army, when he received his discharge, and emigrating, settled in Lower Musquodoboit, County of Halifax.

Donald was reared on his father's farm, attending school until thirteen years of age, when, owing to his father's failing of health, he had to close his books, very much to his regret, and give his whole time to the farm. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when gold being discovered in Nova Scotia, he went to try his luck in the mines. After spending two years in prospecting, he purchased a farm in the township of Musquodoboit, about twelve miles from his birth-place, where he still resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving considerable time, also, during the last two years to mining speculations. He is a thorough-going business man.

At the age of twenty-three years, Mr. Archibald, at the unanimous recommendation of the freeholders of his district, was appointed by the Government a justice of the peace, an office which he still holds. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly, to represent his native county, in 1871, when only thirty-one years of age; was re-elected in 1874, and offered himself again in 1878, but was defeated, it being a disastrous year to the Liberal party, to which he belongs.

Mr. Archibald is a worker in whatever he is engaged, and while in the Legislature took a very active part in furthering the agricultural interests of the Province, and in improving the roads and bridges in the county of Halifax. He was unanimously elected councillor of his

district in 1880 and 1881, and in the latter years was elected, without a dissenting vote, to the office of warden. He had been president of the Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Society for the last seven years, and is a leading man in such matters.

Mr. Archibald is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for the last ten years has held the office of ruling elder in the congregation at Musquodoboit, he being a man as solid in character as in build. His height is six feet four inches, his weight 250 pounds, and he is one of the most powerful men in the farming districts of the county.

Mrs. Archibald was Grizzell McLachlan, daughter of William McLachlan, of Stewiacke, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, a Scotchman who emigrated from Glasgow in 1835. She was married to Mr. Archibald, February the 6th, 1865. The family consists of seven sons.

We have stated that Mr. Archibald left school when only thirteen years old; but it is hardly necessary to state that he did not wholly abandon his studies; for the reader will understand that no man could have held the positions that he has, and the one he now holds, without having stirred up a good deal of knowledge, after entering his teens. Mr. Archibald has a strong mind, and well as a strong body, and he has never allowed his leisure time to run to waste. In fact he is a man of more than ordinary general intelligence, and withal a good converser.

JAMES N. S. MARSHALL,

LIVERPOOL, N.S.

JAMES NOBLE SHANNON MARSHALL, judge of probate for the county of Liverpool, and American consul at the port of Liverpool, is a son of the Rev. John Marshall, who was a native of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, Eng., and who died at Lunenburg, N.S., in July 1864; and of Harriet Shannon, who was from Portsmouth, N. H., she being the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, who himself never left the United States, she coming to Nova Scotia with her brother, and dying in Halifax, in April, 1839. Mr. Marshall was born at Newport, Hants county, on the 13th of June, 1829, and was educated at Sackville college, N.B.; he studied law with his cousin, Hon. S. L. Shannon, Halifax; was admitted as an attorney, in July, 1851, and as a barrister, just one year later, and was made a Queen's Counsel by the provincial government in 1876.

Our subject has been in practice at Liverpool for twenty years, doing business in all the courts, and being well and favorably known in this part of the province.

He was appointed judge of probate, in December, 1870, and is prompt and faithful in discharging the duties of that office; he was also *ex officio* judge of insolvency until the County Courts Act came into operation in 1876; his appointment as American consul for this port dates from March, 1876. In politics he is a Liberal.

He is a Past Master in the Masonic order, and Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Marshall takes considerable interest in agricultural affairs—is a member of the local agricultural society, and at its last annual exhibition (1880), delivered the address at its opening.

He is an adherent of the Methodist church, of which his father was a prominent minister for over forty years, during the greater part of which time he labored in the Maritime Provinces.

The subject of this sketch has been twice married, first in July, 1856, to Miss Adelaide Allison, of Cornwallis, N. S., she dying in April, 1859, leaving three children; and the second time, in 1863, to Miss Augusta Mack, of Mill Village, Queen's county, N. S., he having by her nine children, eight of them still living. The three children by the first wife still survive her, two of them being sons and settled in life; William, the second son, being a barrister in Liverpool, and John S., the eldest, a farmer in Manitoba. Most of the children by the second wife are pursuing their studies.

ALEXANDER MCCUISH, M.P.P.,

ST. PETER'S (C.B.), N.S.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who is a member of the House of Assembly for the county of Richmond, was born at Loch Lomond (C. B.) N. S., on the third of January, 1843, his parents being Archibald and Jane (McDonald) McCuish; his father was from North Uist, Scotland, his mother from North Uist, Inverness-shire, same country. Archibald McCuish is a thrifty farmer at Loch Lomond; his wife is still living. In his childhood, Alexander had a little drill in the public school in his native town, but his education was obtained mainly outside a school room; he was engaged in farming and mining until about twenty-five years of age, since which time he has been trading, with fishing supplies as a specialty; he has been very industrious, attending carefully to the minutiae of his business, beginning on nothing but a will to do something for himself, and a good mind in a strong body. Pushing steadily forward, success has attended his efforts to place himself in comfortable circumstances; and he is the owner of three schooners, besides his handsome property at St. Peter's.

Mr. McCuish has tried to keep out of office, justice of the peace being the only one he would accept, until 1878, when he was, so to speak, forced to accept the nomination of his Liberal Conservative friends for the seat which he now holds in the local legislature. This he was persuaded to do in order to heal a breach in the party, and secure its success in that constituency. We doubt if legislative work is congenial to his taste; but he is very popular in Richmond county, and may be persuaded to remain in parliament longer than he anticipated doing when he entered it.

Mr. McCuish is a second-degree Mason, and an adherent of the United Presbyterian church. He married on the 1st of April, 1872, Jessie Ann McPhee, daughter of Angus McPhee, of West Bay, Inverness county, N. S., and they have one son and one daughter.

HON. HUGH McDONALD, Q.C.,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

IT is safe to say that nearly three-fourths of the men whose names appear in this volume, are the sons of farmers, the subject of this sketch, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, belonging to that number. His father, Allan McDonald, from the Highlands of Scotland, emigrated to Prince Edward Island, the early part of this century, and finally settled

on a farm at Antigonish, N.S., where Hugh was born on the 4th of May, 1827. The maiden name of his mother was Christina Cameron, also from Scotland.

Hugh McDonald was educated at the St. Andrew's grammar school, and the St. Francois Xavier college, Antigonish; commenced studying law at Arichat, Richmond county, N.S., and finished in the office of William A. Henry, now one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in December, 1855, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1872. He remained at Antigonish for eighteen years, practising his profession in four counties, and doing a thrifty business in the several courts, supreme, equity, &c., until he was appointed to the Supreme bench on the 5th of October, 1873, when he removed to Halifax.

While at the bar Judge McDonald was quite prominent, being a lawyer of marked ability—the leader, in fact, on the circuit. He was a candid and logical pleader, and had great influence with a jury. As a judge, he is cool, clear-headed, impartial, correct in his deportment and on excellent terms with the bar.

In 1859, Judge McDonald entered public life, representing the county of Inverness in the Legislative Assembly four years, when he resigned that constituency, and remained out of office until Confederation (1867), when he was sent to Ottawa to represent Antigonish in the House of Commons. He held that seat until the downfall of the Macdonald administration in 1873, and for a short time was in the cabinet, first as President of the Privy Council, and then as Minister of Militia and Defence. It was Mr. McDonald who, in April, 1868, moved the resolution for the recall of Dr. Tupper, which resolution led to the debate in which Hon. D'Arcy McGee distinguished himself only a few minutes before he was murdered. The politics of our subject have always been Conservative; his religion is Roman Catholic.

Judge McDonald was a delegate, with Messrs. Howe and Annand, to England, in opposition to the Confederation Act then proposed (winter of 1866-7), and they succeeded in securing better terms for union.

He was married in 1856 to Sarah Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., of Antigonish, and they have one son and three daughters living, and have buried one daughter. The son, J. C. McDonald, is at college, and the others are pursuing their studies.

REV. GEORGE W. HILL, A.M., D.C.L.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

REV. GEORGE WILLIAM HILL, chancellor of the University of Halifax, was born in this city, on the 9th of November, 1824, his parents being Captain N. T. Hill, Royal Staff Corps, and Hannah Harriet Hill, daughter of Stephen Hall Binney, of Halifax.

Chancellor Hill commenced his education in the Halifax grammar school: spent two years at Acadia college, Wolfville, and then, after trying his hand two years at farming, and thereby strengthening his physical constitution, he felt it his duty to enter the ministry of the Church of England, and, with that end in view, entered at King's college, Windsor, N.S., on advanced standing. After a very successful career of collegiate studies he was graduated bachelor of arts in 1847.

We learn from the *Canada School Journal*, for January, 1879, that from his graduation until 1854, our subject filled the position of curate in the influential parish of St. George's

Halifax. In the latter year, having returned from a successful mission to Great Britain on behalf of his *alma mater*, he received the appointment of professor of pastoral theology in that institution, and for five years filled the position with great satisfaction. In 1859, he returned to Halifax, as the curate of the historic old church of St. Paul's, and, on the death of the venerable incumbent, in 1865, he was chosen rector. This position, which he still retains, is one of the most important centres of ecclesiastical influence in the Maritime Provinces. "We may observe," continues the *Journal*, "that the church edifice of St. Paul's has associations and a history surpassing in interest probably those of any other Protestant sanctuary in the Dominion. Built within a year of the founding of Halifax (1750), its frame of oak is still untouched by the tooth of time. On the establishment, in 1876, of the university of Halifax, a degree-conferring, non-teaching institution, modelled after the university of London, and designed to simplify and unify the collegiate system of Nova Scotia, considerable speculation arose as to the gentleman likely to be named for the important and dignified office of chancellor. Doctor Hill's appointment thereto was accepted by all as a most felicitous solution of the problem, and under his able direction, the senate of the university has made gratifying progress in bringing into harmonious co-operation the higher educational forces of the province."

At the time of his appointment to the chancellorship of the university of Halifax, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the university of King's college—a well-merited tribute to the scholarship of one of her ripest scholars.

Dr. Hill is president of the Church of England institute and of the board controlling St. Paul's alms house of industry; governor of the orphan asylum, and vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society and of the Tract Society. He has been for many years chaplain of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; he is a delegate from the diocese of Nova Scotia to the synod of the Anglican Church in Canada, and a member of the executive committee of the synod. He is also a prolific writer, the number of books and pamphlets from his pen being quite numerous and able. We find a copy of most of his works in the legislative library at Halifax.

WILLIAM ROSS,

HALIFAX, N.S.

WILLIAM ROSS, the present collector of customs at Halifax, is a man not only well known in the province of Nova Scotia, but in other provinces of the Dominion of Canada, he having served in both the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments for several years, and, at one period, as a minister in the cabinet of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Few purely self-made men in Nova Scotia have made a more prominent or better record than Mr. Ross.

He is a native of the Island of Boularderie, Cape Breton, named for one of the French governors, when Cape Breton was under France; and he was born on the 27th of December, 1825. His parents, John and Robina (Mackenzie) Ross, were both from Scotland, and belonged to the agricultural community. He was educated at different private schools, finishing in 1841 at Halifax, where he attended one year; then entered a shop in Cape Breton, where he learned the mercantile trade, commencing business for himself at St. Ann's, Cape Breton, in 1847, and continuing it until 1874, when he was appointed collector of customs at Halifax.

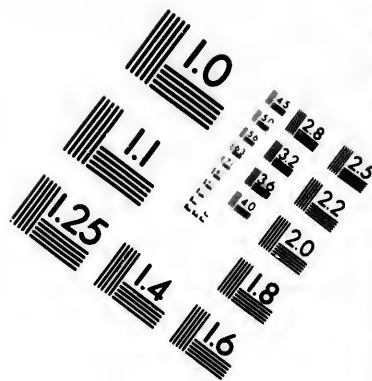
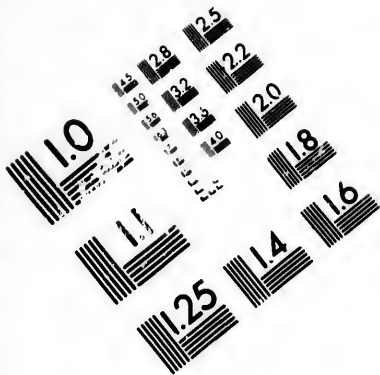
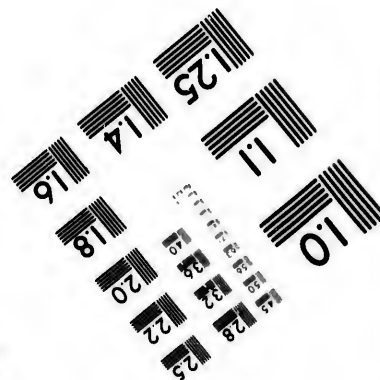
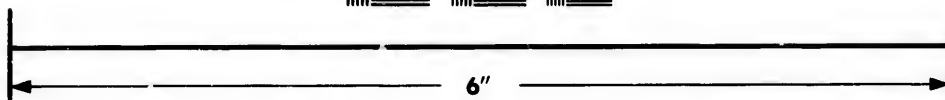
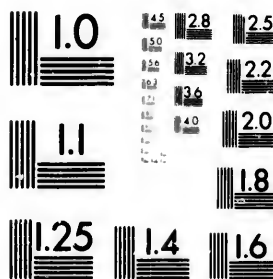


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Mr. Ross was postmaster at St. Ann's for many years, and held, we believe, other local offices of minor importance. In 1859, he was elected to the Nova Scotia legislature for Victoria, and re-elected four years later, serving for eight consecutive years in that body. He was the author of the bill introduced into parliament in 1874, which was passed, and on which was founded the military college at Kingston. Among the legislators he was a first-class counsellor and worker.

Mr. Ross was elected to the House of Commons for the same constituency in 1867; re-elected in 1872, and, on being appointed Minister of Militia in the administration of Mr. Mackenzie, he was re-elected in 1874. It is worthy of note that our subject was elected three times to the Dominion Parliament by acclamation—a very clear proof of the confidence the people had in him, and of the high esteem in which he was held by his constituents.

As collector of customs, Mr. Ross is very attentive to his duties, and has made it a rule to do well whatever task the public or the government assigns him.

He is a master mason, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a man of untarnished and truly stable character. In 1855, he was joined in marriage with Eliza Harriet, daughter of Peter Moore, of North Sidney, Cape Breton, and of eight children, the fruit of this union, six are yet living. The eldest son, Peter Hugh, is a surveyor in the county of Victoria; another son, John, is in Dalhousie college, and the other children are in Halifax.

HON. HUGH CAMERON, M.D., M.L.C.,

MAHON, N.S.

DR. HUGH CAMERON, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, was born at Antigonish in this province, on the 18th of March, 1836, his father being Alexander Cameron, who was born in the same place. The family belongs to Fort William, Scotland, being highlanders of the Lochiel clan. The grandfather of our subject, Hugh Cameron, coming out and settling at Antigonish in the early part of the present century. The mother of Dr. Cameron was Ann Boyd, whose parents were also from Scotland.

He was educated at St. Francois Xavier college, Antigonish and the university of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M.D. from the latter institution in 1861. After practising three years at Mahon, county of Inverness, Cape Breton, Dr. Cameron, in 1864-65 attended lectures at Bellevue hospital medical college, New York, and then returned to his old field of practice, where he has been nearly twenty-one years, and has done a good business, broken in upon occasionally by politics.

Dr. Cameron early gave considerable attention to political affairs, in which he became much interested, and in 1867, the year of Confederation, consented to contest in Inverness for the House of Commons, and was successful, representing that constituency until the general election in 1872, when he was defeated. He was also defeated in 1874 and 1878, each time by a very small majority, the constituency being usually Liberal, while he is a Conservative. He was appointed member of the Legislative Council, in February, 1879; he usually speaks well on all important questions which come up for consideration, and is always clear, logical and pointed.

Dr. Cameron was surgeon of militia a few years, and then resigned. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Eunice McKinnon, daughter of Hon. John McKinnon, M.L.C., of Antigonish, and they have six children living, and have lost three.

Dr. Cameron has written very little on medical science, and much on politics, for which he seems to have a strong predilection. He strongly advocates protection to home industries, and heartily endorses the measures generally of the present Dominion Government.

JAMES MURRAY,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

THE subject of this notice, judge of probate for the county of Yarmouth, since 1852, is a native of the town of Yarmouth, his birth being dated on the 9th of July, 1817. His father, John Murray, was from the town of Banff, Scotland, coming to Yarmouth when a young man under age, and was a merchant here in middle life, and at the time of his death was registrar of deeds for the county. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Richan, was born in Yarmouth, her father, a native of the Orkney Isles, being a lieutenant in the British navy.

Mr. Murray was educated in Yarmouth, and St. John, N. B.; read law with William L. Keating, now registrar of deeds at Halifax; was called to the bar in 1841, and had a good practice in the Supreme Court of the province until he retired from the bar.

Mr. Murray has been judge of probate for nearly thirty years, and agent for the Bank of Nova Scotia for a quarter of a century, and is a very careful and reliable business man.

He was for a long period secretary of the Yarmouth Marine Insurance Company, and is president of the board of governors of the Yarmouth seminary, a master of the Supreme Court; notary public; a member of the Church of England, and has served as warden of Trinity church. He is a man of good character, and a creditable representative of one of the older class of Yarmouth families.

The wife of Mr. Murray was Anne Bond, daughter of Hon. James Bond, M. D., of Yarmouth, married in 1844, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters.

CHARLES E. DE WOLF,

WINDSOR, N.S.

CHARLES EDGAR DE WOLF, judge of probate for the county of Hants, was born at Windsor, the county town, on the 22nd of July, 1845. His father was James Lovitt De Wolf, a lawyer, born in the same town, and son of Benjamin De Wolf, member of the House of Assembly for Hants, the same county which Hon. Joseph Howe afterwards represented in the House of Commons immediately after Confederation, Mr. De Wolf finally declining to represent it any longer. Loran De Wolf, father of Benjamin, represented the town of Windsor in the local legislature for a number of years. The De Wolfs are not only numerous, but have long been

a prominent family in this part of the province. The village of Wolfville, seventeen miles west of Windsor, took its name from them. The progenitor of the family in Nova Scotia was Nathan Po Wolf, a respectable and valuable citizen, who was a graduate of Yale college, and came from Connecticut when Loran was only seven years old, and settled at Horton. He was for many years the oldest magistrate in King's county.

Our subject was educated at the collegiate academy of King's college, in his native town; was a clerk a while in the old mercantile house of B. De Wolf and Son, established by his grandfather, and with which his father was at one time connected, and which stood for fifty years; commenced the study of law in the United States; finished at Halifax with the Hon. James McDonald, now Minister of Justice at Ottawa; was called to the bar in 1870, and opened an office at Windsor, and in connection with his practice, edited and published the *Windsor Mail*, a Conservative paper, for five years.

His present office of judge of probate he accepted in the summer of 1880, and to its duties he is now devoting his time.

Previous to his appointment to that office, in warm political contests, of which Hants county has been the arena since 1867, he took a very active part, both by pen and on the platform, in support of the principles of the Conservative party.

Mr. De Wolf is a member of the Masonic body, and is a prominent promoter and advocate of the temperance cause, both as a speaker and writer.

Mr. De Wolf has paid considerable attention to the art of elocution, and occasionally gives public readings for the benefit of religious and charitable objects.

HON. NATHANIEL W. WHITE, Q.C., M.P.P.,

SHELBURNE, N.S.

NATHANIEL WHITWORTH WHITE, a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. White, rector of Shelburne, and rural dean, and grandson of Captain Gideon White, of the 4th, or Duke of Cumberland's, regiment during the American revolution (1775-1783), and a lineal descendant, in the 6th generation, of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, and who was a grandchild of the Bishop of Exeter; and was born at Shelburne, N.S., on the 2nd of June, 1837. A sketch of his father appears on preceding pages of this volume. His grandfather was quite a prominent man in his day, and represented Barrington in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly from 1789 to 1793.

Mr. White was educated at Shelburne, largely by his father; commenced the study of law with the present Judge Smith, of Halifax, then a barrister at Shelburne; finished with Attorney-General (afterwards Judge) Johnston, of Halifax; called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1859, and was created a Queen's Counsel on the 26th of December, 1872.

Mr. White has a large practice in the several courts of the province, and has been very successful in his profession.

He entered public life in 1878, being elected in February of that year to the Local House for the county of Shelburne, and was re-elected in September of the same year, and on the

22nd of the next month was appointed a member of the Executive Council. His politics are Liberal-Conservative.

Mr. White is a member of Christ church, Shelburne, of which his father is the rector; has often served as church warden, and as delegate to the diocesan synod.

He was first married on the 15th of August, 1860, to Mary, third daughter of Joshua Snow, Esq., of Shelburne, she dying May 1, 1861; and the second time, on the 14th of June, 1864, to Fannie S., eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. De Wolfe, of Sackville, N.B., having by her two children living, and they have buried two.

HON. DAVID McCURDY, M.L.C.,

BADDECK, N.S.

DAVID McCURDY, son of James and Agnes (Archibald) McCurdy, was born at Onslow, county of Colchester N. S., on the 29th of July, 1810.

Mr. McCurdy is a merchant at Baddeck, where he settled about seventeen years ago, and is doing the largest business in his line of any man in that vicinity, being also engaged in the plaster trade.

Mr. McCurdy was an unsuccessful candidate for the county of Victoria in the local parliament at the general election in 1871; was first returned in November, 1873, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the sitting member, C. J. Campbell, Esq., was re-elected at the general elections in 1874, and four years later was called to the Legislative Council.

Mr. McCurdy has been a magistrate for a long time, and has held at times other local offices, being true and faithful to every trust confided to him. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since early manhood, and an elder of the same at Onslow and Baddeck, in all for nearly forty years. He has also been a delegate repeatedly to the general assembly of his denomination.

ISIDORE LE BLANC, M.P.P.,

ARICHAT, N.S.

ONE of the most prominent ship-owners, merchants, and business men at Arichat, Richmond county, is a representative of that county in the House of Assembly, his name heading this sketch. He was born at Arichat, on the 30th of November, 1837, being a son of Peter Le Blanc, a ship-owner and ship-master, born in the same place, and Barbara Landry. Both families are of the old French stock in Nova Scotia. Isidore was educated at the Arichat college; went to sea at fourteen years of age; at seventeen was master of a ship, and held that post on different vessels and barques until ten or eleven years ago. He was in the coasting and foreign trade, visiting Europe, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean Sea, and South America, as well as the United States, and the West Indies.

Although still having an interest in shipping, and owning one or two vessels, Mr. Le Blanc abandoned a sea-faring life in 1870, and opened a large store at Arichat, where he has been

doing a heavy mercantile business, closing out in 1879. A few years ago, he built the largest vessel ever launched at Arichat, the *County of Richmond*, which was sunk at sea, in 1880, with all on board but two men.

On leaving the ocean, Mr. Le Blanc became greatly interested in politics, and in 1871 contested the constituency of Richmond for the Legislative Assembly, and was defeated by only thirteen of a majority. He was again a candidate in 1878, and was successful, and has attended three sessions of the Legislature. He was an earnest advocate of the Fishery Award Bill, the Eastern Railway Extension Bill, and some other bills of no inconsiderable importance to the province. He is a Liberal in politics, with independent leanings; takes an interest in nearly all the bills which come before the House, and is very ready to express his opinion of them. Once, in 1879, he spoke in French; otherwise, his speeches have always been in English, of which language he has perfect command.

Mr. Le Blanc is a notary public, a justice of the peace, and has been a school trustee, and stands ready to take hold of any enterprise which will advance the interests of his native town and county, being public-spirited, and as full of enterprise as a whale is of blubber. He has an agency for underwriters' and shipping insurance companies.

NATHAN MOSES,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

NATHAN MOSES, ship-owner, of the firm of Ryerson and Moses, and one of the prominent business men of Yarmouth, was born here on the 2nd of March, 1819. His father, William Moses, was also born in this township, and was a farmer by occupation, dying many years ago. His grandfather, William F. Moses, a native of London, Eng., went thence to Georgia, U.S., and came from that state to Nova Scotia, settling at first in Shelburne county, and finally in Yarmouth. The mother of Nathan was Lydia Butler, whose father left the United States a few years after the close of the revolution, and settled at Yarmouth, where his daughter, Lydia, was born.

Mr. Moses attended the Yarmouth schools until fifteen years old, when he went to sea, becoming master of a vessel at nineteen years of age. Leaving school so early, and occupying the positions which he has done since reaching manhood, it is almost needless to state that he is largely self-educated, and is well posted in political and general, as well as nautical, matters.

Mr. Moses followed the sea for more than twenty years, leaving it about 1850, when he became a ship-owner and general merchant, with the fishing supply business as a specialty.

Mr. Moses entered public life in 1855, when he was elected to the House of Assembly for Yarmouth, and served four years. It was during his term in Parliament that the discussion of the question of the coal monopoly of the province came up, and he aided in breaking up that monopoly.

He was for twenty years a director of the Acadian Marine Insurance Company; has been a magistrate for a quarter of a century or more; was at one period custos of the county for three consecutive years; is a director of the Yarmouth building and loan association; a trustee of the public schools; president of the Yarmouth cemetery association; and was one of the founders, and is one of the governors, of the Yarmouth seminary, taking much interest in edu-

educational and other subjects pertaining to the welfare of the community. The temperance cause finds in him a warm friend, and an untiring advocate. In short, his impulses are all in the right direction, and he is a true well-wisher to his fellow man.

Mr. Moses has been a member of the Methodist church for forty years, and has held various offices in it, being at this time a trustee of the Providence church.

The wife of Mr. Moses was Sabra Ryerson, daughter of Stephen Ryerson, of Annapolis county, and sister of his partner, J. K. Ryerson, their marriage taking place in July, 1841. They have lost three children, and have six living. William Frank, the eldest son, is in the dry goods business in Yarmouth; James Howard is a grocery merchant in the same town; Stephen D. is an accountant at the Halifax commercial college; Lois is the wife of Captain E. C. Killam, Yarmouth; Sarah Jane is the wife of William A. Killam, Yarmouth; and Lydia Maria is with her parents.

ANDREW H. JOHNSON,

WOLFVILLE, N.S.

THE counties of Annapolis, King's, and Hants, constitute the best fruit-growing district of Nova Scotia, and a few men in that section have not only turned their attention to horticulture, as a branch of husbandry, but to its study as a science. Amongst this class of thinkers and thrifty men, is Andrew Hay Johnson, secretary of the fruit-growers' association of Nova Scotia, and one of the leading horticulturists in the province. He was born on the 26th of July, 1836, at Wolfville, in the same house in which he now lives, and on the same spot where his father, William Johnson, and his grandfather, George Johnson, lived before him, the latter being from Yorkshire, England, and settling here, as a pioneer, with the De Wols, the Pecks and the Clevelandes. The mother of Andrew was Hannah Pottingel from St. John, N.B., her father being an early settler in that city.

William Johnson was an agriculturist, a surveyor, and at one period a member of the Provincial Parliament for King's county. Andrew was educated at Horton academy, and purposing to take a full classical course, was matriculated at Acadia college, Wolfville, in 1853, but his eye-sight partly failed, and he was obliged to abandon his studies. He became a clerk, but preferring out-door work, he soon left the store, and has been a farmer and horticulturist since 1855. He now occupies a portion of the old homestead, having twenty-two acres of upland, and ten of dike. He has also a farm of 400 acres in the township of Falmouth, county of Hants, in which he lived, and which he carefully cultivated for ten years.

Mr. Johnson early turned his attention to horticulture, and has made it a specialty and a study for a score of years. While at "Greenwood," the name of his Falmouth farm, he adopted a system of packing apples, which has proved a great improvement on old methods, and which has since been generally copied by fruit raisers in this vicinity. All of his apples are assorted into three or four classes, and those of a uniform size are packed by themselves, his fruit always commanding the highest price in the London market. Some years he has netted as high as three dollars on every barrel. In a good bearing year he has raised 700 barrels on the Falmouth farm, and 200 in Wolfville. He also raises excellent peaches, pears, quinces and grapes, and the small berries, all of which do well in this part of the province. For eight consecutive years his fruit from "Greenwood" has taken the highest prizes at the Nova Scotia

fruit growers' association and provincial fair. He was for years vice-president of that association, and is now its efficient secretary, he having been very active and influential in that organization from the start. It is such men as Mr. Johnson, and his faithful coadjutors in the fruit-growing line, who are making certain sections of Nova Scotia "blossom like the rose." The garden, farm and orchard glories of the province stretch for thirty miles east of Wolfville to seventy west.

Mr. Johnson has paid some attention to stock-raising, and has a few Jersey cows of high grade and excellent quality, they being superb milkers. It is just as easy ordinarily to have cattle of a good grade as of a poor; and an enterprising farmer, like our subject, will have nothing belonging to the second class.

PROFESSOR JAMES DE MILLE, A.M.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

new **T**HE late Professor De Mille, formerly teacher of the classics in Acadia college, and afterwards occupying a chair in Dalhousie college, was a son of Nathan S. De Mille, of St. John, N.B., and was educated at Horton academy, Acadia college, and ^{now} ~~Barn~~ university, and was graduated in 1855. He spent a short time in Cincinnati, Ohio, winding up the affairs of a mining association; returned to his native city, where he was in business until 1862, when he became the classical teacher in Acadia college. His inaugural address, we are told, "was an eloquent plea for the classics," and the ideas and plans then enunciated he fully carried out during his stay at Wolfville. In 1865 he removed to Halifax, and was a teacher in Dalhousie college until his death, January 28th, 1880. He left a widow and four children, who reside in Halifax.

Professor De Mille is best and widely known on account of his published works, commencing with a Sunday-school book, called "The Martyr of the Catacombs," a touching little story of the early age of Christianity. He wrote quite a number of volumes pleasing to the young, and several papers for American magazines, which attracted a good deal of attention, being widely read. About a year before he died, he published a treatise on Rhetoric, which received the high commendation of the press, and of persons capable of judging of its merits. He was a popular lecturer, and was every where welcomed, his efforts on the platform being received with applause and enthusiasm.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. ALFRED G. JONES,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ALFRID GILPIN JONES, late member of the House of Commons, and Minister of Militia and Defence in the Mackenzie administration, is a descendant of Josiah Jones, who emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., about 1665, and whose offspring are scattered over the New England and other States, and the Maritime Provinces. One of his descendants was Stephen Jones, grandfather of our subject, a graduate of Harvard university, and an officer in the King's American dragoons, settling in Nova Scotia at the close of the revolutionary war,

and dying in 1830. His son, Guy Carleton Jones, father of Alfred Gilpin, was born at Weymouth, N.S., and held the office of registrar of deeds for the county of Digby, where he died in 1864.

The subject of this notice was born at Weymouth, on the 28th of September, 1824, and finished his education at the academy in his native town. He acquired a knowledge of mercantile pursuits, settling in Halifax in 1842, and was for many years a member of the firm of Thomas C. Kinnear and Co., West India commission merchants. He is now of the firm of A. G. Jones and Co., who are in the West India shipping trade, doing a thrifty business. He is agent for the Dominion and Beaver lines of steamers, and in all respects a first-class business man.

Mr. Jones became connected with the provincial militia when a young man, and was promoted from time to time, until he became lieutenant-col. of the 1st "Halifax" brigade of garrison artillery, which he commanded for some years.

Col. Jones is president of the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company, a director of the Acadia fire Insurance Company, Halifax, and is governor of the Protestant orphans' home, and of Dalhousie college. He takes great interest in literary and benevolent institutions.

He entered political life contemporaneously with Confederation, sitting for Halifax from that year (1867), until 1872, when he was defeated. He was again returned by the same constituency at the general election in January, 1874. He resigned in January, 1878, and was re-elected in June of the same year, on being appointed Minister of Militia and Defence, becoming, at the same time, a member of the Privy Council.

Col. Jones belongs to the Liberal party, and believes that a tariff higher than for revenue purposes is detrimental to the interests of the country.

He was first married in 1850, to Margaret Wiseman, daughter of the Hon. W. J. Stairs, she dying in February, 1865, leaving six children, the eldest son, Alfred Ernest, being of the firm of A. G. Jones and Co.; and the second time in 1867, to Emma, daughter of Edward Albro, of Halifax.

SAINT CLAIR JONES,

WEYMOUTH, N.S.

ABOUT the time of the American revolution several Joneses left the United States, and settled at Weymouth. Among these was Cereno Upham Jones, a Loyalist, who was at one time a judge of the court of common pleas of Nova Scotia, and who died at Weymouth, in 1852. He was the grandfather of our subject, and father of Cereno Jones, who was born in Weymouth in 1801, postmaster of the place for nearly forty years, and died in May, 1880, being a very robust old gentleman, and engaged in holding a plow not more than a week before he died. His wife was Mary H. Whipple, who was from the States.

SAINT CLAIR JONES was born at Weymouth, on the 22nd of March, 1828, and received a very limited education in a country school, being early bred to business, entering his father's store as an assistant before he was twelve years old. On reaching his majority, he commenced business for himself, putting some of the first money which he made, into the home which he now occupies, and which he built—being his own architect—before he was married. He began

business as a general merchant and shipper, building his own vessels, loading them and sending them to different parts of the globe, being, on the whole, quite successful in his ventures.

A few years ago he retired from general business for a while, confining himself to shipping only; but on his eldest son reaching manhood, Mr. Jones again opened a store (1876), and is still selling general merchandise. About that time, on considering the state of things among the land-owners, he came to the conclusion that there was a serious lack of home productions, particularly of bread stuffs; and to encourage the farmers, he purchased and brought home 200 bushels of Manitoba wheat, which was distributed among the farmers, and sown, and it did exceedingly well. Meantime, in order that the wheat could be ground here, early in the year 1878, he built a steam flouring mill—the first of the kind in this part of the county—and had it ready for use in the autumn of that year. Now the breadth of wheat sown in this vicinity is quite large, and the farmers seem to have taken a “new departure” in thrift, and the country is increasing in wealth. Mr. Jones has also two threshing buildings in connection with his mill, and much of the grain raised in this vicinity is there cleaned. He has a store near the mill, and a good run of business in that line, and is still engaged in shipping. In short, he is doing his full share in aiding to build up the general interests of the country, his enterprise seeming to increase with his years. He is president of the Weymouth agricultural society.

Mr. Jones has kept out of political office, but is a protectionist in his views, and therefore affiliates with the Conservative party. He is a man of no inconsiderable influence, which is felt in a quiet way, particularly during an animated political contest.

He is a member of St. Peter's church, Weymouth; has repeatedly served as warden of the same, and is a man of a good deal of moral stamina.

In 1855 Mr. Jones was joined in marriage with Miss Helen C. Ladd, daughter of F. P. Ladd, of Boston, Mass., and they have buried four children, and have eight living. Herbert, the eldest son, is in his father's store; Howard P. is a student at King's college, Windsor, and the other children are pursuing their studies at home. Mr. Jones has a well-selected library, which he replenishes occasionally; and a rich supply of family newspapers and periodicals; and no member of his household is ever short of inviting mental food.

HON. ROBERT B. DICKEY, Q.C.,

AMHERST, N.S.

ROBERT BARRY DICKEY, member of the Senate since Confederation, is a native of Amherst, N.S., dating his birth on the 10th of November, 1812. He is a son of Robert McGowan Dickey, who was born in the same town, his father being from the north of Ireland; and Eleanor Chapman, whose family was from Yorkshire, Eng. His father represented Cumberland in the Nova Scotia Assembly for fifteen years, and died in this county in 1854.

Our subject was educated at Windsor academy, N.S.; studied law with Hon. Alexander Stewart, C.B., formerly master of rolls and judge of vice-admiralty, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in January, 1834, and to that of New Brunswick in the following year. He did for many years a large legal business in both provinces, with his home at Amherst; and during all those years he maintained a highly honorable standing in the profession.

Mr. Dickey was at one period a director of the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Co., and also consular agent at Amherst for the United States. It was he who negotiated at New York the loan and sale of the N. S. Telegraph line to the American Telegraph Co., and afterwards to the Western Union Telegraph Co. He was a delegate from Nova Scotia to England, on the subject of an intercolonial railway in 1858, and again in 1863, and to the Quebec Union Conference in 1864.

Mr. Dickey was a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia from January, 1858, until the Confederation, in 1867, in May of which year he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation. His politics are Conservative. In the Legislative Council he was the author of the Joint Stock Company Act, which is still in existence, and successfully opposed the Synod bill, introduced by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. In the Dominion Parliament he led the opposition to the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway bill, and to the deceased wife's marriage bill, which measures were defeated in the Senate.

Senator Dickey is an ardent advocate of home industries, and encourages them with his money as well as voice and vote, he being a stockholder in the Amherst Boot and Shoe Co., and had an interest in the tannery owned by that company when it was destroyed by fire.

He gave the land for the beautiful cemetery at Amherst, and is a member of that company; owns several farms in the county of Cumberland, and takes great interest in the growth of his native town, and in the progress of agriculture and other industries in his native county.

He is a stock-holder in banks at Halifax, Montreal and Toronto, and, as might be inferred, has always been a prudent as well as successful manager of his business. He retired from the active practice of his profession several years ago.

In October, 1844, he married Mary Blair, third daughter of Hon. Alexander Stewart, C.B., who was of Scotch extraction, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters, all married but the youngest son, Frank Stewart, who is a student at King's college, Windsor, N.S. James Alexander, the eldest son, is a civil engineer, farmer, and shipper of cattle to England, with residence at Amherst; Arthur is a barrister, of the firm of Townshends and Dickey, Amherst; Mary is the wife of Henry E. Milner, C.E., fellow of the institute of civil engineers at Norwood, London, and Ellen is the wife of Martin W. Maynard, who is in the railway department at Ottawa.

REV. JOHN MACLEAN, A.M.,

PICTOU, N.S.

AMONG the pioneer preachers and "fathers of Presbyterianism" in the Maritime Provinces, the memory of no one, it is safe to say, is more sacredly cherished, particularly among his own denomination, than that of Rev. John Maclean, a native of West River, county of Pictou; his birth being dated on the 1st of September, 1801. His parents, John and Jane Maclean, were among the emigrants who came from Dumfries, Scotland, to Nova Scotia, in 1786, and "pitched their tents" principally on the West River. We learn from a sketch of our subject, published in the *Halifax Evening Mail*, of November 12, 1880, that his ancestors, for several generations, were God-fearing people, "his paternal grandfather being one of the first elders ordained in this (Pictou) county, while his father, two brothers, and a nephew, even four

generations have filled the office successively in that section of the country, from the year 1786 to the present time.

Our subject received some of his earlier mental training under a classical teacher from Oxford, Eng., and at the Pictou grammar school, under the Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D.D., and then entered the first class of the Pictou academy, at its opening, in 1818; he studied theology at the same place, under Dr. McCullough, and being licensed to preach, he went to Scotland, passed a thorough examination under the professors of Glasgow university, and received the degree of master of arts.

On his return to Nova Scotia, he was ordained (1825), and the next year was settled over the Presbyterian church at Richibucto, New Brunswick, where he labored with assiduity for seven years, and very likely went beyond his strength, as he had a great deal of missionary work to do, and frequently preached at places remote from his home; he was often obliged to travel over the poorest apologies for roads, and cross bridgeless streams to reach even all the members of his congregation, who, at that early day, were very much scattered.

Persons are still living who heard Mr. Maclean preach fifty years ago, while he was stationed at Richibucto. One of them thus speaks of the character of his sermons, and his influence as a speaker:

His sermons were sound, practical and evangelical; indicating good, though not extraordinary powers of mind; but his written publications give no idea of the impression which his delivery of them produced upon the minds of his hearers. Tall and commanding in figure, with a piercing eye, and a voice of rich melody and great compass, his appearance and manner commanded attention; and his natural earnestness would in any case have commanded the interest of his hearers. 'But his pre-eminence,' said his friend Mr. Murdoch, 'arose from his deep-toned piety, which gave solemnity and impressiveness to all his ministrations. His whole soul was on fire with sacred things, and his earnest appeals thrilled every heart; while again his tenderness and pathos melted the stoutest heart to tears.'

Half a century ago, the country where Mr. Maclean preached was not only sparsely settled and comparatively wild, but many of the people, as is customary in any new country, and especially a lumbering section, like his location, partook of the nature of the land: they, too were wild and rough, and some were profane, intemperate, and Sabbath-breakers. But he was bold and fearless, though of a kindly nature, and never, we believe, failed to rebuke sinners, or to declare the whole truth. "The homes of the farmers, the stores and camps of the lumbermen, all told the tale of strong drink and its evils." Mr. Maclean, seeing this state of things, made up his mind that it was his duty to denounce in the most public manner this traffic in alcoholic liquors, and to portray the consequences of their use; and he did it in a manner that showed the metal, the true courage of the man. He appeared before the court of sessions of the county, and with its magistracy among his hearers, preached the first temperance sermon ever heard in that part of the Province of New Brunswick. Says the writer already quoted:

He took as his text two passages, 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10: 'Be not deceived—drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God,' and Hab. ii. 15: 'Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness.' And seldom, since the old prophets uttered their warnings in the face of the rulers of Israel, have such plain truths and thrilling appeals been thundered in the ears of men in power. Not a word of personal abuse did it contain, but a solemn reasoning of temperance and judgments to come. The result was, that while Mr. Maclean won universal esteem for his boldness and faithfulness, he was instrumental in rousing some from their lethargy and danger; and so impressed were the magistracy with his appeals, that they granted no licenses that year. At the request of a number of those who heard it delivered, his sermon was published. It was, probably, with the exception of newspaper articles, the first contribution from the press to that salutary reform, in the British Provinces; and contributed much to direct attention to the subject. We may add that this engaged his interest during the whole of his career; and an address which he delivered in the year 1833, at a quarterly meeting of the Pictou and West River societies, was published, by request, in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages.

We have already intimated that the labors of our subject were very onerous, and embraced a very wild field. They extended in fact, over the whole northern coast of New Brunswick, and the Canadian side of the Bay Chaleur, he distributing bibles and delivering their message wherever he went. Finally his great and exhaustive labors began to tell seriously upon his physical system, and in the summer of 1830 he had repeated and copious hemorrhage of the lungs; and soon afterwards went to the Southern States. Partially recuperated, he returned, late in the spring of 1831, and continued to labor for two years more, when he had an attack of pleurisy, and symptoms of the consumption, and left the pastorate. For two years he taught a private academy at Halifax, then had to relinquish all labor, and, removing to Pictou, where he died on the 20th of January, 1837. His remains were taken to the old West River burying ground, and were deposited beside those of his father.

His widow still survives him, and resides with her eldest son at Halifax.

He left four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom two sons are living. The eldest, J. S. Maclean, is endeavoring to keep up the good name of his forefathers, and is more or less interested in and working for the various benevolent institutions of Halifax, especially the young men's Christian association, and asylum for the blind; he has also, by his own exertions, risen to a first place among business men, being at the head of a successful wholesale grocery establishment, and also president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and director in several insurance and other companies.

REV. THOMAS MAYNARD, M.A., D.D.,

WINDSOR, N.S.

REV. THOMAS MAYNARD, rector of Windsor, and canon of St. Luke's cathedral, Halifax, is a son of Captain Thomas Maynard, of the British navy, and a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in Halifax, N. S., on the 8th of November, 1814. His mother was Lucy Creighton, also born in Halifax, and daughter of J. Creighton, one of the first English settlers in Nova Scotia, coming from Somersetshire.

He was educated at King's college, Windsor, being graduated in the arts in 1832, and is a D.D. as well as M.A. of that venerable institution.

He was ordained deacon by the Right Rev. John Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, in 1841, and priest by the same bishop one year later; was curate of Dartmouth one year, and of St. George's church, Halifax, about the same length of time; rector of Rawdon, and subsequently of Digby, about five years each; then of Sackville, near Halifax, four years, and has been rector of Windsor since 1859. He has also been rural dean for the last ten years, and canon since June, 1875.

His public ministrations are free from display and self-consciousness, but show rather a yearning love for the souls of men. He influences others by his words of wisdom, and by his personal holiness. He has the rare power of attracting and guiding the young. He is withal possessed of a genial disposition and a keen sense of humor. His preaching corresponds with the character of the man, and is calculated rather to deepen the spiritual life of those under his care than to attract those who are without.

Canon Maynard has often been appointed examiner in divinity in King's college, and has been a delegate several times to the provincial synod, held at Montreal, as well as the diocesan synod.

He married, on March the 8th, 1843, Miss Sarah Wilkins, daughter of the Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, once speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, and subsequently a judge of the supreme court of the province, and sister of Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, jun., who has recently resigned his seat on the same bench; and they have eight children. Martin is in the department of lands and railways, at Ottawa; George Fowke is curate at Herring Cove, county of Halifax; John S. is a law student; Harriet Elizabeth is the wife of the Rev. Henry How, vicar of Newport, county of Hants, and the rest are at home.

HON. WILLIAM MILLER, Q.C.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE subject of this sketch, one of the senators from Nova Scotia, is descended from an Irish family that came from the old country, in 1720, and settled at Belfast, in the State of Maine, removing thence to Nova Scotia in 1760. He was born at Antigonish, N.S., on the 12th of February, 1835, his parents being Charles and Eliza (Smith) Miller, his mother being from Ireland. He was educated in the grammar school at St. Andrew's, and the Antigonish academy; was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in May, 1860, and since that date has been in practice at Halifax and Cape Breton, being created a Queen's Counsel in 1872. His practice extends into all the courts of the province and the Dominion, and is very remunerative.

Senator Miller entered on his public career in the year 1863, when he was elected to the Nova Scotia Assembly, representing Richmond, and occupying that seat until the Confederation four years later. While in that body he took a prominent part in the steps preliminary to the union, earnestly opposing the financial conditions and other details settled upon at the Quebec conference held in the autumn of 1864; and it was at his suggestion that the Government delegation to England was appointed in 1866, the mission of the delegation being to secure, under the auspices of the Imperial authorities, such modification of the plan nurtured at Quebec, as would render it acceptable to the people of Nova Scotia. He was nominated as a delegate to that conference, but declined to act. On the completion of the work of Confederation in 1867, he was called to the Senate, in which body he does his full share of work. His politics are Liberal; his religion Roman Catholic.

JOHN A. F. PURNEY, M.D.,

SHELBURNE, N.S.

JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER PURNEY, one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the county of Shelburne, is a native of the county, and dates his birth at Sandy Point, on the 25th of January, 1845. His father, John Purney, a merchant, was born in the same county, and is still trading at Sandy Point. His grandfather, William Purney, was also born in this county. The great-grandfather of our subject was born in London, England. His mother, before her marriage, was Jane Firth, a native of Ireland.

Dr. Purney was educated at the college school, Windsor, N. S., and the Shelburne academy; studied medicine at Harvard university, Mass., and the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city, and received his diploma from the latter institution in 1865. Before returning to Nova Scotia, Dr. Purney spent nearly a year at Patterson Park hospital, Baltimore, Md., it being at the close of the civil war, when the hospitals of the United States were generally full, and there was great demand for assistance. The experience which he had during that year was of great value to him in subsequent practice.

In 1866, Dr. Purney returned, and settled at Shelburne, the county town. In 1870 he was appointed sheriff of the county, and held that office until the close of 1873, when, finding its duties, even with the aid of an efficient deputy, interfering with the practice of his profession; he resigned, and during the last six years has given his whole time to medical study and practice, doing a general and remunerative business; his practice in surgery has been and still is quite large for a country like that through which his rides extend.

The only office which he held since resigning the shrievalty, we believe, is that of county councillor, held one year (1880). He is a Liberal Conservative in politics, but takes no active part, except during an especially exciting canvass; is secretary of the Shelburne board of health; past master of Albert lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and warden of Christ church, Shelburne; he takes an interest in Sunday-school and other Christian enterprises, but his extensive practice interferes with his teaching in such school.

In January, 1871, Dr. Purney was married to Amelia, daughter of Samuel Muir, senior, a native of Shelburne, and granddaughter of Dr. Jamieson, formerly a surgeon in the British navy; and they have four children.

HON. CHARLES DICKIE,

CANNING, N.S.

CHARLES DICKIE, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is a grandson of Matthew Dickie, a linen merchant in the old country, and who came from Derry, Ireland, to Cornwallis, King's county, N.S., about 1770, purchased a tract of land, and cultivated it until his death, and son of David Dickie, and was born at Cornwallis on the 25th of January, 1800. His mother was Jerusha Clark, daughter of Asa Clark, who was from New England, and settled on land adjoining that of Matthew Dickie. The land purchased by Mr. Matthew Dickie is still in the hands of the family.

Charles Dickie commenced trading at Canning, in 1833, and followed that business until about ten years ago, when he retired. He once left his country store, came to Halifax, and was the first man to open an agricultural warehouse in that city; continuing there, however, only a few years, and returned to Canada. Up to a recent date, through all his life, Mr. Dickie has also been engaged in agricultural pursuits, turning his farm over to his eldest son only a few years ago.

He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1861 to 1866, and then retired, being opposed to Confederation. He was re-appointed in 1871, and still sits in that body, his politics being Liberal.

He has been a stipendiary magistrate for the last fifteen or twenty years, and faithful in the discharge of every trust. He belongs to the Presbyterian church at Canning, and is clerk of the deacons' court, and a man whose integrity is above suspicion.

Mr. Dickie was joined in marriage, in 1826, with Miss Sarah Tupper, daughter of Eliakim Tupper, of Colchester county, and they have three sons and two daughters living, and have lost two children. Four of the living are married. Eliakim E. was formerly a merchant, and is now a farmer, occupying the homestead deeded to him by his father, and is a horticulturist and extensive speculator in fruit. Daniel M. is a merchant and ship-owner at Canning, and largely engaged in the foreign trade; Sarah is the wife of Rev. William Murray, Presbyterian minister on the island of Jamaica; and Emma is the wife of Charles M. Blanchard, merchant, Truro.

Although in his 82nd year, Mr. Dickie has always been a temperate man, and is well preserved. His has been a life of industry, as well as sobriety and integrity, and his example may well be copied by the young.

JOHN WELSH,

DIGBY, N. S.

THE subject of this brief biographical notice is a grandson of Morris Welsh, who was originally from Ireland, and once occupied the present site of Jersey city, N.J., and being a faithful subject of King George, left the United States about 1783 and settled first in Newfoundland, then in Nova Scotia; and son of George Welsh, who accompanied his father to this province, and was a farmer at Bear River, county of Digby. His mother was Letitia Dunn, whose father, Captain William Edward Dunn, had command of a company in the Halifax garrison, during the war of 1812-14.

Our subject, who was born at Bear River, August 25, 1828, picked up his education as best he could, going four miles to a district school a few months in each year, and studying "Murray's Spelling Book," the "Introduction to the English Reader," and "Walkinghame's Arithmetic," the only books he ever used in school. This slight mental drill he supplemented by private study, he being his own teacher, and acquiring a good business education. He is a well informed man.

Mr. Welsh was engaged in farming exclusively until about twenty years ago, the farm being the original homestead, consisting of 350 acres, a large part of which he put under good cultivation a long time ago. For the last score of years or more, he has been engaged in shipping as well as farming; sometimes, also, contracting for the building of vessels, putting forth a good deal of energy and exhibiting much enterprise in his business operations.

In 1878, Mr. Welsh sold his farm to two men, father and son, who had returned from Kansas; and he is now engaged in different kinds of speculations, exercising a good deal of care and caution, as well as shrewdness, and rarely failing to do well.

He has been a bridge contractor repeatedly, for both the Dominion and Provincial governments; has been a justice of the peace since 1864, and being a good judge of law has frequently been consulted by other justices and other officials on difficult questions; and, in 1881, he was appointed by the government census commissioner for the county of Digby, an appointment of which he had no intimation until he received his papers.

Mr. Welsh is a Liberal Conservative, and for the last five or six years has been chairman of the Liberal Conservative association of Digby county, having much influence in that connection, as well as in others, in that constituency. He has been a master Mason the last fifteen years.

In 1857, he was joined in wedlock with Annie A. Goucher, of Melvern square, Wilmot, and sister of Rev. J. E. Goucher, pastor of the Baptist church, Truro, and of Inglis P. Goucher, one of the oldest and most successful teachers in Annapolis county. They have no children, but have an adopted daughter, 14 years old, whom they are carefully educating. Mrs. Welsh is a member of the First Hillsburgh Baptist church, Bear River, and very active and efficient in Christian labor.

JOHN A. MORRISON, M.P.P.,

ST. ANN'S, N. S.

IN "The History of the Morrison or Morrison Family," written by Leonard A. Morrison, of Windham, N.H., and published by A. Williams and Co., Boston, Mass., in 1880, we read that "Angus Morrison was the ninth generation in descent from an Episcopal clergyman in the island of Lewis, Scotland, who was a descendant of the celebrated Bhreitheimh Leoghasach (Lewis Judge). Tracing the genealogy backwards, according to the old Highland custom, Angus was the son of John, son of Angus, son of Donald, son of Angus, son of John, son of Donald (Ban), son of either Roderick or Angus, sons of the above named Episcopal clergyman. He, like many of the family from which he descended, was noted for his charitable and hospitable disposition, his fairness and uprightness in all transactions, and his exemplary conduct through life, as well as for his sincerity and zeal in matters of religion. In his youth, he was an accomplished player on the Highland bag-pipes, but, at the age of twenty-six, he became religiously inclined, and gave up playing on his favorite instrument, for the reason, as he remarked, that he found it 'tended to lead him into temptation.' Some years after, when a handsome sum was offered him for his bag-pipes, he refused the money, neither would he give the instrument as a gift, stating that he found it an injury to himself, and what was an injury to him he 'would not place in the hands of another to his hurt.' He then took it, tied a stone to it, and threw it into the sea."

Angus Morrison, spoken of above, is the father of our subject, and was born at Stroud, Scotland, in September, 1792; came to Cape Breton about 1828; married Martha Catherine McKillop, in 1817; and died at St. Ann's, C.B., on the 9th of February, 1878; his wife dying a year earlier. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom our subject was the fifth son and sixth child.

JOHN ANGUS MORRISON was born at St. Ann's on the 15th of April, 1833; finished his education in a normal school; and was engaged in teaching from 1850 to 1872. Sixteen of these years he was in one school, and the rest of the time in two others. No inconsiderable number of the pupils who were under his instruction during that long period are now holding positions of trust and honor in this province, and other parts of this country, and even in New Zealand.

He is now devoting his time to farming and miscellaneous business, together with his

official duties. While engaged in teaching, Mr. Morrison held the office of postmaster of St. Ann's for sixteen years; has been a school trustee, and is an issuer of marriage licenses.

On the 17th of September, 1878, he was elected to represent the county of Victoria in the Nova Scotia Assembly, and the duties of that office he is now filling. At the close of the session held in 1879, he delivered a speech in Gaelic, in favor of teaching that language in the schools of Nova Scotia,—the first oratorical effort of the kind, probably, ever made in a legislative body on the western continent. That speech was printed on page 432 of the work from which we have already quoted.

MR. MORRISON said :—Fhir labhairt, agus dhaoine usal Urramach. Air dhombhe a bhi toirt fanear gu bheil oirpean mor air a chur air chois, agus mor aontain air a thabha radhoibh le pairt do Channadian Urramach, an a sho, agus an airean eile a chum a chainte Fhrangach a chur air chois, annsa an earrain so don Uachdrannachd (Dominion) le tuille paidheadh a bhi air a thabhairt do Mhaistearin Sgoill, a theagaisis don chlan Fhrangach, a chaint Fhrangach. Ach a tha mise don bharrail gu bheil a ghaelic Urramach cho priseale, agus cho feamail a bhi air a teagaisg ri cainte sam bith eile; gu firinneach se a ghaelic, a chaint as shin agus a chainte as fhear, a tha an diubh san It'aoisobhail. Tha duil aig luchd labhairt na beaurle gu bheil a chaint sin nis dighealach air urram, no a ghaelic; ach, tha iadsan gorach; agus tha mise cinnteach nach faidhear an diubh, aon duine, a bhreiddhuas a bheaurle gu ceart, ach an duine aig an beil a ghaelic. Se a ghaelic a cheud Cha nta bha air nu talambh; agus nmar nach bi a chaint sin ann, cha bhi feum air Sainnte sam bidh. Mar sin, ma bhis ulla-chudh air a dheanudh airson a Chainte Fhrangach, gu cinnteach feumar ullachudh a dheanudh air son a ghaelic. Tha na sgoilear an mor anns an t-seann duthaich a ginseadh dhuin gur e a ghaelic righ gach cainte; gu bheil, i beartachf, deisail, eallant, binfhoclach briarach, agus gie mhath arison a-aoiridh, agus gach ni math ei e. Se a ghaelic a chaint a bha aig Adhamh, annsa a gharadh. Si a chainte a bha aig na bairtlean, agus aig na Sheanafen, agus foamar a cumail suas. Cha neil annsa a chainte Fhrangach ach pluba taich bhoichd; agus chan eile pairt do'n bheurla moran nis fhear. Mar sin, tha mise aig radh: Suas leis a ghaelic anns an Sgoille; agus es an sgoille; agus ma bhitheis tastan air o a fhaotan airson cainte, fhrabach, leibideach nam Fhrangach a chumail suas, bithudh deich tastan airson a ghaelic, mhor, urramach—an Chuinn sibh shin?

Mr. Morrison married Annie Bella McLean, on the 25th of December, 1862, and they have seven children living and have buried three.

MALACHY B. DALEY, M.P.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

MALACHY BOWES DALY, a member of the House of Commons for the city of Halifax, N.S., was born at Marchmount, near Quebec, on the 6th of February, 1836, his parents being Sir Dominick Daly and Caroline Maria Gore, daughter of Col. Gore, of Barrowmount, county of Kilkenny, Ireland. Sir Dominick Daly was a son of Dominick Daly, Esq., and Joanna Harriet, daughter of Joseph Henry Blake, Esq., and sister of Baron Wallscourt, and was born in Ireland, in 1799, being a scion of an old Galway family. A memoir of him appeared in the second volume of Taylor's "Sketches of British Americans," published in 1867. He was educated at St. Mary's Catholic college, Oscott; spent some of his younger years with his uncle, Malachy Daly, a banker in Paris; came to Canada, and entered the public service of Lower Canada, and rose gradually until he became provincial secretary, which office he held at the time of the Union (1841), and seven years afterwards, representing Megantic in the Canada legislature. Later on, he was lieutenant-governor of Tobago, West Indies, lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island, and governor-in-chief of South Australia, where he died at Adelaide, in 1875.

Our subject was educated at St. Mary's college, Oscott, near Birmingham, Eng.; studied law at Halifax with Hon. S. L. Shannon; was called to the bar in 1864, and for several years

was of the law firm of Henry and Daly, Halifax, his partner being Hon. William A. Henry, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

He was private secretary to his father, when the latter was governor of Prince Edward Island; was also private secretary to Sir R. G. MacDonnell, governor of Nova Scotia, and Sir Hastings Doyle, and likewise provincial aide-de-camp to Sir W. Fenwick Williams, governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Daly was first elected to parliament at the general election in September, 1878, and has served three sessions, being on the committees of banking and commerce, privileges and elections, and library. His politics are Liberal-Conservative.

Besides practising his profession as a conveyancer, Mr. Daly is general agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, England, for Nova Scotia. He was for two consecutive years president of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax; is now president of the general council of the society of the St. Vincent de Paul, same city, and is prompt to identify himself with any movement or enterprise of a philanthropic character.

Mr. Daly was married on the 4th of July, 1859, to Joanna, second daughter of Sir Edward Kenny, of Halifax, at one time—July, 1867-May, 1870—a member of Sir John A. Macdonald's ministry, and they have one child.

PROF. JOHN BURWASH, M.A.,

SACKVILLE, N.S.

THE subject of this biographical notice, who occupies the chair of chemistry and physics in Mount Allison Wesleyan college, was born in the county of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, on the 8th of May, 1842, his father being Adam Burwash. The family were Loyalists at the time of the revolt of the American colonies, the grandfather of Adam Burwash fighting for King George during that war, and moving from Vermont to what was then known as Lower Canada, settling in the county already mentioned. The father of John was a volunteer in the rebellion of 1837-'38, and an uncle had command of a regiment at that exciting period in Canadian history.

When our subject was in his infancy, the family moved to Canada West, now Ontario, and settled on a farm near Cobourg, where Victoria college is located. In that institution our subject was educated, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1863, and that of master of arts some years later. While pursuing his studies in college, he taught a common school two years, and, on receiving his first degree, entered immediately on the work of the ministry in the Methodist church, being first stationed at Canton, near Cobourg, removing thence to Colborne, and two years later to Barrie.

After his pastorate at the latter place, our subject taught one year in Victoria college; then held pastorates at Belleville and Parkhill, after which he resumed the work of teaching, being professor of science three years in Mount Allison Wesleyan college. Subsequently, he returned to Ontario, and was pastor one year at L'Orignal, county of Prescott. At the end of that time, (1875) he returned to Sackville, to fill the chair already mentioned. For the last three years he has also been provincial assayer for the Province of New Brunswick.

Prof. Burwash is a very popular preacher. His sermons are fresh and attractive in style, thoughtful and original in matter. His elocutionary abilities are of a high order. In his professional pursuits, he is earnest even to enthusiasm; is not satisfied with merely following the beaten track of text-books, but investigates for himself, and keeps fully abreast of the latest discoveries in science. He excels in chemistry and mineralogy, but he has also made mathematics a special study. In the lecture-room, he is clear and emphatic; his students question him without reserve on the subjects under discussion, and are thus familiarly guided into the most interesting paths of scientific research.

Professor Burwash married, in 1867, Miss Eden Henwood, daughter of Charles Henwood, of Hope township, county of Durham, Ontario, and they have one daughter.

HON. W. B. VAIL,

HALIFAX, N.S.

WILLIAM BERRIAN VAIL, late Minister of Militia and Defence in the Dominion Cabinet, and one of the leading public men of Nova Scotia, is a native of New Brunswick, having been born at Sussex, King's county, on the 19th of December, 1823. His father was John Cogle Vail, son of Robert Vail, one of the adherents to the British Crown during the war of the American colonies, and emigrated from the United States to St. John, New Brunswick, at the close of that war. The father of our subject represented King's county in the New Brunswick legislature for nearly a quarter of a century; he was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and also held several important local offices. John Cogle Vail married Charlotte Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of the Rev. Oliver Arnold, rector of Sussex, who was educated at Yale college, Connecticut, United States; and removed to St. John, New Brunswick, at the close of the American war.

Two of Mrs. Vail's brothers, Rev. Horatio Nelson Arnold and Edwin Arnold, were ministers of the Church of England, and the latter is at present a professor in a college in the State of Maryland.

Doctor Edwin Arnold Vail, a brother of our subject, succeeded his father in representing King's county, and both before and since Confederation, has held the office of speaker of the New Brunswick House of Assembly.

W. B. Vail was educated at the county grammar school, and removed to Digby, Nova Scotia, in 1846, where he joined his elder brother, John O. Vail, who was at that time engaged in an extensive shipping and West India business, which was continued until 1867, when he accepted a seat in the Nova Scotia Cabinet, with the office of provincial secretary, and retired from commercial pursuits. His political career was thus sketched in the *Toronto Globe* in October, 1876, at the time when he was a member of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's Government:

Mr. Vail was a strong opponent of Confederation, chiefly on the ground that he regarded the terms of union as financially unfair to Nova Scotia, and considered the mode of forcing Confederation upon the people of that province by the Tupper administration to be both arbitrary and unjust. At the general election in 1867 he was very strongly urged to accept a nomination for the House of Commons, but declined, and it was then that, on the urgent solicitation of a large body of the electors, he consented to stand as a candidate for the local legislature, and was elected by a very large majority over his opponent. In October of the same year the Hon. A.

McHefey was called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Hastings Doyle, to form a new ministry. The course taken by Mr. Hefey was the somewhat unusual one of calling together the members elect—the House not having at that time been convened in session—and submitting the names of the proposed cabinet for their approval. Mr. Vail was accepted for the office of provincial secretary by the unanimous vote of the thirty-six government supporters present, the two absentees necessary to make up the full number of the House being the sole representatives at that time of the opposition. The acceptance of office by Mr. Vail compelled his return to his constituents, and subjected him to a sharp contest with Mr. John C. Wade, the ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly, who had previously represented Digby for fifteen years. The election was regarded with much interest as a trial of strength between parties in the province, but resulted in Mr. Vail being placed at the head of the poll by a majority of 464. To the duties of provincial secretary were now added, under the authority of an Act passed in the last session of the old legislature, those of financial secretary. It devolved therefore upon Mr. Vail to superintend the financial arrangements and adjustments rendered necessary by Confederation, including the compilation of the public accounts, which he accomplished with great expedition, although laboring under the serious disadvantage of having a staff under him who were, like himself, wholly new to the work of the department. From this period till October, 1874, Mr. Vail held, without interruption, the offices thus assigned to him, and from 1870 he was also leader of the government in the House of Assembly.

During his term of office the Windsor and Annapolis railway, subsidized by the government, was built and opened for traffic; the vexed question of the proprietorship of the new provincial buildings, for some time in dispute between the Dominion and local governments, was satisfactorily settled; the measure for the constitution of county courts was carried through the legislature; the provincial statutes were revised and consolidated; and an Act was passed providing for the extension of the provincial railway system from Annapolis to Yarmouth in the west, and from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso in the east.

Upon the fall of Sir John Macdonald's government (1873), more than eight hundred of Mr. Vail's constituents again presented him with a memorial asking his acceptance of a nomination for the House of Commons, but he declined the invitation, his colleagues in the local government strongly objecting to his retirement at that time, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable successor to assume the onerous duties of provincial secretary within a few weeks of the meeting of the legislature. A counter memorial, signed by a large number of leading men of the Reform party at Halifax, endorsing the opinion of the government as to the difficulty of filling up the position, was also presented to Mr. Vail, which decided him, in the interests of his party and of the public generally, to retain for at least another session his seat in the local government and assembly. In September, 1874, Mr. Vail was called to the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, and offered by the premier the portfolio of Minister of Militia and Defence, vacated by the appointment of the Hon. William Ross to the collectorship of Her Majesty's customs at Halifax. On his acceptance of this office Mr. Vail was elected, for the fourth time in seven years, by his old constituents to represent the county of Digby, receiving under the new election law, which has a tendency to greatly reduce the number of votes polled, a majority of 282. During Mr. Vail's term of office as Minister of Militia and Defence, the east wing of the new royal military college at Kingston was completed and opened for the reception of cadets.

Mr. Vail was married in 1850 to Charlotte Leslie, daughter of Charles Jones, Esq., of Weymouth, Nova Scotia; and they have two daughters, Ella Leslie, married to A. S. Mitchell, Halifax; and Annie Farish, who is completing her education at Southampton, England.

With the exception of the four years he was a member of the cabinet, Mr. Vail has resided at Halifax since 1867. He is a member of the Church of England, and has been several times appointed a delegate to the Provincial Synod, held at Halifax, and was also elected a delegate by the Provincial synod to attend the Geneva Synod, held at Montreal in September, 1880. He is a man of solid character.

HON. JAMES McDONALD, Q.C., P.C.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

JAMES McDONALD, member of the House of Commons for Pictou, N.S., and Minister of Justice, belongs to a family which came from the Highlands of Scotland near the close of the last century, and settled at Pictou. In East River, in that county, our subject was born on the 1st of July, 1828. His parents were Alexander and Janet (Fraser) McDonald: his mother being from Inverness-shire, Scotland. She has had four children, all of them, with herself, still living; she being in her 79th year. The father died nearly twenty years ago.

Mr. McDonald was educated at the grammar school, New Glasgow, N.S.; studied law at Pictou, with Martin Wilkins; was called to the bar in 1851, and practised at Pictou until 1863,

He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1867. For a decade or more, Mr. McDonald was the leading lawyer in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, having a large practice, great weight with juries and much influence with judges. In 1863, he transferred his practice to Halifax, and almost from the start, became the leader of the bar, with extensive practice, particularly in cases involving points of commercial law. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his admission to the rank of barrister, he was entertained at Halifax by his professional brethren, without regard to political feeling, which then ran high.

Mr. McDonald is a director of the Confederation Life Association; was chief railway commissioner for Nova Scotia from June, 1863, to December, 1864, at which last date he was appointed financial secretary in the government led by Sir Charles Tupper, a position which he continued to hold until the Confederation (1867). He represented his province as one of the commissioners appointed, in 1865, to open trade relations between the West Indies, Mexico and Brazil and the British American provinces; the labors of which commission were completed in 1866.

Mr. McDonald represented Pictou in the Nova Scotia assembly from 1859 until the union, and in the local legislature from the general election in 1871 until July, 1872, when he resigned; and was elected for the House of Commons at the general election of that year. He was a candidate for the same constituency for the House of Commons in 1867, but failed to be elected; was defeated in 1874, and successful in 1878; was sworn of the Privy Council as Minister of Justice in October, 1878, much to the gratification of the whole bar and three-fourths of the people of his own province; and he is sedulous in performing the duties of that office. The government is in the hands of the Conservatives, with whom he has always affiliated, and has been one of their leading members in his province.

In religion, he strongly adheres to the church of his forefathers, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

In 1856, Mr. McDonald married Jane Mortimer, daughter of William Mortimer, Esq., deceased, of Pictou, and they have eight children.

ROBERT G. IRWIN,

SHELBURNE, N.S.

ROBERT GOVE IRWIN, judge of probate for the county of Shelburne, is a native of this county and was born at Sand Point, on the 25th of December, 1833. His father, Robert Granby Irwin, many years a teacher, and, in later years, a farmer, was born in the same township, and died in 1865. His grandfather, John Irwin, was born in Armagh, Ireland; joined the British army in 1771; served four years in Ireland; came to Quebec, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hill, early in 1776; served under Carlton and Burgoyne, respectively; and was taken prisoner with the latter's army and was held for four years. When released, he went to New York; joined the 40th regiment, under Musgrave; and when discharged in 1783, came to Nova Scotia. The mother of Robert was Isabel Firth, who was born in Sligo, Ireland, and is yet living.

Our subject attended school at Sand Point until about thirteen years of age; and from that date until of age was engaged in fishing. He then went to Truro, and prepared himself

for an instructor, and taught two years in Shelburne county, and two years in Milton academy, Queen's county.

His health failing, in 1858, Mr Irwin came to the town of Shelburne, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he is still following, having a general store. He has also a fourth interest in a large gang saw-mill in town, and does a little farming.

Mr. Irwin was appointed judge of probate in 1870, school commissioner in 1872, and a member of the board of health and commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors in 1873. He is well educated, and capable and efficient in any business he undertakes.

Mr. Irwin holds a captain's commission in the Nova Scotia militia, but was never, we believe, called into active service. He is a Master Mason of Albert lodge, Shelburne; a strong, unwavering Liberal in his political principles; and a member of the Methodist church, and a steady and energetic Sunday school worker, in the post of superintendent, which he has held for nineteen or twenty consecutive years. He is also a consistent total abstinence advocate, having never been known to drink a glass of strong liquor, and from youth has been identified with temperance reform. In him are combined the elements of true manhood.

His wife was Isabel Archer, a native of Yarmouth, and daughter of Freeman Archer,—married in June, 1861, and they have ten children,



NEW BRUNSWICK.

HON. JOHN CAMPBELL ALLEN,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

THE HON. JOHN C. ALLEN, chief justice of New Brunswick, was born in the parish of Kingsclear, county of York, N.B., on the 1st of October, 1817. His grandfather, Isaac Allen, was a U. E. Loyalist. He resided in Trenton, New Jersey, where he practised law. During the revolutionary war, which broke out in 1776, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd battalion of New Jersey volunteers, one of the provincial regiments raised during the war. At the peace in 1783, he settled in Nova Scotia, and when the Province of New Brunswick was established he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court, a position he held until his death in October, 1806. His wife was Sarah Campbell, of Philadelphia. His son, the father of the present chief justice, was John Allen, Esq., formerly a captain in the New Brunswick Fencibles, a corps raised in New Brunswick during the war of 1812, and commanded by General John Coffin. This regiment was disbanded in 1817, and Captain Allen was subsequently appointed lieutenant-colonel and inspecting field officer of the militia of New Brunswick; and when that office was abolished, was appointed quarter-master general of the militia. He represented the county of York in the House of Assembly from 1809 to 1847. He died in April, 1875, aged 91; his wife died in 1822.

Our subject was educated at the Fredericton grammar school; studied law with the Hon. John Simeoe Saunders, son of the then chief justice in Fredericton; was admitted as an attorney in October, 1838; and to the bar, in Michaelmas term, 1840.

In 1845, he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the claims to lands, under the fourth article of the treaty of Washington (1842). While the boundary between the Province of New Brunswick and the United States was in dispute, the portion of the country known as "the disputed territory," extending from near the Grand Falls of the river St. John to the head of the river, and including the whole Madawaska settlement on both sides of the river, was being occupied by settlers, principally Acadian French, who held by possession only, the government refusing to make any grants of the land. By the treaty, the channel of the river, from a point about three miles above the Grand Falls to the mouth of the river St. Francis, a tributary of the St. John, about seventy miles above the Falls, was fixed as the boundary between the two countries; and the fourth article of the treaty provided that all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any land for more than six years before the date of the treaty, should be deemed valid, and be confirmed to the persons so in possession. The commission was appointed to investigate and settle the claims of the persons in possession of that portion of the lands in dispute, which fell within the dominion of Great Britain. During the years 1845 and 1847, they heard and determined the claims of all the settlers between the Grand Falls and the St. Francis, and grants of the lands were afterwards issued by the government to the respective parties, in accordance with the report of the commissioners. The other commissioner was the late James A. Macleuchlan, who was formerly an officer in the 104th regiment, and served in Canada between 1813-15, and who had for many years acted as warden of the disputed territory, by appointment of the British government, for the purpose of preventing the cutting of timber upon it. The most valuable part of

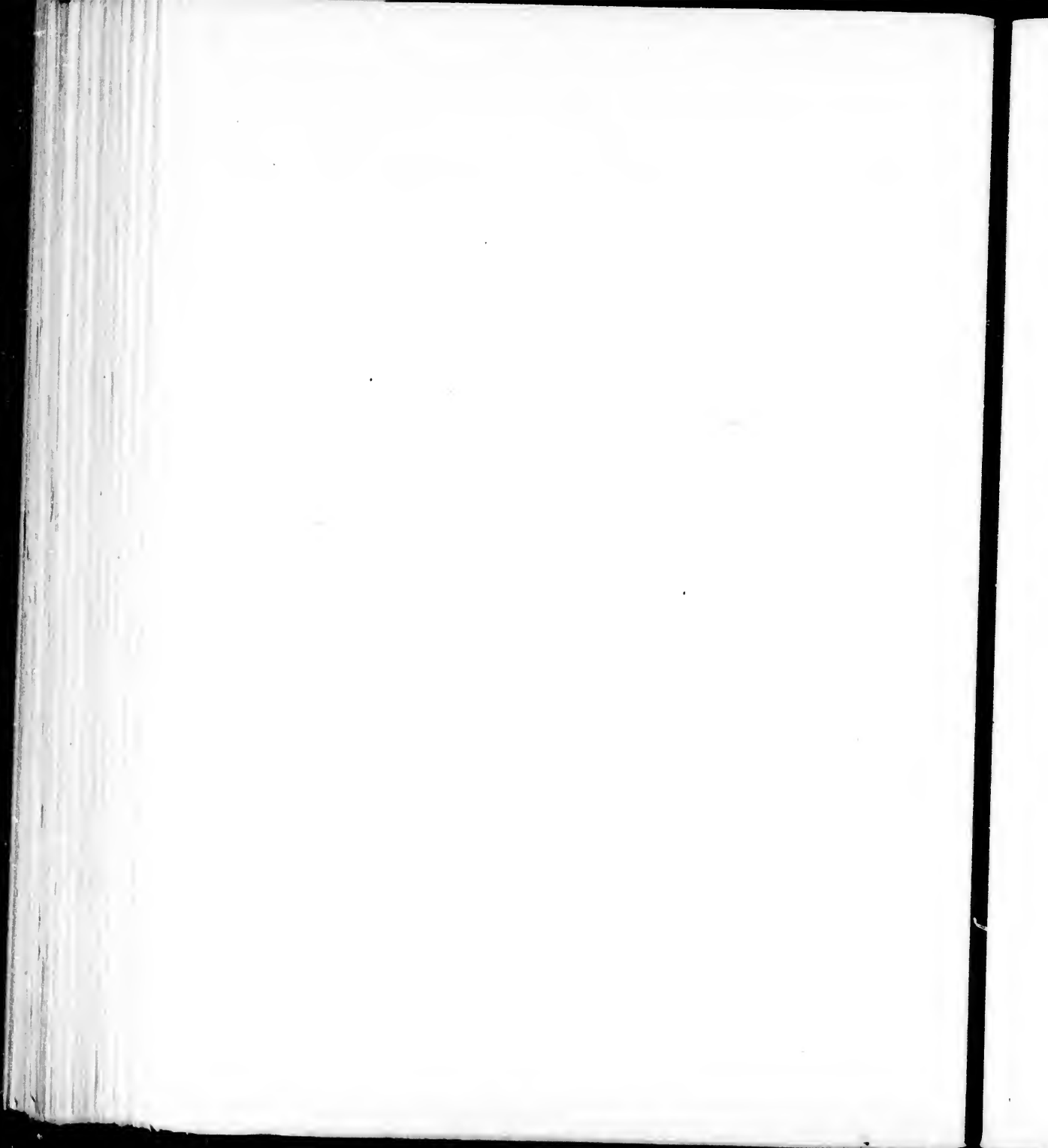
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John C. Allen



the "disputed territory," the fertile valley of the Aroostook, was ceded to the United States by the treaty.

Mr. Allen was appointed clerk of the executive council of the province in November, 1851, and held that office till January, 1856, when he resigned it, and offered as a member of the House of Assembly for York county. In February, 1856, he was elected a representative of the county of York in the general assembly, and in May following was appointed solicitor-general, which position he held until May, 1857, when the government resigned, having been defeated at the general election. In 1860, he was offered the position of Queen's Counsel, but declined. He was speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly, from 1862 until the dissolution of that body in 1865 for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the people on the question of Confederation, as agreed upon by the delegates assembled at Quebec in September previous. Having been again elected as a representative opposed to Confederation, in April, 1865, he was appointed attorney-general, which office he held until the 21st of September following. In June of that year, he was sent by the provincial government, with the Hon. Albert J. Smith (afterwards Sir Albert), as a delegate to the British government, for the purpose of urging the objections of New Brunswick to the confederation of the provinces. Soon after his return from England, on the 21st of September, 1865, he was appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick; a vacancy having been caused by the resignation of Sir James Carter. On the 8th of October, 1875, he was appointed chief justice of New Brunswick, as successor to the Hon. Wm. Johnston Ritchie, who at this time was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

On the 8th of October, 1866, he was appointed vice-president of the Court of Governor and Council, for determining suits relating to marriage and divorce. By an Act of Assembly, passed in 1791, a court was constituted consisting of the lieutenant-governor of the province and His Majesty's council, for the determination of suits and questions concerning marriage and divorce and alimony,—the governor to be president of the court. The governor was also authorized to appoint the chief justice or one of the judges of the supreme court or the master of the rolls to be vice-president of the court, and to act in his place. In 1860, a new court for the trial of matrimonial causes, was created by the act 23 Vic., c. 37, and all suits pending in the court before the governor and council—(except those in which evidence had been examined, which were to be proceeded with as before)—were transferred to the new court. Mr. Justice Neville Parker was appointed the judge under this Act. We presume Mr. Allen's appointment as vice-president of the Court of Governor and Council was for the purpose of hearing some case commenced under the old law, in which evidence had been examined; but, so far as we can learn, he has never acted under his commission.

In June, 1878, he was appointed, in the place of the late Governor Wilnot, one of the arbitrators for settling the north-west boundary of the Province of Ontario. The other arbitrators were Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister at Washington, and Chief Justice Harrison, of Ontario. The time appointed for the meeting of the arbitrators having been fixed for the early part of July, and difficulties existing in the way of a postponement, Chief Justice Allen was obliged to resign the appointment; as his judicial duties prevented him from attending to it,—the trial of the Osborne family for the alleged murder of Timothy McCarthy, coming on at the circuit court, then about to open, at which he was to preside.

Among the most notable criminal cases which Chief Justice Allen has tried may be mentioned that of John A. Munroe, in 1869, for the murder of Sarah Margaret Vail and her child, at St. John; and in 1875, of a number of persons at Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, who

participated in the Carraquet riots, which originated in resisting the enforcement of the Common Schools Act; also that of Chasson and ten others, for the murder of one Gifford, who had aided the sheriff's officers in arresting the Carraquet rioters (mentioned above). He also tried the Osborne family twice for the alleged murder of Timothy McCarthy at Shediac, in the county of Westmoreland. The first trial, in July and August, 1878, occupied six weeks. The jury having disagreed, the prisoners were again tried in November and December of the same year, the trial occupying nearly six weeks; and, as before, the jury failed to agree.

In 1847 Mr. Allen published a book of the rules of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and the Acts of Assembly relating to the practice of the courts. He has also rendered much valuable service to the legal profession, in the compilation and publication of several volumes of law reports, embodying the decisions of the court extending over a number of years.

In his younger days, Mr. Allen took an active interest in the militia of the province. About the year 1835, he joined a volunteer company of artillery in Fredericton. In 1838, the several companies of artillery in the province, viz., at Fredericton, St. John, St. Andrews and St. Stephens, were formed into a regiment called "The New Brunswick regiment of Artillery," under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Hayne, formerly of the royal artillery. In 1838, Mr. A. was appointed second lieutenant in the regiment; afterwards first lieutenant and adjutant, and captain in July, 1841. The militia law having been materially altered in 1865, he has not, since that, had any active connection with the force.

In 1844, he was appointed provincial *aide-de-camp* to Sir William Colebrooke, the lieutenant-governor of the province, and continued so till he resigned the government in 1848.

Chief Justice Allen is a member of the Church of England, and for thirty years has been a member of the church corporation in Fredericton. He has also held the position of churchwarden in the parish church for over twenty years, and on two occasions—1877 and 1880—has been elected delegate to the provincial synod at Montreal.

In 1845, Chief Justice Allen married Margaret A. Drury, daughter of the late Captain Charles Drury, 29th regiment of foot, who died at St. John, in 1835. He has seven children living: John, Charles Drury, William, Thomas Carleton (a barrister practising at St. John), Edmund H., George W., and Henry.

HON. SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C.B., P.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

WE read in Sabine's "Loyalists" the name of Samuel Tilley who was from Brooklyn, N.Y., and came to New Brunswick at the close of the American revolution, being a grantee of St. John, and dying in that province. His widow, Elizabeth Morgan, died at Portland, N.B., in 1835, aged eighty-four years. This Samuel Tilley was the progenitor of the family in that province, and the great grandfather of Samuel Leonard Tilley, the subject of this brief biography, who was born at Gagetown, Queen's county, May 8th, 1818. His parents were Thomas M. and Susan Ann (Peters) Tilley. His maternal grandmother came to New Brunswick from Westchester, New York, in 1783, the year in which the war with the colonies closed.

Mr. Tilley was educated at the county grammar school; learned the druggist business when a young man, and followed it at St. John until 1854.

He entered public life in 1850, representing the city of St. John in the Legislative Assembly from June of that year until 1856, when he was defeated on the prohibition question, and the government resigned; from June, 1857, to March, 1865, when he was defeated on the Confederation policy of the government, and again from 1866 until the Confederation, when he resigned to accept a seat in the House of Commons, and to represent this province in the Dominion Cabinet.

During the different periods that Mr. Tilley was in the local legislature, he took a very prominent part, being a member of the Executive Council from November, 1854, to May, 1856, from July, 1857, to March, 1865, and from April, 1866, until the Confederation, his portfolio during those several periods being that of provincial secretary. From March, 1861, to March, 1865, he was the leader of the government; and indeed for a long period he has been the foremost man and leader of the Liberal Conservative party in this province, and has had very much to do with the shaping of its laws. The prohibitory liquor law of New Brunswick was his originating as a private member, and as a member of the government he aided in carrying through the bills for vote by ballot, and extension of the franchise; authorizing the construction of the European and North American railway as a government work; authorizing the building of the Intercolonial railway, his province agreeing to pay three-and-a-half twelfths of the cost; and granting facility for the construction of certain railways under which 230 miles have been built in the province.

Mr. Tilley took a prominent part in the movements preliminary to the union of the British North American Provinces. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown conference in September, 1864; to the Quebec conference later in the same year, and to the London Colonial conference, to complete the terms of union, in 1866, '67.

He has been sent to England on several important missions to confer with the Imperial Government on matters such as that with reference to the Union of the British American Provinces, the building of the Intercolonial railway, etc., and also on missions to the other provinces.

Mr. Tilley holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an ex-councillor of New Brunswick, and was created C. B. (civil) by Her Majesty, in 1867, and K. C. M. G., on the 24th May, 1879.

He was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Minister of Customs for the Dominion on the 1st of July, 1867, the date of the formation of the first cabinet; was acting Minister of Public Works from November, 1868, to April, 1869, and Minister of Finance from February 22nd, 1873, until November 5th of the same year, when the government resigned.

Mr. Tilley was Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from November 15th, 1873, to July 11th, 1878, in September of which latter year he was returned to the House of Commons for St. John, and on the 19th of the following month, had again the portfolio of finance placed in his hands.

The Conservative party, which came into power in 1878, and which was committed to what is known as the "National Policy," *i.e.*, a tariff for the protection of home industries, had a great and very difficult task before it, the responsibility and burden of which must necessarily fall upon the Finance Minister, who, in his budget speech, made at the opening of the 4th Parliament, on the 14th of February, 1879, laid before the House of Commons and the country an epitomized statement of his herculean labors. His speech on that occasion showed that a great deal more had been done than a readjustment and reorganization of the existing tariff; an entirely new one had been made out. It bore the results evidently of much consultation, and

certainly of profound study, and would be likely to accomplish the object for which it was instituted—the increase of the revenue of the country, as well as the fostering of Canadian manufactures and other local industries. With the exception of adding the estimates for the next year, Mr. Tilley concluded his great speech as follows:

Sir, that we have now arrived at the time when it becomes necessary for this country, for this Parliament, to decide whether we are to remain in the position we now occupy, with a certainty that, within two years, with the existing laws upon our statute-book, almost every manufacturing industry in the country will be closed up, and the money invested in it lost. The time has arrived, I think, when it becomes our duty to decide whether the thousands of men throughout the length and breadth of this country who are unemployed, shall seek employment in another country, or shall find it in this Dominion; the time has arrived when we are to decide whether we will be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water; whether we will be simply agriculturists raising wheat, and lumbermen producing more lumber than we can use, or Great Britain and the United States will take from us at remunerative prices; whether we will confine our attention to the fisheries and certain other small industries, and cease to be what we have been, and not rise to be what I believe we are destined to be under wise and judicious legislation,—or whether we will inaugurate a policy that will, by its provisions, say to the industries of the country, we will give you sufficient protection; we will give you a market for what you can produce; we will say that, while our neighbors build up a Chinese wall, we will impose a reasonable duty on their products coming into this country; at all events, we will maintain for our agricultural and other productions, largely, the market of our own Dominion. The time has certainly arrived when we must consider whether we will allow matters to remain as they are, with the result of being an unimportant and uninteresting portion of Her Majesty's Dominions, or will rise to the position, which, I believe, Providence has destined us to occupy, by means which, I believe, though I may be over sanguine, which my colleagues believe, though they may be over sanguine, which the country believes are calculated to bring prosperity and happiness to the people, to give employment to the thousands who are unemployed, and to make this a great and prosperous country, as we all desire and hope it will be.

During the year 1879, Mr. Tilley spent considerable time in visiting the manufacturing towns of the different provinces, going through the factories himself, and making the most minute inquiries as to the workings of the new tariff; and satisfying himself in regard to what, if any, changes should be made. The practical knowledge thus obtained was of very great benefit to him, and resulted in his suggesting, in his budget speech of 1880, a few changes in the schedule of the previous year, which changes were made.

We have only to add, on this point, that Sir S. L. Tilley has made political science his careful study for thirty years, and that, as a financier, his peers are scarce in the Dominion of Canada.

He is a member of the Church of England; vice-president of the diocesan church society, New Brunswick; vice-president of the Auxiliary Bible Society, Ottawa, and a warm friend of religious and humanitarian enterprises generally. Probably no man in Canada, and certainly no man in New Brunswick, has done more than he to advance the cause of temperance.

SIR ALBERT J. SMITH, Q.C., M.P.,

DORCHESTER, N.B.

ALBERT JAMES SMITH, member of the House of Commons for Westmoreland county, N.B., and a prominent politician of the Liberal class, is of Loyalist descent on both sides of the family, his parents being Thomas E. and Rebecca (Beckwith) Smith; he was born at Shediac, Westmoreland county, N.B., on the 12th of March, 1822; received a general school education; studied law at Dorchester with Hon. E. B. Chandler; was called to the bar of New Brunswick, in February, 1847, and some years later was created a Queen's Counsel. His talents as a barrister were not slow in being developed; he soon had liberal opportunities to exhibit

them; his success with juries, almost from the start, was marked, and his practice was soon quite remunerative. He early became deeply interested in politics, and his attention was divided between this subject and that of his profession. Five years after opening a law office at Dorchester, we find him (1852), in the provincial legislature, where he sat until Confederation (1867), when his Liberal friends in Westmoreland transferred him to the House of Commons, where they still keep him. Both in the local and Dominion Parliaments, Mr. Smith has distinguished himself, and outside of both many important missions have been confided, in whole or in part, to him.

In 1854, when the Conservative Government was overthrown, he was associated with Hon. Charles Fisher, late judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick; Hon. Sir William J. Ritchie, now chief-justice of the supreme court of Canada, and Hon., now Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, in forming the first Liberal administration in New Brunswick. A prohibitory liquor law, enacted the next year, and then very unpopular with the people, overthrew that administration, after being in power between one and two years. A year or two later (1857), there was a "dead-lock" in the legislature, and another general election brought the Liberals once more into power, and in the new cabinet we again find the name of our subject.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Executive Council from 1856 to 1863, and also, for a short time, in 1866, and attorney-general from 1862 to 1863, when he retired from the government, holding the same office in his own administration in 1865. The cause of his retirement from the cabinet in 1863 was on account of a disagreement with his colleagues in regard to the Intercolonial railway.

In 1858, Mr. Smith was a delegate to England, with the late Judge Fisher, on matters concerning the railway just mentioned, its manner of construction proposed eliciting much discrepancy of opinion and no inconsiderable debate; in 1865 he was again sent to England on public business, with, as a co-delegate, the present Chief-Justice Allen. The next year he was a delegate to Washington, together with Messrs. Galt, of Quebec; Howland, of Ontario, and Henry, of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a renewal of the reciprocity treaty—an unsuccessful mission. In that year (1866), Mr. Smith was tendered the exalted office of chief-justice of his native province, but, for some reason unknown to us, he declined it.

Mr. Smith was an early and earnest opposer of Confederation—went against the Quebec Conference held in 1864, and, when a dissolution took place in order that the people might make known their feelings on the question, he went before them, with other strong and influential anti-confederates, and they triumphed, and he was called upon to form an administration, he taking soon afterwards the portfolio of attorney-general, as already intimated, retiring in 1866. When the scheme of Confederation triumphed, he cheerfully acquiesced, and has since labored faithfully and assiduously to promote measures which he regards as for the welfare of the whole Dominion.

In 1873, Mr. Smith was offered the office of Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, but declined, and on the 7th of November of that year, on the downfall of the Conservative Government at Ottawa, he was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Mackenzie administration, and held that office until a change of government in 1878. During the five years' tenure of office, he carried important legislation regarding the merchant shipping act; an amendment to the deck loads act, and other eminently practical measures.

In the summer and autumn of 1877, Mr. Smith represented the Dominion Government before the arbitrators at the Fisheries Commission, which sat at Halifax; and in consideration of

his eminent services rendered on that occasion he was created (May 25th, 1878) a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—an honor not always so worthily bestowed.

Sir Albert J. Smith is one of the lucky politicians who have never suffered personal defeat at the polls; he has been returned by the same constituency—Westmoreland—at fourteen consecutive elections, and four times by acclamation. The Liberal Government of the Province, or of the Dominion, may fail, but Sir Albert always stands erect. Old Westmoreland never goes back on her friends.

He married, in June, 1868, Sarah M., daughter of John W. Young, Esq., of Halifax, N.S., and they have one son, John Wilson Smith, aged twelve years.

HON. ISAAC BURPEE,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE Burpees in New Brunswick are descended from a Huguenot family, that were driven out of France a little more than three hundred years ago (about 1570), and found refuge in England, whence some of the members emigrated to America, in 1622, in order to enjoy freedom of conscience and of religion, joining in Massachusetts Bay the little company who had sailed in the *Mayflower* two short years before. After they had spread over the New England colonies for a hundred and fifty years, in 1763, twelve years before the revolt of the American colonies, Jonathan Burpee removed from Bowley, Mass., to Maugerville, in what is now the Province of New Brunswick, where he settled, and where he has many descendants. One of them was David Burpee, who, after holding the offices of provost marshal and high sheriff, became judge of the court of common pleas of this province; he was the grandfather of our subject.

Isaac Burpee, who represents St. John in the House of Commons, is the eldest son of Isaac Burpee, sen., deceased, by Phebe, daughter of Moses Coburn, Esq., and was born at Sheffield, Simsbury County, N.B., on the 28th of November, 1825; he was educated at the county grammar school, and in 1848 settled in St. John, forming, a little later, a partnership with his brother, Frederick Burpee, in the hardware business, under the firm name of I. and F. Burpee. Subsequently, on the retirement of this brother, he took into partnership a younger brother, John P. C. Burpee, and this firm continued until our subject took office in the Dominion Government, in 1874.

Mr. Burpee first entered public life in 1872, when he was elected for his present seat in the House of Commons, and was re-elected at the general elections in 1874 and 1878, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Customs, on the 7th of November, 1874. His politics are Liberal, and he is one of the prominent men in the house on that side; he is the father of the bill consolidating the customs law of the Dominion, and of other public acts, and makes a valuable member of the legislative body.

Mr. Burpee is what may be termed, with much propriety, a live and progressive man, always ready to not only enlist, but to lend, in any enterprise which would be for the public good. He early took an active part in establishing manufactures in St. John and the adjoining town of Portland, where he lives, investing in several such companies, and he was one of the

foremost men, as we learn from the "Parliamentary Companion," in "the movement to secure for the town of Portland an act of incorporation, thus doing away with the old system of irresponsible life magistrates, and placing the administration of civil affairs under the control of the people." He was the first chairman of the town council, holding that post for several years, and exhibiting much public spirit while so doing.

Mr. Burpee was at one period a director of the Victoria mining company, and of the Deaf and Dumb Institution; was treasurer of the St. John industrial school, and is now vice-president of the New Brunswick land and lumber company, and vice-president and managing director of the New Brunswick railway company.

Mr. Burpee is a member of St. David's Presbyterian church, and was at one time vice-president of the evangelical alliance of New Brunswick, and a member of the executive council of the Congregational union of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The wife of Mr. Burpee was Henrietta Robertson, youngest daughter of Thomas Robertson, Esq., of Sheffield, England, their marriage bearing date March 8th, 1853; they have six children living and have lost two.

The residence of Mr. Burpee, "Bellevue," on the height of land north of, and overlooking portions of, the city of St. John, is most charmingly located, and is fitted up with much taste, making one of the most attractive "homes" in that vicinity.

THOMAS TEMPLE,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A SIDE from being for many years a prominent public character, and one who has filled offices of trust and emolument with honor and credit to himself and his adopted province, the subject of this sketch is deserving of a conspicuous place in this volume as an eminent example of a man who has successfully fought his way from a small beginning to his present position by the employment of his own resources, and almost wholly relying upon integrity of purpose and the indomitable energy bequeathed him from his forefathers. Thomas Temple is the son of Charles Temple, a native of Oxfordshire, England, who came to this country in 1832, and settled in the county of York, N.B.; he was born in Bampton, Oxfordshire, on the 4th of November, 1818.

Young Temple did not enjoy the benefits of a better education than his native place afforded; he came to this country at the age of thirteen, and his father, a farmer by occupation, just starting again in life, required all the help his son could give, so that our subject had no more opportunities for schooling, and had to trust in his own natural ability and quickness of perception to fit himself for his future career. At the age of twenty, he made his first move; having obtained the gift of a horse from his father, he joined a company of the York light dragoons, under Major Wilnot (subsequently lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick), a corps raised to protect the interests of the province during the troubles which existed between this country and the United States in regard to the boundary line between the Province of New Brunswick and the bordering State of Maine. He served three months in this capacity, when the war, known as the Aroostock war, came to a termination in the treaty of Ashburton. Soon after the disbandment of his corps he went into the lumbering business, and met with

such success that he purchased the Poquiock saw mills from Messrs. Morrison, Shives and McPherson, and ran them for two years, when he sold them to an American house and moved to Fredericton, where he now resides. For four years after this, he, in company with Mr. Pickard, the present member for the county of York, and others, went again into the lumber business, this time on a somewhat extensive scale. The firm soon after bought a large saw mill and engaged in cutting timber for the English market. This branch of their business came to a sudden termination through the mill being destroyed by fire.

One of the greatest of Mr. Temple's achievements, however, and for which the gratitude of the province at large is indebted, is the building of the Fredericton railway. He, in conjunction with Messrs. Pickard and Burpee, with a subsidy granted by the government, began the building of the road in the fall of 1869, and completed it in 1871, when it was ready for regular traffic. It is now owned by Messrs. Temple and Burpee, Mr. Temple being the president, a position he has held ever since the beginning.

Mr. Temple is the owner of the largest farm in the Province of New Brunswick. It is situated in the county of Gloucester, and has an area of five hundred and thirty acres, three hundred of which are cleared; it has a mill in connection engaged in preparing timber for the market. Mr. Temple bought the whole of the property in 1879.

Our subject, for the last seventeen years, has held the position of high sheriff of the county, an appointment made by the government every year.

The People's Bank of Fredericton owes its existence in a great measure to Mr. Temple, he having been the principal originator of it; he has the position of a director since its inauguration in 1864.

Mr. Temple was married, in October, 1840, to Susanna, the only daughter of Solomon Howe, of Maine, and has had by her five children, three only of whom are living.

SAMUEL R. THOMSON, Q.C.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SAMUEL ROBERT THOMSON was the fourth son of the Rev. Skeffington Thomson, LL.D., for many years rector of St. Stephen, N.B. The Rev. Dr. Thomson was a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, and was noted for his extensive and accurate learning, and especially for his knowledge of the classical authors. His sons were chiefly taught by himself, and were thoroughly educated.

George Thomson, the elder brother of our subject, entered the profession of the law, being admitted in 1837. S. R. Thomson entered his office as a student, and, in 1846, was admitted as an attorney, and on the 3rd of February, 1848, was called to the bar. On his admission, Mr. Thomson at once took a foremost rank in his appearances before the court, and the vigor and force of his arguments, even at an early age, gave him the ear of the court, which he ever afterwards retained. Soon after commencing practice, Mr. Thomson removed to St. John, and, after some time, entered into a partnership with Robertson Bayard, which continued for a great number of years, and was only terminated by the death of Mr. Bayard. The firm was known as "Bayard and Thomson." They were connected otherwise, Mr. George Thomson having married Mr. Bayard's sister. When Mr. Thomson came to St. John, the leaders of the bar were the

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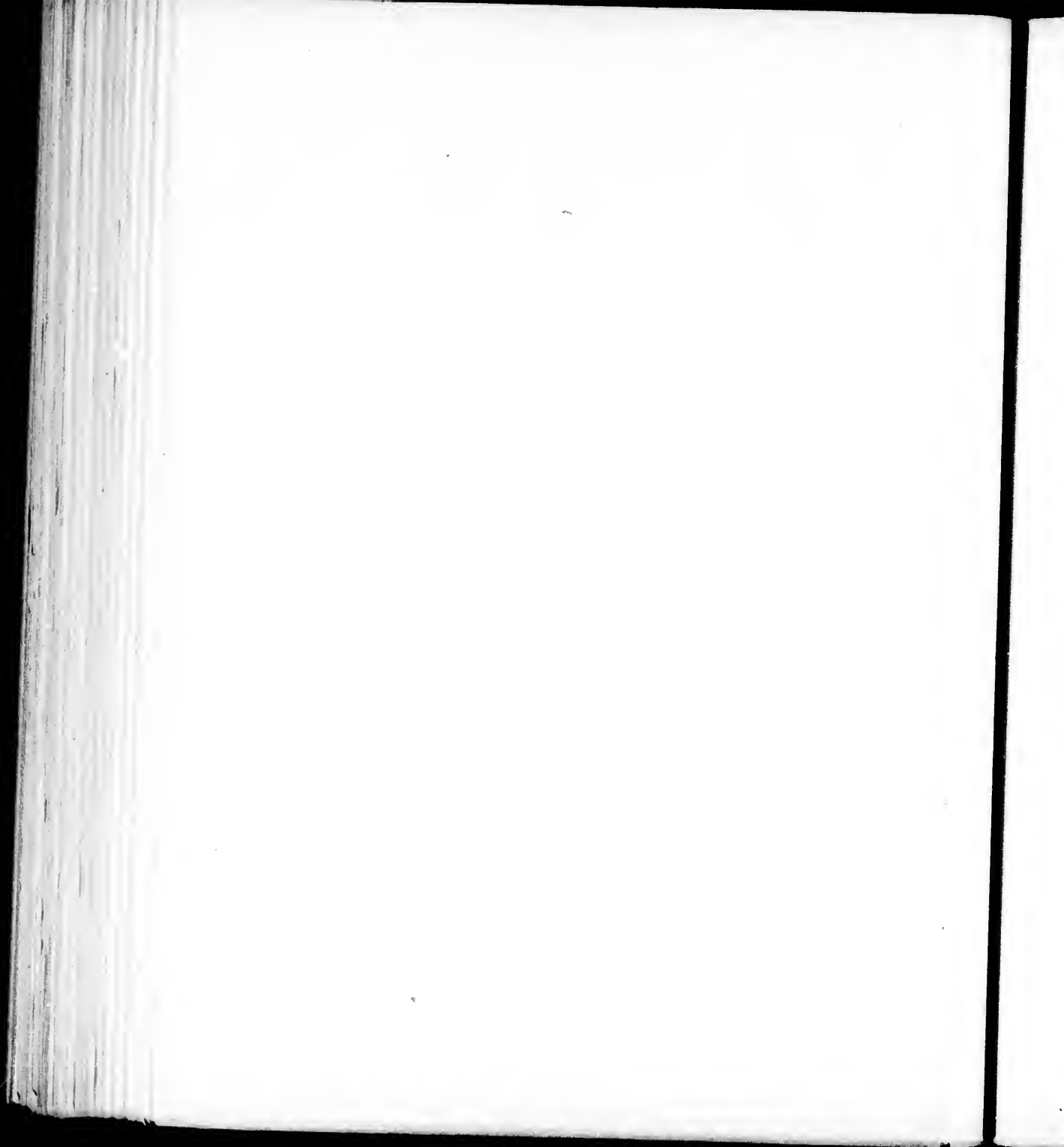
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Wm. M. W. W.



late Hon. Robert Hazen, the present chief-justice, Sir W. J. Ritchie, the late Hon. J. A. Street, the late Hon. W. B. Kinnear, and the present Mr. Justice Gray, of British Columbia. It was soon found that the young barrister from St. Stephen proved to be a formidable competitor, even of these eminent men.

One of Mr. Thomson's earliest and most successful efforts was in the case of *McNichol v. Nicolson*, a police case, involving a claim for trespass, in which the Hon. J. H. Gray was virtually the defendant, the action complained of having been taken at his instance. Mr. Thomson took the leading part in the defence, the Hon. W. B. Kinnear being engaged on the other side. His conduct of this case gave Mr. Thomson a considerable start, but not nearly so much as the case soon afterwards tried, and known as the Lawton and Larrant case. Mr. Lawton's property had been seized by the high sheriff of the city and county of St. John, under execution at the suit of English and American creditors against James C. Black. These creditors disputed Mr. Lawton's right, and had engaged all the leading lawyers of the day, including Messrs. Hazen, Gray, Kerr, Bayard, and others. Mr. Thomson, almost single-handed, confronted this formidable array of counsel, Mr. C. W. Weldon, then just commencing practice, being his only associate. Mr. Thomson was not successful, but his conduct of the case and the power he displayed produced an extraordinary impression, and at once placed him in the front rank of a brilliant bar.

The defence of John C. Winslow, Esq., of Carleton county, for assault, was one of Mr. Thomson's forensic triumphs. He gave his services gratuitously, absolutely declining to accept any fee. Mr. Winslow's friends in the county, in gratitude for Mr. Thomson's efforts, raised a fund, purchased a gold cup, and presented it to Mr. Thomson, in whose family the *souvenir* is preserved.

In the criminal case of Jacob Arthur and Mr. Eveleth, which was rather celebrated, the parties were defended by Mr. Thomson, who also subsequently defended Mr. Eveleth and Dr. Spinney. His impassioned appeals to the juries in those cases, and in that of John A. Munroe, charged with murder, were amongst the most touching, eloquent and impressive ever heard at the New Brunswick bar. In the latter case (in 1869), Mr. Thomson's position was very trying; Munroe, during the trial, confessed to him that he was guilty. It was too late to throw up the case, and he continued. The evidence for the prosecution was overwhelming, and, at the conclusion, Mr. Thomson addressed the jury in a manner that brought tears to the eyes of all in court. Munroe was condemned and executed.

The authorities of Harvard college wrote to Mr. Thomson for a report of the trial, which he sent them, and, in acknowledging the receipt of it, they say that they consider his speech in that case the ablest since the one made in the case of the *State v. Webster*, in 1856. It is said that this speech was afterwards given to the students at Harvard as a model of professional etiquette, Mr. Thomson having never once uttered a word to influence the jury by hinting that he believed the man to be innocent, and also of an appeal for mercy.

The late Mr. George Thomson was a man of kindred style and eloquence to his younger brother; rarely has any bar had two brothers so eminently gifted. Only once were they engaged on opposite sides. The case was a criminal one, tried at St. Andrews. In that case the ability of the younger brother achieved a triumph.

In the Benjamin Smith will case, Mr. Thomson succeeded in establishing several important principles. Mr. Smith had been married twice. The daughters by the first marriage had some property in right of their mother. Mr. Smith made a will making certain provisions in their favor. In consideration of these provisions the daughters conveyed to him, by deed, the property held in right of their mother. Mr. Smith then, before his death, revoked the bequests

to these daughters. Mr. Thomson filed a bill in equity to have it declared that the testator could not revoke the bequests to these daughters, and was successful.

Mr. Thomson was engaged in many other important will cases, probably the most singular being the Stockton case, where a will was, for the first time, proved without being produced. The Hazen will case, which was dropped in consequence of the death of the contestant. In the *Simonds v. Gilbert* case, which has been tried twice, Mr. Thomson appeared for the defendant. At the first trial, which occupied twenty-seven days, the jury disagreed, and at the second trial a verdict was entered for the defendant. This the plaintiff has moved to set aside. Mr. Thomson made a most powerful address to the jury in this case, considered by many to be his ablest effort in a civil cause.

The Caraquet rioters were defended by Mr. Thomson. This was a most remarkable case. In consequence of disputes as to the Free School Law, the prisoners resisted constables who sought to arrest them. One constable was shot and killed. Twelve men were arrested and committed for trial for murder. The trial of the first occupied forty days. Mr. Thomson had technical objections noted, which he considered were sufficient to quash the conviction. If the others were tried, he felt that similar objectionable evidence would be avoided, and the prisoners condemned. He therefore proposed to the Attorney-General that he would bring the other prisoners into court and make them plead guilty of murder, subject to the same objections. The offer was accepted; the prisoners, all Frenchmen, came into court weeping, and pleaded guilty. The objections were afterwards argued, and the conviction quashed, the prisoners obtaining their liberty. Mr. Thomson looked upon this as one of his greatest victories. No other counsel in the world ever took upon himself the responsibility of making eleven prisoners deliberately plead guilty of the high crime of murder, in the hope of quashing the conviction on a technicality; and Mr. Thomson has often said that, although it was the best thing to be done under the peculiar circumstances, still, if it had to be done over again, he would hardly be the man to do it.

In 1880, Mr. Thomson was engaged as prosecuting officer in a most difficult and peculiar case. Captain Tower was charged with scuttling the ship *Brothers' Pride*, when loaded with melado, which was insured as sugars, with intent to defraud the insurance companies. The trial occupied forty-five days, the evidence being very clear. The jury, he claimed, was packed for the prisoner. Mr. Thomson boldly named a jurymen whom he suspected to be influenced, and assured him that he would be dealt with afterwards—in consequence of which, to his own utter surprise, probably more than that of any one else, the jury agreed, and a verdict of guilty was returned.

These are only a few of the leading cases in which Mr. Thomson was engaged. It would occupy too much space to give even a brief notice of all the leading cases in which he was employed: suffice it to say, that hardly an important cause has been tried in the Province of New Brunswick for years in which he was not engaged on one side or the other.

But his field of labor was not confined to his native province. In Prince Edward Island Mr. Thomson's name was for years almost a household word. His first appearance there was as counsel for the tenantry, before the celebrated land commission of 1850. His management of the important public interests then committed to his care gave universal satisfaction, and his final presentation of his clients' case to the commission was one of the most powerful and eloquent condemnations of the system of landlordism, as applied to this new country, ever listened to. His denunciations of the evils incident to a system which drove the best young men away from their native land, to enrich and build up a foreign country, rang for years in the ears of the

people, whilst his beautiful pathetic description of the wrongs of the oppressed tenants and their families left his audience bathed in tears; even the severe dignity of the bench itself being insufficient to prevent the commissioners from throwing in their tribute to this burst of sympathy. In 1875, Mr. Thomson's services were again secured by the Province of Prince Edward Island, before the commission which sat under the now famous Compulsory Land Act of 1875. He again was pleading the cause of the unfortunate tenantry, but an ironical fate had now placed his rival of 1860 (Mr. Haliburton), on the bench before him as a judge. Mr. Thomson's earnest, logical and convincing speeches showed that time had neither weakened the force of his eloquence nor blunted the marvelous keenness of his intellect. The moral courage which he exhibited in resenting even the suspicion of an attempt on the part of the chairman of the commissioners to place his client at a disadvantage, the self-possession and dignity of his carriage, the merciless logic with which he presented all his facts, and the eloquence with which he clothed them, all united to proclaim him the mighty advocate. It was before the Halifax Fisheries Commission of 1877, however, that he gained the greatest triumph of professional life. Hitherto he had been matched against provincial lawyers only; now he was to be pitted against some of the most eminent jurists of the United States. The result more than justified the choice of the Government in selecting him. It is no disparagement to his colleagues to say that he stood at their head. The legal and constitutional questions discussed were most of them novel, and to the *nisi prius* lawyer almost unknown. But his master mind was equal to the occasion, and the mysteries of international law, when expounded by him, seemed as plain and simple as the rudiments of the best known science. His closing speech, which occupied four days, was a marvel of arrangement, tact, and eloquence. The speeches of the Americans, who preceded him, were spiced with sarcasms against Canada and her people. They evidently had reckoned without their host. The pride of one of Canada's most eloquent sons was touched, and his stinging retorts and biting sarcasms, in reply, effectually convinced our American consins that neither our "Fishermen's diet" nor our "cold forbidding shores" had thinned the blood of the race from which Canada's sons had sprung. Mr. Thomson's dexterity in the management and presentation of the immense mass of information and figures which he had before him was the subject of universal wonder and praise. The sophistry of his opponents melted away before his merciless logic, like the mists before the burning sun, while the power and eloquence of his closing words were alike worthy of the orator and the occasion. Canada's first diplomatic battle was fought and won. The vast wealth and importance of her fisheries were demonstrated before the world, and the ability of her sons to defend her rights by their brains was as signally indicated as it had been half a century earlier by their fathers in the prowess of their arms.

Mr. Thomson always put in an appearance at the Supreme Court of Canada, in Ottawa, and succeeded in having a large proportion of the adverse judgments from which he appealed reversed. At a meeting of the barristers held in Ottawa, for the purpose of forming a Dominion association, Mr. Thomson was called upon to preside, and he occupied the chair.

He was not, however, a public man in the ordinary sense of the term. He once or twice contested the city of St. John for a seat in the Legislature, but was unsuccessful. He was not the kind of man to win the popular vote, and he scorned the tricks and arts in which the mere politician delights, and by means of which he too often succeeds. He would not make a personal canvass. By many people he was looked upon as proud and reserved, but this was a very false estimate of his character. To those with whom he was intimate he was known to be the most genial and kind-hearted of men. A thoroughly educated man, he had improved his opportunities by extensive reading, and was preeminently all that is embraced in the phrase, a

man of culture. It was in his profession, however, that he made his mark and earned his laurels. For many years he stood, with scarcely a rival, at the head of the New Brunswick bar, and was generally regarded by the profession as one of the first lawyers in the Dominion.

In September, 1880, Mr. Thomson attended the Northumberland circuit, and he returned feeling rather ill. He went to Fredericton to attend the Michaelmas term of the supreme court, and there became worse. The city corporation were anxious to have him go to England to oppose an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada to the Judicial Committee of H. M.'s Privy Council, in the case against the foreign banks for taxes. Mr. Thomson appeared for the city at Ottawa, and therefore considered it his duty to go, if he could, but felt too ill. His physician, however, thought the rest and sea voyage might do him good, and on the 30th of October, 1880, he left St. John for the last time.

Mr. Straton, who had been a student in Mr. Thomson's office about four years, wrote to his brother, Dr. Straton, mayor of Wilton, England, that Mr. Thomson was sailing for England in poor health, and to see him and see that he wanted for nothing.

The following letter from Dr. Straton will show how he performed the trust, and gives all particulars of the sad death of this truly great man :—

WEST LODGE, WILTON,
SALISBURY, Nov. 23, 1880.

MY DEAR JAMES,—Knowing how beloved and respected Mr. Thomson was, not only in Saint John, but throughout the whole Dominion, I have thought it well to write you more fully than I have hitherto had time to do, and give you all the particulars of his illness, which ended so sadly, and with a loss so irreparable to his family and to his country.

When I had your first letter telling me he had left, as it did not contain any address, I wrote at once to the care of the shipping agents at Liverpool; and when your next one came giving me the names of the London solicitors, I wrote a second letter to their care. In both of these I begged him if he fell out of sorts after his voyage to come down and stay with us, that the rest and quiet of the country might restore him before his case came on. On Tuesday he reached London; and went to a hotel close to the railway station for the night; and on Wednesday he found, by the assistance of one of the solicitors, very comfortable apartments in Pall Mall. This gentleman called upon him in the evening on his way to the theatre, and thinking he looked ill, and knowing he was suffering from diarrhoea, brought back his cousin, a doctor, whom he met at the theatre, and got him to prescribe some astringent mixture for him. Next day, Thursday, 11th November, he wrote me the last letter he ever wrote. In it he says :—‘ I would have answered your two kind letters before had I been able. But I am very ill. It is with difficulty that I can now write. I had been seriously unwell before leaving New Brunswick for England, but hoped that the sea voyage would set me up a little. It did not do so. I am now worse than when I left, and I fear I shall never see my home again.’

‘ The case which I am to argue before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will probably be called on for hearing on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and I hope that by that time I may have gained sufficient strength to act; if not, I must apply for a postponement, and retain another Queen's counsel to act as leader in my stead. If, after the argument, I feel strong enough, I will accept with pleasure your kind invitation, and I will in that case send you a telegram; but unless I shall have mended in health very much, the chances are greatly against my reaching home again alive.’

I wrote, telling him I trusted things were not so hopeless as he imagined, and that I would come up by the earliest train next morning (Saturday), and, if possible, bring him back with me and nurse him up until his case came on.

I reached his lodgings at Pall Mall on Saturday a little before eleven, and was struck by his appearance. I asked him to allow me to examine him, and I found him, as far as I could form an opinion at one visit, suffering from typhoid fever, and in probably the third or fourth week of the fever. On questioning him, I learned that he had, while on circuit in the provinces in the month of September, drunk water from a tank which had been contaminated with sewage matter; that he had been attacked with diarrhoea afterwards; that he had had headache, sickness, shivering and pains in his limbs, about a week before starting, and that he had suffered from sickness and diarrhoea all the way across the Atlantic, with great prostration of strength, and pains in his bowels and back. With this history, and with a tongue, temperature, pulse and large spleen to confirm it, I gave him my opinion that he was suffering from typhoid fever, and that he must go to bed. I asked him to allow me to call in the aid of Sir William Jenner, Bart., who was probably the highest authority on typhoid fever in the world. To this he consented. Sir William Jenner said he had no doubt he was suffering from typhoid, and ordered him to bed. As my time was short, I then drove to the Middlesex Hospital, where I had an articulated pupil, Mr. Douty, in the last term of his medical curriculum. He had been a most distinguished student, and I had every confidence in him. He promised to secure the services of a day nurse and a night nurse from the institution for trained nurses, and also get Dr. William Cayley, the physician to the London Fever Hospital, to see Mr. Thomson regularly. He was put to bed and fed on strong beef-tea and milk, with an allowance of wine at frequent intervals. He liked to be read to, and Douty, and the nurse on duty, read aloud to him

by turns. He said it soothed him. I asked him if I might telegraph to Mrs. Thomson, but he said, considering her state of health, I was on no account to do so, but that I was to write fully to you and ask you to retain counsel in all his cases, and manage everything for the best, as if he were there. He spoke of you, I am happy to say, in terms that were a great comfort and satisfaction to me. During the night the sickness returned, but yielded to remedies. His night temperature showed a rise of three degrees, and towards the morning it became necessary to give him brandy, in small quantities, frequently, as his pulse became feeble and intermittent. His temperature fell again in the morning, and he seemed better and more cheerful; and he made Douty read to him for four hours in the afternoon, during which time he frequently slept, but awoke immediately the reading stopped. With the night came another sharp rise in the temperature, with great prostration towards the morning. He had then some quiet sleep. On Monday I again went up to London, and had a consultation with Dr. Cayley. He thought, with care and perfect rest, he might still pull through; the sickness seemed less urgent, and diarrhoea had abated; the symptom which gave us most alarm being the intermittent pulse and increasing feebleness of the first sound of the heart. I write thus fully because he may have medical friends in St. John to whom these particulars will be of interest, and to whom you may communicate them if you please. I asked him if I could do anything for him more, and he said I was not to telegraph, but to write to you. He told me he had given a bank draft that morning to the solicitor who had called, and I suggested that Douty should act as his purser and pay everything for him that was wanted, and keep an account, and he said the solicitor was to give Douty money as he required it. He told me he could not express his gratitude to Douty for his unremitting kindness to him by night and by day; he was the greatest possible comfort to him. The nurses, too, he told me, were most gentle and kind. As his bed-room was small, I had a small iron bedstead fitted up in the centre of his sitting-room, which he liked much better. I also wrote to the solicitors asking them to get a postponement of his case for a month, if possible. They applied for this, but only succeeded in getting one till December 1st.

On Tuesday, he was better in all particulars, his pulse fuller, less frequent and not intermittent, and he took nourishment well throughout the day.

On Wednesday, he was not quite so well; more prostrate, and pulse more intermittent, and, from symptoms which I cannot explain to you, it was clear to us that the ulceration of the bowel was very extensive. On Thursday the fever seemed completely gone, but the prostration was much greater, and on Thursday night became alarming. The nurse called Mr. Douty up in the night, and Dr. Cayley was also sent for. He was now taking brandy and beef tea every hour. At eight o'clock on Friday morning they telegraphed for me, and by the time I reached London, nearly a hundred miles off, collapse was setting in. He was quite conscious, but had no strength to speak to me much. I asked him if he would like to see a clergyman, and he said, 'Yes.' The Rev. G. W. R. Kent, of Christ Church, Albany street, for whom I had telegraphed in the morning, was in attendance, and administered the Holy Communion to him; the two nurses, Mr. Douty and myself communicating with him, and about five o'clock in the afternoon he passed to his rest.

My first impulse was to have his body sent out to New Brunswick; but as there is great difficulty in transmitting a body dying of fever, and as I had his own instructions to respect Mrs. Thomson's health, and on no account to telegraph, I thought I should act for the best by having his funeral in England. I had, however, a cast of his head taken, in case the citizens of St. John should wish to have a bust of one of their most eloquent and distinguished counsel to place in their town hall. His services in the fishery arbitration alone were worthy of some recognition, and that recognition, I doubt not, will be none the less prompt and hearty when it is remembered that he died far from home and in the cause of the corporation of St. John.

I do not know that in my practice I ever experienced anything so inexpressibly sad, or anything which depressed me more. I have, however, this consolation, that he wanted for nothing which the highest skill could suggest or which money could provide; and, beyond that, I have the comfort of believing that he died in that peace which passeth all understanding.

With our deepest sympathy for Mrs. Thomson,

I am, my dear James,

Your affectionate brother,

CHARLES R. STRATON.

The news of Mr. Thomson's sad death caused a profound sensation throughout the city.

It was announced at the meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 30th November, and the customary memorial action was taken by that body. The circuit court, Mr. Justice Westmore presiding, was adjourned out of respect to his memory, as was also the equity court, presided over by Mr. Justice Palmer. Meetings of the bar were held in Fredericton and St. John, at which resolutions of regret and condolence were passed, and for fifteen days the barristers wore crape on the arm as mourning for their leader. The St. John Law Society have since appointed a committee to take steps to have a bust of Mr. Thomson taken from the cast obtained by Dr. Straton, to be placed in their library.

Mr. Thomson, late in life, in February, 1876, was united in marriage to Catherine M., daughter of J. R. McDonell, Esq., C.E. Two children of the marriage, both sons, survived him, and a posthumous child, a daughter, was born of the marriage in February following his death. Mr. Thomson's family, it is gratifying to know, have been left in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Thomson's remains were afterwards exhumed and brought to this country, being met at Halifax by F. E. Barker, Esq., Q.C., one of Mr. Thomson's executors, and Mr. James Straton, whence they were conveyed to St. John, and there interred in the rural cemetery, the Rev. Canon De Veber officiating as clergyman, and the Hon. Chief-Justice Allen, the Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, the Hon. Judge Watters, C. W. Weldon, M.P., Henry Gilbert, Esq., and Thomas Gilbert, Esq., being pall-bearers.

Mr. S. R. Thomson was aged fifty-five years, and was survived by a brother, Dr. Robert C. Thomson, of St. Stephen, and a sister, Mrs. Carey, wife of Rev. Mr. Carey, Grand Manan.

BLAIR BOTSFORD,

DORCHESTER, N.B.

THE subject of this biographical notice is a son of the Hon. William Botsford, deceased, formerly judge of the superior court of New Brunswick.

Blair Botsford was born at Sackville, N. B., on the 5th of January, 1821; received an academic education at Gagetown; in his youth clerked a while for J. and H. Kinnear, merchants, St. John, and was subsequently a clerk in the custom house, same city. In 1845 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and continued in that line until 1849, when he was appointed sheriff of Westmoreland, his native county, and held that position until 1880, a period of thirty-years, making a prompt and efficient officer.

Mr. Botsford gave up the office of sheriff to accept that of warden of the Dorchester Penitentiary, which office he has held only one year. During that time he has performed wonders in leveling the new penitentiary grounds, fencing them in, putting up shops of various kinds, bringing in water, etc., etc. This work has been done almost entirely by the convicts, whose confidence and good will Mr. Botsford seems to secure in a marked degree. He disciplines largely by kindness, and has great success, being evidently the right man for his post. He is well known in his native province.

Mr. Botsford married in 1848, Miss Sarah Cogswell, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and they have seven children, two of them are sons and five daughters. Le Baron, the eldest son is a physician at Sackville; Fanny is the wife of J. H. Nickerson, of Moncton; Mary is the wife of David Dickson, of the same place; Elizabeth D. is the wife of Dr. Bliss, of Amherst, N. S., and the others are single.

ALFRED B. ATHERTON, M.D., L.R.C.P.S.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

ALFRED BENNISON ATHERTON, one of the leading surgeons in New Brunswick, was born in York county, in this province, on the 22nd of January, 1843, his father, John Atherton, being also born in the same county. His grandfather, Benjamin Atherton, came from New England to what is now New Brunswick, before the American revolution, and helped to take Fort Cumberland from the French, afterwards settling in Fredericton, when there

was only one other English family in the place. Benjamin Atherton was a cousin of Sir Charles Humphrey Atherton, many years a New Hampshire state senator; and the latter was the father of the Hon. Charles G. Atherton, who represented New Hampshire in the United States Senate during the administrations of Presidents Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler. John Atherton married Charlotte Perley Bonnisson, a native of New Brunswick, her family being originally from England.

Our subject was educated in arts at the university of New Brunswick (class 1862), and in medicine and surgery at Harvard university, Boston, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh; being an M.D. of the former, 1866, and L.R.C.P.S. of the latter, 1867. Prior to going to Scotland, Dr. Atherton spent the years 1865-66 as house surgeon of the Boston city hospital; and both there and in Edinburgh gave particular attention to the study of surgery; commencing practice at Fredericton in 1867.

Among the many difficult operations in surgery which Dr. Atherton has performed are two oesophagotomies; one in the case of a young child, the other a woman past seventy, both cases receiving notice in European as well as American medical journals. This operation has seldom, if ever, been performed in Canada. The doctor has performed two abdominal operations for the removal of internal strangulation of the bowels.

Dr. Atherton was vice-president of the Canada medical association for New Brunswick, one year; belongs to the medical council of New Brunswick, being the youngest member in that body; has been a member of the senate of the university of New Brunswick for twelve years, and was president of the alumni society of that institution for two years.

He has been a Free Mason since 1866, but has taken only three degrees, his professional studies and practice monopolizing most of his time.

Dr. Atherton married, May 20, 1868, Sarah, daughter of Robert Wiley, of Fredericton, and we believe they have no issue.

SAMUEL G. MORSE,

HOPEWELL CAPE, N.B.

SAMUEL GAY MORSE, clerk of the peace for the county of Albert, registrar of probates, etc., dates his birth at Fort Cumberland, N. B., on the 2nd of September, 1805. His father, Alpheus Morse, jr., and his grandfather, Alpheus Morse, sr., were natives of Cumberland county, N. S., and his great-grandfather, Joseph Morse, was known as "Commissary Morse." Samuel G. Morse is a nephew of James S. Morse, who died at Amherst, N. S., early in the year 1881, in his 98th year, being at the time of his death, the oldest barrister in the Maritime Provinces, or, probably, in the Dominion. Alpheus Morse, jr., married Ann A. Davis, and they lived and died at Oxford, Cumberland county, N. S.

Our subject was educated at the Amherst grammar school; served his time at the mercantile house of W. A. and S. Black, of Halifax; studied law at Dorchester, N. B., with Alexander and James Stewart; was admitted as an attorney in 1834, and as a barrister in 1837, and has been practising in Albert county parish ever since, first at Hopewell Hill, and for the last twenty years or more at Hopewell Cape, the county seat of Albert. He has a good reputation for honesty as a lawyer, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

Mr. Morse was appointed clerk of the peace in 1846, soon after Albert county was set off from Westmoreland, and still holds that office. He is also registrar of probates, clerk of Albert circuit court and clerk of the county court. The duties of these several offices he performs with promptness and accuracy, and is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the county, being faithful in the discharge of every obligation to the public. While at Hopewell Hill he was secretary of the local agricultural society.

About thirty years ago he was induced to run for the local assembly for the county of Albert, on the Independent ticket, and was defeated. We believe he had not taste enough for political excitement to make another attempt to get into a legislative body.

Mr. Morse is a master mason of Howard lodge, Albert county, and a member of the Church of England. While residing at Hopewell Hill he was church warden all the time. He bears an irreproachable character; is kindly-hearted and generous to the unfortunate, and a good neighbor.

Mr. Morse did not marry until 1864, his wife being Rachel Peck, daughter of Thomas Peck, of Hopewell. We believe they have no issue.

HON. JOHN BOYD,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

JOHN BOYD, a prominent St. John merchant, and one of the recently appointed senators for New Brunswick, is descended from a Covenanter family, which, because of their religious and political opinions, were driven out of Argyleshire, Scotland, at the time of the persecution (1685), in which the great Duke of Argyll was beheaded, and many of Scotland's noblest sons sealed their testimony with their blood. He was born at Magherafelt, county of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 28th of September, 1826. His parents were James Boyd, shopkeeper, and Margaret E. Lynn, the latter being descended from a Dutch family. His father died in 1831, leaving two sons, our subject, aged five years, and James Smyth, two years younger. With these two sons, the widowed mother started for America, intending to settle with relatives in New York city, but on reaching St. John, after a passage of eleven weeks, before the era of steam vessels, she concluded to remain here. The younger son went to Australia many years ago, and there died.

Mr. Boyd received a grammar school education at St. John; at eleven years of age went into the employment of Messrs. Holdsworth and Daniel, dry goods merchants, where he received a very thorough business education. Starting as cash boy, in a few years he became book-keeper and buyer in Europe, remaining with that highly respectable house, under all its various changes until the present time. In 1854, he became a partner of Mr. Daniel. The firm of Daniel and Boyd, as intimated in a sketch of the former, on preceding pages, is the leading house in extent of business and commercial standing in the Province of New Brunswick, and through their kindness and liberality, some of the leading firms in the city and province owe their present position and prosperity.

Mr. Boyd is a director of the St. John gas company, the Maritime Bank, and various benevolent societies, being, in fact, identified with almost every interest, material, charitable and educational, in the city of St. John.

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John B. Coe

Perhaps his best work has been done in connection with the public schools; he has been a member of the school board since the law came into force in 1871, and was appointed by the government chairman of the Board of School Trustees in 1874, and largely through his conciliatory and untiring efforts, the vexed school question that so long separated the Protestants and Catholics was amicably settled to the entire satisfaction of the government and of all classes of the people. This is also true of the province which soon followed the example of its chief city, St. John. Nor did the influence of this work end with New Brunswick. Prince Edward Island had long been troubled with this same perplexing question, and Hon. L. H. Davies, then attorney-general and premier of that province, hearing of its settlement and actual workings of the system here, came to St. John, interviewed the chairman of the school board, learned all the particulars of the settlement which he approved, and the result was a similar adjustment of the question in that province in like satisfactory manner. This is a good illustration of the value of common sense and Christian charity when applied to the distracting questions of faith and morals, which will ever be agitating humanity.

Mr. Boyd's appointment to the office of senator is dated on the 10th of February, 1880, but he did not take his seat until two months later; he did not aspire to the position which had been previously urged upon him. Since he took his seat in that body he has made two or three speeches of noteworthy merit. The one on the Pacific Railway bill delivered in February, 1881, is one of the best in favor of that bill, made by New Brunswick members of the Senate. It is not only logical, but is full of humor, and is decidedly entertaining reading, having well-spiced points from the "Biglow Papers" and other quarters.

When the bill for making it legal for a widower to marry a deceased wife's sister, was before the Senate, he made a very strong speech in support of the bill, which he said "had only the opposition of mere sentiment, and against which there had not been advanced one argument throughout the discussion, that could stand the test of human reason, or the light of holy scripture."

When the great fire of June 20, 1877, laid the larger part of St. John city in ashes, Senator Boyd was one of the foremost men here in stirring up the hearts of the citizens to take courage and rebuild. Soon after that awful calamity, a public meeting was held, and the local papers published an account of it and gave the substance of a speech made on that occasion by Senator Boyd. The speech is well worth reading, it being a grand rallying cry for the citizens to summon pluck and restore the city. Artemus Ward used to say, when an emergency arose, it is proper to rise up and punch the emergency's head, and that has been Mr. Boyd's course in all such, none more so, than in that greatest of all.

In a work published not long after the great fire, the following well-merited tribute is paid to Mr. Boyd, who lost in the great conflagration an elegant residence of brown-stone front, one of the best libraries in St. John, and a very valuable collection of works of art, statuary, paintings, engravings, &c., collected with his own hands in the Old World. Nothing being saved, as he knew nothing of the burning of his residence, being in another part of the city taking charge of his warehouse.

"Mr. Boyd presents one of those examples of sterling business integrity and social worth of which it is always pleasant and profitable to write. His influence in the Province of New Brunswick, and especially in the city of St. John, is hardly exceeded by that of any public official; and it has been obtained by steady and careful industry, combined with an eminent desire, everywhere apparent in his acts, to be useful to his neighbors and countrymen. He

has brilliant talents, which fit him for any position, and a happy genial manner in his intercourse with strangers, which secures them at once as life friends." He is an eloquent speaker, and from his public entertainments by readings and lectures, has raised large sums for literary and benevolent objects in the Dominion and elsewhere. He lost the manuscripts of over thirty lectures by the fire.

Senator Boyd, as we have already intimated, is a descendant of the Scotch-Irish presbyterians, a race, many of whose members have made an honorable impress on many lands; and he ardently cherishes the faith of his persecuted ancestors; he is a member of St. David's Presbyterian church, and nobody, we believe, who knows him, doubts either the sincerity of his belief or the purity of his life. He is a man of large sympathies, ever ready to help all worthy objects, believes, and he himself practises the belief, that every man should serve his country, his fellow and his God as he believes right, and he believes also that every man should be protected in the privilege of exercising these rights.

The wife of Senator Boyd was Miss Annie E. Jones, daughter of Cereno P. Jones, Esq., son of Judge Jones, one of the Loyalists and earliest settlers in Weymouth, N.S., their marriage occurring in 1852.

Mrs. Boyd is a great favorite of the happy circle in which she moves in St. John, and ever ready to help with heart and hand all who ask her aid, without reference to creed or party.

HON. BLISS BOTSFORD,

MONCTON, N.B.

BLISS BOTSFORD, judge of the county court of the counties of Albert, Westmoreland and Kent, is the seventh son of the late Hon. William Botsford, whose family history is given in the sketch of Senator A. E. Botsford, an elder brother of our subject, found on other pages of this work. The number of members of this family who have been speakers of different legislative bodies is also there mentioned, together with other facts, showing the prominence of the Botsfords in New Brunswick and Canadian history.

Our subject was born at Sackville, N.B., on the 26th of November, 1813; educated at King's college, Fredericton; studied law with the late William End, Esq., of Bathurst; was admitted as an attorney in 1836; called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1838; and followed his profession at Moncton, from 1836 to 1870. During those thirty-four years, he had an extensive civil practice, and a fair share of criminal, and gained well merited distinction at the bar of his native province. This is notably true in the celebrated Albertite suit, in which he was the defendant's attorney, and won the cause. While at the bar, his vigorous, earnest and persuasive style of delivery always made a favorable impression on a jury; and, like most of the members of that family, is of commanding presence, and possesses a fine personal appearance.

Judge Botsford sat for Westmoreland in the New Brunswick Assembly from 1851 to 1854, from 1857 to 1861, and from 1865 to October 24, 1870, when he went on the bench. As a judge he is very painstaking; carefully weighing in his mind any case presented for his consideration, and is logical and concise in his charges to a jury. He is not over-exacting in his requirements of younger members of the profession, always allowing them considerable latitude

and freedom; but when called upon to decide any point of a relevant or irrelevant character, he is generally prompt and firm in his decision.

Judge Botsford was appointed surveyor-general in 1865, and was a member of the executive council during the administration of Hon., now Sir, Albert Smith, and was speaker from 1867 until the general election in 1870; his politics being Conservative.

Judge Botsford married in 1842, at Moncton, Jane, daughter of John Chapman, from Cumberland, England, and they have buried one son, and have three daughters and one son living, all married. Sarah L., the eldest daughter, is the wife of William J. Croasdale, civil engineer, Moncton; Eliza is the wife of George C. Peters, son of Dr. George Peters, deceased, St. John; Robert L. is a physician and surgeon, Moncton; and Florence is the wife of Thomas Byers, Moncton.

JAMES McMILLAN,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

JAMES McMILLAN, senr., member of the firm of J. and A. McMillan, the most extensive printing and publishing house in New Brunswick, is of Scotch-Irish descent, on both sides of the family, and was born in the county of Antrim, north of Ireland, on the 24th of December, 1810. His parents were John and Jane (Futhey) McMillan, and his father was a bookseller in Belfast, until about 1818, when he emigrated with his family to this province, settled in St. John, and established in 1822, the house of which our subject is now the head. Mr. McMillan had no school privileges after he was eleven years old, at which age he entered a printing office, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and receiving the greater part of his education at "the ease." Having become a journeyman printer, Mr. McMillan went to New York; there worked a year and a-half, and then went on to Philadelphia, where he spent several years in the well-known stereotype foundry of Lawrence Johnson.

In 1831, we find Mr. McMillan in Cincinnati, Ohio, publishing a Presbyterian newspaper called *The Standard*. In 1832 he married Miss Rachel Grison Murray, sister of the wife of Mr. Johnson, before mentioned. In the latter part of 1833 the paper and plant were sold to the South Hanover (Indiana) college, an institution conducted on the manual labor plan, to which place he went, and conducted the paper for about 18 months.

In 1834 he removed to Madison, Indiana, where he purchased an existing book-store, and remained there for ten years; at the end of which time, his father being advanced in years, and his brother an invalid, he was induced, by the urgent request of his family, to return to St. John, and take charge of the business.

In 1855, he went to Philadelphia, bought out Abram Hart, of the old firm of Carey and Hart, booksellers and publishers, and under the firm name of Parry and McMillan, managed that house for five years; then returned to his old home and old position in the business at St. John, at the same time taking his only son and only child, John McMillan, into partnership. Two or three weeks afterwards his brother-in-law, Mr. Johnson, died, and as Mr. McMillan was made the chief executor of the deceased's large estate, he was obliged to go back to Philadelphia, and settle it, which took five years.

In 1860, Mr. McMillan once more returned to St. John, and again took his place at the head of the business, now in its 38th year. The other members of the firm are his son and

George W. Whitney, who attend to the general business, while our subject takes entire charge of the printing and publishing department.

The firm of J. and A. McMillan is engaged in book-selling, book-publishing, book-binding and printing, and, as before stated, is the leading house of the kind in the province, doing very large and remunerative business.

Mr. McMillan has lived a quiet and retired life, never having accepted a public office of any kind, yet his life has been a very useful one. He is connected with nearly every benevolent institution in the city of St. John; and his benefactions, though bestowed in an unobtrusive manner, are never stinted. His Christian connection is with St. David's Presbyterian church, and he has held different offices in different churches of that denomination. One or two neighbors state that he is "a man of an earnest Christian character; a strong advocate of temperance principles; one of the oldest and most active members of the St. John auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible society; vice-president of the Evangelical Alliance, and of the young men's Christian association; was a director at one period of the "home for the aged;" and is always ready and willing to promote every Christian work, and any movement for the benefit and improvement of the people."

HON. BENJAMIN BEVERIDGE, M.L.C.,

ANDOVER, N.B.

THE subject of this biographical sketch, long a prominent merchant and lumber manufacturer at Tobique and Andover, county of Victoria, N.B., and a member of the Legislature of New Brunswick since 1863, is a native of Kinrossshire, Scotland, his birth being dated June 10th, 1811; his father was William Beveridge, a farmer, belonging to a numerous family in that part of Scotland, and largely manufacturers; and his mother was Betty Blackwood, who was also Scotch.

Our subject had a common English education; early learned the mercantile trade, and followed it, together with the manufacture of lumber, until 1874, when he retired. Since 1840, he has resided at Andover, now the shire town of the county. His health is not very well. When in prime health, and for many years, he was one of the leading business men in Victoria county, identifying himself with various public movements, and showing a great deal of enterprise as well as public-spirit. He was a stockholder on the New Brunswick railway, and took a good deal of pleasure in encouraging such improvements tending to open the market for the products of the country. He has held the office of justice of the peace for many years, about the only local office he would accept.

Mr. Beveridge entered public life in 1863, when he was elected for Victoria, and sat in the Assembly until the 12th of January, 1869, when he was called to the Legislative Council; he was appointed a member of the Executive Council, in September, 1867, and president of the same in October, 1870, resigning both positions, on the retirement of the government, on the 21st of February, 1871. His politics are Liberal.

Mr. Beveridge is a Royal Arch Mason, but of late years has seldom attended the meetings of the order. In religious sentiments, he leans to the Presbyterians, but is not, we believe, a member of any church. As far as we can learn, he has lived an unblemished life.

Mr. Beveridge married, in 1834, Joanna Taylor, of Fredericton, and they have buried two children, and have six sons and one daughter living. William Blackwood is an M.P.P., sketched in the following pages, and is in partnership with his younger brother, Henry Douglas, in the mercantile and lumber trade; Thomas T. is a physician and surgeon, Andover; two, Benjamin and Charles, are in business in Appleton, Wis., where also the only daughter, Annie, the wife of Dr. Levings resides, and the youngest son, Edwin, is unsettled.

WILLIAM B. BEVERIDGE, M.P.P.,

ANDOVER, N.B.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD BEVERIDGE, son of the foregoing, and a member of the New Brunswick Assembly, was born in the parish of Perth, county of Victoria, on the 16th of December, 1835. He finished his education in the academic department of Mount Allison college, Sackville; learned the mercantile business in his father's store, and on the 1st of August, 1874, took his father's business off his hands, forming, at the same time, a partnership with his brother, Henry Douglas. They are extensive dealers in general merchandise and lumber, cutting the latter and sending it down the St. John river to the St. John market. They are thoroughgoing business men and well known all over this part of the province.

William B. Beveridge was postmaster at Andover for some years, and in 1874 transferred the office to his partner. William is a justice of the peace, and major in the reserve militia.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for Victoria county in the House of Commons in 1867; was first returned for his present seat in 1874, and was re-elected at the last general election in 1878, and hence has attended three sessions on his second term; he is a Liberal-Conservative, and from the start favored the free, non-sectarian school system.

Mr. Beveridge is a member of Benjamin Lodge of Free Masons—a lodge named for his father.

He was united in marriage, in November, 1862, with Miss Jane Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of William Stevens, of Woodstock, and they have three children living and have lost one son. The family worship in the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Beveridge is a member.

JOHN JAMES FRASER, Q.C.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

ONE of the oldest and most successful lawyers in Fredericton, is John J. Fraser, Esq., he was born in Nelson, county of Northumberland, N.B., on the 1st of August, 1829; his father, John Fraser, was a native of Inverness, Scotland; he came to this county in 1803, and settled in Halifax, N. S., where he stayed until 1812, when he moved to Miramichi, and did business as a lumber merchant and ship-builder on Bennbear's island; he was also a large exporter of salmon, a business which was very profitable at that time.

Young Fraser was educated at the Newcastle grammar school; began to study law in October, 1845, with the late Hon. John Ambrose Street, subsequently attorney-general of the Province of New Brunswick, and was admitted an attorney in 1850. Upon the appointment of Mr. Street as attorney-general, in January, 1851, he removed to Fredericton, and remained with him until 1854; he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1873. Mr. Fraser concerned himself but little with politics until 1860 when he was returned to the provincial parliament from York county, in conjunction with M^r. A. Allen, the present chief justice, Hatheway and Needham, as champions of the cause of anti-confederation. The House was dissolved in 1866 on the resignation of the Smith Government, and at the election consequent on the dissolution, Mr. Fraser again ran but was defeated. In June, 1871, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council and president of the executive council in the Hatheway-King Government; he held both these positions until the death of Mr. Hatheway which occurred in 1872, when he resigned; he was offered the post of provincial secretary in the Government of which Mr. King was leader, and accepted it; upon his acceptance he was again returned for the county of York, which county he continued to represent until May, 1878, when Mr. King retired from local politics. On his retirement, Mr. Fraser became attorney-general and leader of the government, which position he still holds.

He was married in September, 1867, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Cumming, Esq., a merchant of Fredericton, and had by her two children both of whom are dead. She died in March, 1871.

GEORGE S. GRIMMER, Q.C.,

ST. ANDREW'S, N.B.

GEORGE SKEFFINGTON GRIMMER, barrister and clerk of the peace, and of the circuit and county courts, and secretary of the county of Charlotte, dates his birth at St. Stephen, in that county, on the 11th of June, 1826. His father, John Grimmer, was born in the same place and was in early manhood a ship-builder and ship-owner, and later in life collector of customs at St. Stephen, where he still resides, being in his 93rd year. The family were originally from Germany, coming to this country from England. The mother of George was Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of James Maxwell, who was in the American colonies when the revolutionary war broke out, and before it closed shouldered the musket for the king.

Mr. Grimmer was partly educated in the public schools of St. Stephen parish, and Washington academy, State of Maine, finishing his literary studies under the private tuition of the Rev. Skeffington Thomson, a LL.D., of Trinity college, Dublin; commenced the study of law at St. Andrew, with the Hon. James W. Chandler; finished at Fredericton, with David Shanks Kerr, Q.C., was admitted to practise as an attorney in 1847; called to the bar in 1849; created a Queen's Counsel on the 2nd of April, 1873, and since 1847 has been in steady practice in the county of Charlotte, having an office at St. Stephen as well as at St. Andrew. He has always had a fair share of legal business; is well read in his profession, and has a highly creditable standing among the fraternity in this section of the province.

Mr. Grimmer was elected to the local legislature for Charlotte county in 1860, served three sessions, and then retired having never been before the public since that period. He was a

Liberal in those days, and is now a Liberal Conservative, following the lead of Sir S. L. Tilley, Finance Minister, and heartily endorsing the so-called "National Policy" of the Dominion government.

Mr. Grimmer was appointed clerk of the peace in 1864, clerk of the circuit court in 1873, clerk of the county court in 1867, and secretary of the county in 1877; and is true to every trust confided to him. He has been for several years a director of the St. Stephen bank, and is a stockholder in the St. Croix cotton mills at Milltown.

He is a vestryman of All Saints Episcopal church, St. Andrew's.

Mr. Grimmer married in 1851, Miss Mary Allan Hazen, of Woodstock, N. B., and they have buried three children, and have five, all sons, living. The eldest, John Davidson is a miller of St. Andrew's, George Durell is a merchant, in the same place; Ward Chipman Hazen is a lawyer at St. Stephen; Frank Howard is a graduate of the university of New Brunswick (class 1881), and George Kerr is a student in the local grammar school.

THEODORE H. RAND, M.A., D.C.L.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

THEODORE HARDING RAND, chief superintendent of education in the Province of New Brunswick, is a native of King's county, Nova Scotia, and was born at Canard, township of Cornwallis, on the 8th of February, 1835; his father, Thomas Woodworth Rand, being born at the same place. The family went to that province from Massachusetts, being adherents of the Crown; and we have heard it remarked that many of the Christian names of the Rands buried in the old grave yard at Charlestown, Mass., are the same as those of many of the Rands buried at Cornwallis, they being different branches of the same family. The farm at Canard, once tilled by Marchent Rand, grandfather of our subject, is still, we believe, in the hands of the family. Thomas W. Rand married Irene Barnaby. The members of the Rand family who settled in Massachusetts, went thither from Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng., where many people of that name are still found. The progenitor of the family in England was probably from Norway.

Mr. Rand was educated at Horton academy and Acadia college, Wolfville, and is an M.A. (1863), and D.C.L. (1874), of that university, the first instance, we believe, in which "Acadia" has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws. Dr. Rand graduated in 1860, and after teaching a few months in Horton academy, he was appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to the chair of English and Classics in the provincial normal school at Truro; and when the free school law of Nova Scotia went into operation in 1864, he was appointed superintendent of education, which position he held until 1870.

A writer in the *Canada School Journal* for January, 1878, thus speaks of Dr. Rand's work there:—

The government of the day selected Dr. Rand for provincial superintendent, and upon him accordingly devolved the grave responsibility of putting the new law into operation. The task was an onerous one, for, though the leaders of both political parties combined in maturing the Act, and though the educated sentiment of the country was mainly in its favor, yet there was a population to be dealt with which had known little or nothing of direct taxation, and which regarded it with dread and abhorrence. The multitude recoiled from the apparently heavy, inevitable, unprecedented burdens upon property. The Act in some particulars, proved clumsy and un-

workable, and there was, for some time, considerable apprehension that the agitation which had sprung up in favor of repeal, might prove successful. Happily Dr. Rand, by his indomitable energy and tact, by his tours through the country, his skilful management of the springs of influence, and his clear and forcible expositions before the government and the legislature, turned the agitation for repeal into an irresistible plea for recasting, amending and perfecting the law. The improved Act of 1863, carefully matured by Dr. Rand, is, in all its essential features, the school law of Nova Scotia to this hour. * * * A *Journal of Education* was established, and by means of it he was enabled to communicate with teachers and trustees regarding the law and its proper working and a uniform series of school books was introduced, vastly superior to any previously in use.

In 1870, Dr. Rand visited Great Britain and Ireland in order to inspect the schools of those countries, and on his return was appointed, in September, 1871, chief superintendent of education in New Brunswick, under the then new free school system. The labor of putting this second free school system in operation, devolved upon Dr. Rand, and he did his work to the satisfaction of all sensible parties, as he had done in Nova Scotia. Says the writer already quoted, in speaking of Dr. Rand:—

In his new sphere the experience in Nova Scotia was of great use to him. He well knew the arduous task that lay before him, and he addressed himself to the work with his accustomed energy and tenacity of purpose. He has done for education in New Brunswick, all, and more than all, that he did for education in Nova Scotia. He was in entire sympathy with the law and carried it out faithfully. * * * He now enjoys the remarkable distinction of having brought into operation, in two provinces, an enduring and efficient system of public education.

Dr. Rand is president of the educational institute of the province, and a member of the corporation and senate of the university of New Brunswick.

He married, in November, 1861, Emeline Augusta, daughter of David Eaton, of Canard, and they have no issue. The children of the whole province, however, are, in one sense, his, and certainly he has a fatherly interest in their welfare, moral as well mental, eternal as well as temporal. Dr. Rand is a Christian man, a deacon of the Baptist church, a generous supporter of benevolent and religious as well as literary institutions, and an ardent well-wisher alike of the young and the old. No truer man lives in the province.

AMOS H. CHANDLER, M.D.,

MONCTON, N.B.

AMOS HENRY CHANDLER, the subject of this sketch, is a son of the late Governor Chandler, of New Brunswick, and was born at Dorchester, in this province, on the 8th day of August, 1837. He received his early education at Mount Allison Wesleyan college, Sackville, N.B., and subsequently at the Fredericton grammar school, then under the direction of that able and successful teacher, George Roberts, LL.D. Before entering upon the study of medicine, however, he received a course of instruction in philosophy, under the tutelage of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey Pickard, at the Sackville institution, which latter may therefore be regarded as his *alma mater*. In 1857, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine: graduating with honors, at the university of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving, at the same time, especial commendation for his medical thesis on the subject of Insanity.

Before commencing the practice of his profession, in which he has been actively engaged the past twenty years, Dr. Chandler visited the old country, where he "walked the hospitals"

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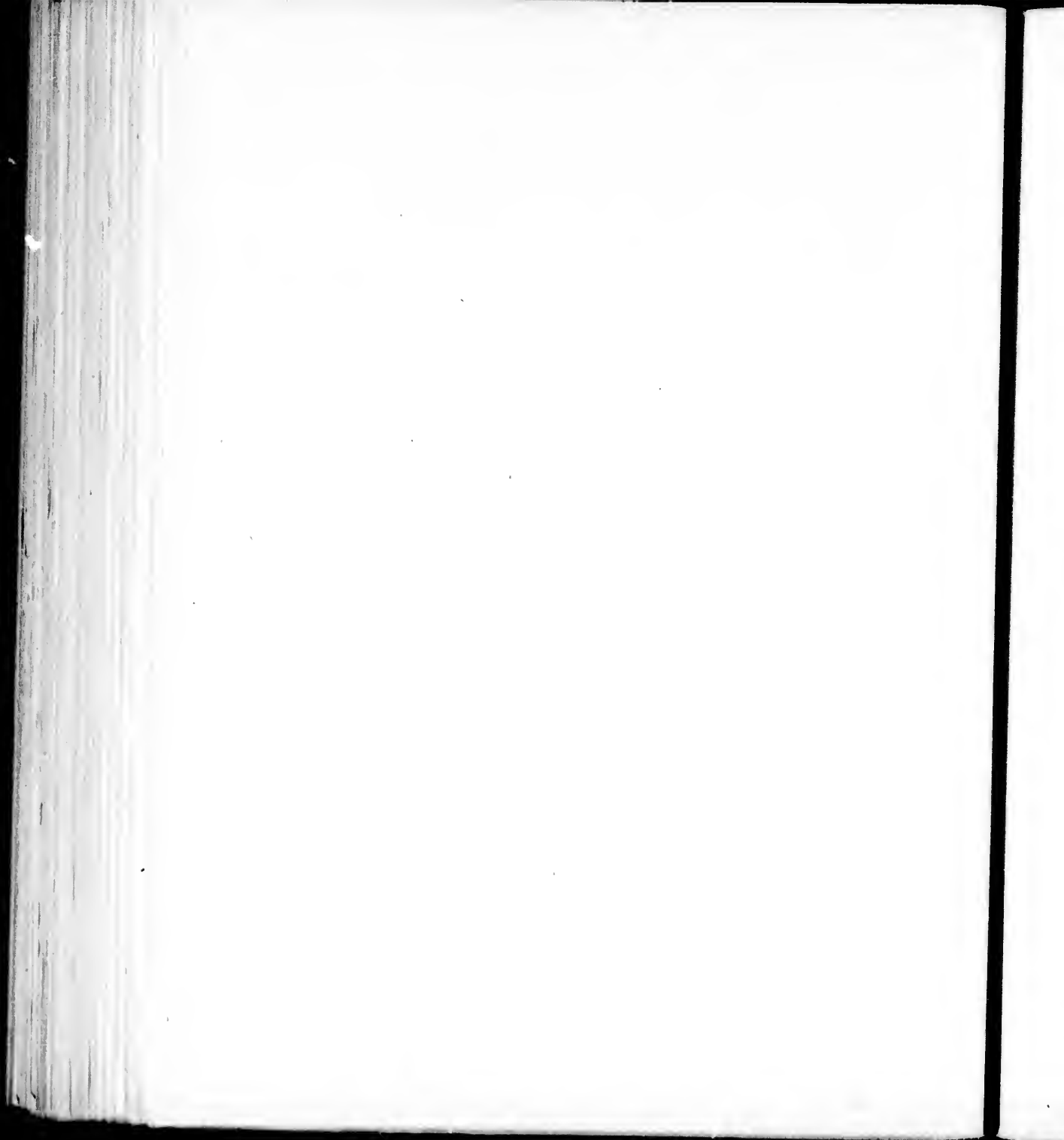
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A. M. Chandler



for three years in London, Paris and Dublin; and was for several months, in the English metropolis, a private pupil of Sir William Jenner, physician to Her Majesty the Queen.

On leaving England for his home in New Brunswick, he married, at St. Pancras church, London, Elspeth Russell, second daughter of James Kirk, formerly a wealthy merchant of St. John, New Brunswick.

Dr. Chandler has devoted his spare moments to the cultivation of literature, and has already acquired a promising reputation as a writer of poetry. He recently published, with a literary associate—the Rev. Charles Pelham Mulvany, of Toronto,—a volume of poems, entitled “Lyrics, Songs and Sonnets,” which has been favorably criticised by the Press throughout the Dominion. The Quebec *Chronicle* thus speaks of his poems:—

“We give a few specimens of Dr. Chandler’s style in sonnet writing and lyric verse, commencing with the sonnet on the death of his father, which exhibits mature thought and highly concentrated effort:—

Hark to the strains! the deep, slow strains, so grand
Yet solemn, of the “Dead March;” while the knell
From the Cathedral’s spire sounds farewell:
His name among the honored roll shall stand
Of Brunswick’s statesmen: down, beside the strand
She gently bears him, whom she loved so well;
Whose memory ever in that heart shall dwell,
That mourns now for him up and down the land.

Beneath her flag, where he lay, hushed in “state,”
Till midnight, hundreds on those features gaze,
Of one who, faithful, served his country dear:
While at his home sad friends and kinsmen wait,
Recounting his good deeds, in generous praise,
’Mid many untold—unrecorded here.

Here is one of the Doctor’s elegies,—a fair sample of his lyric style:—

Sad and low,
Sad and low,
Over the hills of snow,
Winds of the dying day moan from the sea;
Fast fall the shades of night,
While from the stars of light
Angels speed, guarding her, now, tenderly.

Softly tread,
Softly tread,
Baby is lying dead,
Fair, calm and pure, as a cherub asleep.
Neither the icy breath,
Nor the pale hand of death,
Blasts the flowers Angels watch over and keep.

Latest one
Latest one
Blossomed ’neath autumn sun,
White rose, and lily, in one essence blent;
Winds of the winter wild,
Chilling the darling child,
Only restored again what Heaven lent.

The “Songs of Immortality” abound in noble and lofty thoughts, expressed in harmonious numbers. One of them, “The Nativity,” is truly a sublime lyric, and has been copied into some of the religious papers and has been greatly admired. One writer has remarked of it,

that, without in any way copying the style or treatment of Milton's great poem on the same subject, it will not suffer in the comparison. It opens as follows :—

O'er the winter-wold
Clouds of gold
Clustered 'neath the shadows in the West :
Lo ! a lovely star
From afar
Lonely twinkled on the azure breast
Of evening, for the day had gone to rest.

Glorious as a sun,
One by one
Other orbs then glinted beams of light :
Sparkling as the stones
On the thrones
Of Angels, whose fair wings of snowy white
Clave the blue ether all that hallowed night.

We also copy two other verses from this beautiful poem, showing the graphic and spirited force of the author's verse :—

Tost in tempest-rack,
Frowning, black !—
A million shades then veiled the hallowed sight,
Covering land and sea,
Momently,—
Earth, Air, Sky thundered, flashing tongues of light ;
The Powers accurst meet, rush in wretched plight.

Lo ! descending, flee
Suddenly,
By Satan led, who as a bolt is hurl'd—
Thick as locust-flights—
Dannèd sprites !
Hell for an instant shadowed the fair World,
While all her Band were down to Tart'rus whirled !

The late Hon. Charles Wentworth Upham, of Salem, Mass., himself a polished writer and author of some prose works, thus wrote of Dr. Chandler's earlier poems :—"The diction is natural, easy, simple and pure ; the sentiments are beautiful, true to the best feelings of our nature, and morally and religiously most excellent ; the imagery is tasteful, and the descriptions of nature are graphic, while the general style of his measures is smooth, flowing, harmonious and original."

Dr. Chandler is preparing a new volume of poems for the press, which will probably appear early in 1882.

JAMES S. BEEK,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

JAMES SCOTT BEEK, auditor-general of the Province of New Brunswick, is a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, and dates his birth on the 1st of June, 1814. Both parents Joseph and Mary Beek, were born in the same county—his father in the city of Cork. The father emigrated to New Brunswick, in 1823, his wife being dead, and settled in Fredericton, where he held the office of registrar of deeds and wills at the time of his death. The subject of this notice had some mental drill in the public schools of Fredericton, but most of

his education was obtained by private study, he acting as his own tutor, both before and while serving as a merchant's clerk. Going into business for himself in Fredericton, he dealt in general merchandise for about twenty years, retiring in 1856.

For the last twenty-five years Mr. Beek has been constantly in one or more offices connected either with the municipality of the city of Fredericton, or the Province of New Brunswick. He was an alderman for ten or twelve years; mayor for three consecutive tenures, commencing in 1859: judge of the court of common pleas for several years; has been a justice of the peace for a long period; was legislative librarian from 1864 to 1867, and from the latter date has held his present provincial office. His annual report as auditor-general, makes a volume between 300 and 400 pages, and is prepared with a good deal of care. Whatever Mr. Beek does, he seems determined to do well—a very good rule for everybody to follow.

Mr. Beek is a Liberal Conservative in his political views, and in his younger years was an energetic worker for the interests of that party. He is a master mason; a member of the Church of England, and a delegate from the cathedral to the diocesan church society. He has long seen the evils of intemperance, and of late years has been very active in trying to suppress the use of intoxicating liquors, he being a prohibitionist out-and-out, and is president of the provincial lodge of the united temperance association of New Brunswick. He is a man of warm feelings, and a true friend to his brother man.

Mr. Beek has a third wife. The first was Miss Margaret Barker, of Manguerville; the second, Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrison, of St. John, and the third is Emma R., daughter of the Hon. John R. Fartelon, Fredericton. He has two children living by the first wife, and one daughter by the second, and has lost some children by both wives.

JOHN S. LEIGHTON, M.P.P.,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

JOHN STEWART LEIGHTON, member of the New Brunswick Assembly for the county of Carleton, born in Charlotte county, N. B., on the 8th of November, 1835; his father James Leighton, a farmer, lumberman, and merchant, was born in this province; his grandfather was from England. His mother was Ann Stewart, also a native of New Brunswick. Mr. Leighton was educated in a common country school, and has always been engaged in farming and lumbering, adding merchandise sixteen or seventeen years ago. He resided in the parish of Richmond, Carleton county, from 1864 to 1873, and while there served for four years as county councilor, and kept for some years the way post office at Richmond station, until the cars ceased to run there. He was also a school trustee.

In 1873 Mr. Leighton settled in Woodstock, having a store at Houlton, Maine, as well as at his home. He is a thorough-going business man, full of enterprise, an early riser, and no patron of idleness.

He was elected to the local parliament for Carleton in 1874, and re-elected in 1878, his politics being Liberal. He has favored, from the start, the non-sectarian school system; has had charge of several bills which became the laws of the province, and carried into parliamentary labors the same industry which he manifests in attending to his own private concerns.

Mr. Leighton is a blue lodge mason, an attendant of the Baptist church, and a man of solid character; he was married on the 17th of November, 1864, to Amanda M. Collins, of Charlotte county, and she died in August, 1875, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters, one son having preceded her to the spirit world. Mrs. Leighton was an active member of Woodstock society, an affectionate and kind wife and mother, and a woman of excellent character, being highly esteemed by her associates in the Baptist church, and by all who knew her most intimately.

ASAEL WELLS,

HARVEY, N.B.

ASAEL WELLS, high-sheriff of Albert county, N.B., is a native of the same county, dating his birth at Harvey, on the 22nd of July, 1834, his father being James E. Wells, in his day a sea captain, a merchant, and one of the leading men in that part of the country, his grandfather, Newton Wells, a native of Nova Scotia, and one of the pioneers in Albert county, N. B., was at one time a captain of militia and a prominent citizen of Harvey. The mother of Asael was Amanda C. Beekwith, whose father was among the early settlers at Cornwallis, N. S., and whose family is among the foremost in that place.

Our subject received a good English education at Harvey and St. John; taught school about six years in his native province, and subsequently traded at Harvey and on the Bay of Chaleurs. In 1869, on the death of his father, Mr. Wells returned to Harvey, took charge of the old homestead, and still has its oversight; he was appointed high-sheriff in May, 1879, and is a wide awake and efficient officer.

Mr. Wells was a member of the first board of municipal councillors, when the municipal Act came into force; has been a justice of the peace for the last ten or twelve years, and was one of the board of valuers in 1875; he is a deacon of the first Baptist church of Harvey, and a man of staunch moral character. Professor Wells, a highly popular educator, connected with the Canadian Baptist Institute at Woodstock, Ontario, is a brother of the sheriff.

In 1860 he married Rebecca Brewster, of Harvey, daughter of James Brewster, Esq., late judge of the inferior courts, custom-house officer, etc. They have buried two children, and have six living.

THOMAS W. DANIEL,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THOMAS WILDER DANIEL, one of the leading merchants and business men of New Brunswick, is a native of Bedfordshire, England, and dates his birth on the 26th of June, 1818. His father was Wilder Daniel who belonged to an old Bedfordshire family; and his mother was Maria H. Lancaster, of the County of Lancaster. He received a good business education; came out to St. John at the age of seventeen (1835), and was with his uncle, Thomas Daniel, for twelve years, succeeding him in business in 1847. Mr. Daniel was alone for a few years, and in 1854 took into partnership the Hon. John Boyd, whose sketch appears in another

page of this work. Their line of merchandise is dry goods, wholesale, formerly wholesale and retail, theirs being the leading house of the kind in New Brunswick. The firm of Daniel and Boyd is well known all over this province and in the adjoining provinces, and is a synonym for honesty, promptness and honorable dealing. It is safe to say that no mercantile house in the province stands fairer or firmer.

Mr. Daniel is president of the St. John Board of Trade; one of the governors of the Wiggins Male Orphan Institution, and of the Madras Board of education; president of the home for the aged; has been a director of the Bank of New Brunswick for the last twenty-four years, and justice of the peace for nearly as long a period.

Mr. Daniel is a member of St. John's church, parish of St. Marks, and has held the office of churchwarden for nearly a quarter of a century; is an active and efficient member of the Church of England Synod, and of the Diocesan Church Society, and vice-president of the New Brunswick branch of the British and Foreign Bible society, the St. John Young Men's Christian Association and the Evangelical Alliance.

His heart is in all enterprises and organizations calculated to further the interests of the cause of Christ or of humanity. He also seems to take much pleasure in trying to rebuild and build up the city of his adoption, so sadly stricken by fire in the summer of 1877. To this end he has stock in various native industries, and he and his partner are, and have long been, prominent, not to say foremost, in encouraging local manufactures and whatever would give labor to the people and keep the "bone and sinew" of the city, the county and the province at home.

JAMES R. RUEL,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

JAMES RHODES RUEL, collector of customs and registrar of shipping at the port of St. John, is a native of Herefordshire, England: his birth being dated on the 20th of October, 1820. His father, John Godfrey Ruel, was the descendant of an ancient and distinguished family in Augsburg, Saxony, a branch of which settled in England about 150 years ago. He was an officer in the Royal Marines, serving on H. M. S. *Thetis* and other vessels in various parts of the world with considerable distinction, and dying at his home in Portsmouth, England.

Mr. Ruel received his education at Monmouth, England, and in the St. John grammar school, coming to this province in 1833. He became connected with the corporation of the city of St. John in July, 1839, holding the offices of clerk, deputy common clerk and clerk of the peace, auditor, and chamberlain, until November, 1870, when he was appointed to his present offices, already mentioned. For a period of thirty-one years he served the city with the utmost faithfulness, attending to his duties with noteworthy punctuality and accuracy. The post of collector of customs and registrar of shipping, he has filled for eleven years, and here shows the same readiness and care in attending to his responsible labors. During fourteen of the years that Mr. Ruel was connected with the corporation of the city, he was also engaged in journalism; five years as sub-editor of the *Church Witness*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Church of England, and nine years as managing editor of the same paper. During the latter period, his combined labors were very great; but by being methodical and

carefully husbanding his time, he never failed to be prompt in his municipal obligations, or in the weekly issue of his journal. He is one of that class of men who prefer to drive, rather than be driven by their business. He conducted the *Witness* with a good deal of ability and discretion, making it a very useful denominational and family newspaper; and the committee having it in charge, and its friends generally, deeply regretted that he had to leave the editorial chair.

Mr. Ruel has held some offices in connection with the church, such as vestry clerk and warden of St. John's, from its organization; and has long taken a deep interest in benevolent as well as religious enterprises.

He has been twice married; the first time, in 1854, to Harriet Kinnear, daughter of John Kinnear, St. John, she dying in 1859; and the second time, in 1861, to Sophia M. Johnson, daughter of Hon. Hugh Johnson, long a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and at one time of the government. Mr. Ruel has five children living, by his second wife; and none by the first.

REV. THOMAS TODD,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

REV. THOMAS TODD, thirty-three years a preacher of the gospel in New Brunswick, was born in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 15th of November, 1824; his parents being Adam and Martha (Gill) Todd, who belonged to the yeomanry of that country. He received part of his education in Ireland, came to New Brunswick, in 1839, and finished his studies at Fredericton. His parents came to this province seven years later, and died in Queen's county. On his way out from the north of Ireland, just before reaching this part of the world, young Todd had a very narrow escape from death. Fifty miles east of Halifax, he was shipwrecked with many others, on an island of rock, and was for three days and three nights without food or drink, being finally rescued by a fishing vessel and taken to Halifax.

Our subject was converted at St. John, in 1842, being then eighteen years of age. He was reared a Presbyterian, but changed his views and became a Baptist; prepared himself for the ministry by private study; was ordained at Woodstock, in 1848, and here held his first pastorate, which continued for eleven years. He then served the denomination two years in agency work, extending over the whole province.

In 1861, Mr Todd settled as pastor of the Baptist church at Sackville, where he remained for twelve years, removing thence to Sussex. In 1874, he was taken from the pastorate to conduct the *Christian Visitor*. A year later he settled at Moncton, remaining there between four or five years, when he accepted a call to St. Stephen, his last charge. In May, 1881, he returned to Woodstock, where he is taking a respite from pastoral cares and responsibilities. Mr. Todd has been a hard worker, and few ministers are more deserving of a "vacation." During the thirty-three years that he has been in the ministry, he has baptized at least 1,250 persons, all on the profession of their faith in Christ; eight of whom are now Baptist ministers, and one is his son and only child living, Rev. Frederick Shaffner Todd, pastor at Upper Gagetown; has buried nearly 1,400 persons, and married about half as many couples. During all these years he has never been prevented from occupying the pulpit a single Sunday on account of ill-health. He has acted repeatedly as clerk and moderator of associations and other meet-

ings, and also as a school trustee in different places; was at one period a governor of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; and has been a very active Sunday school and temperance worker, having had bestowed upon him all the honors that temperance societies could confer, and having been a total abstainer from all intoxicants for nearly forty years.

Mr. Todd was united in marriage, on the 10th of November, 1849, with Maria Antoinette, second daughter of Col. C. Shaffner, of Annapolis county, N.S., and besides the son already mentioned, they have had two sons and a daughter, who all died young.

SAMUEL S. WILMOT.

SALISBURY, N.B.

SAMUEL STREET WILMOT, one of the oldest residents of Salisbury, and many years a government land surveyor, was born at Moncton, N. B., on the 10th of August, 1803. His father, Malcolm Wilmot, was an uncle of the two governors of New Brunswick of his name; and his grandfather was a Loyalist. His mother, Mary Bentley, a native of England, came to New Brunswick when nine years old.

Mr. Wilmot was educated in a country school; clerked for his father, who was a merchant, until 1826, having settled in Salisbury the year before, and has been a land surveyor and farmer for more than half a century. He still belongs to the land department, but rarely does anywork in that line, though quite smart for a man of his years.

Mr. Wilmot has been a justice of the peace since about 1847, and is a commissioner for taking affidavits and bail in the supreme court. His politics are Liberal, and in his younger years he took quite an active part during an active canvass, having considerable influence in the party. In religious belief he is a New Churchman, or Swedenborgian; and has always been a liberal man, helping other denominations to build churches, and contributing to any cause, which seemed to him beneficial to the community. He is a fourth degree mason.

Mr. Wilmot was joined in wedlock, in 1831, with Miss Lydia Beek, of Salisbury, and of thirteen children, the fruit of this union, only five are now living. Malcolm Bentley, the eldest son living is married and is a farmer in Salisbury; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Robert B. Taylor, of Havelock, King's Co., N. B., and Samuel S., Alice and Isabella, are at home.

Mr. Wilmot is an intelligent, cheery old gentleman, free and pleasant in conversation, cordial and companionable, and disposed to look upon "the bright side of things." It does one good to converse with such a man.

JAMES R. INCH, M.A., LL.D.,

SACKVILLE, N.B.

JAMES ROBERT INCH, principal of Mount Allison Wesleyan college, Sackville, is a son of Nathaniel and Ann (Armstrong) Inch, both natives of Fermanagh county, north of Ireland. He was born in Queen's county, N.B., on the 29th of April, 1835. His father came to this

province in 1822, and has been engaged in farming all his days, being still alive, and residing at Petersville, Queen's county. His wife died in 1879.

Our subject was educated at the Gagetown grammar school, and the Mount Allison Wesleyan college, receiving the degree of B.A. in 1864, that of M.A. in 1867, and the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He was principal of Mount Allison ladies' academy from 1864 to 1878; then occupied the chair of mental science and logic in the college, and took the president's chair in 1878.

Dr. Inch is known as a ripe and accurate scholar, a painstaking and thoroughly efficient teacher, and a man of sound judgment, fine executive talents, and superior methods, he being just the man to be at the head of a college. He has a good deal of magnetism and enthusiasm, and the happy faculty of infusing into the hearts of his students the noble elements of his own nature. His warm-heartedness and genial manners have secured for him a very wide circle of firm friends. He is a vigorous writer, and an able lecturer, often speaking in public, and always commanding the closest attention of his hearers.

President Inch was married in July, 1855, to Miss Mary Alice Dunn, adopted daughter of the Rev. George Stirling, Congregational minister, of York county, N.B., and they have one daughter.

He is a trustee of the college, over which he presides, one of the senators of the university of Halifax, and was a representative to the general conference of the Methodist church in Canada, held at Montreal in 1878. He is quite active in religious, as well as educational, work, and one of the most prominent laymen of his denomination in the Province of New Brunswick.

SIMEON JONES.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE present popular mayor of St. John, with whose name we head this sketch, was born at Prince William, county of York, N.B., on the 22nd of August, 1828; his father, Thomas Jones, was born at Weymouth, N.S., where his grandfather, Simeon Jones, a loyalist, for whom he was named, settled at the close of the war of the Revolution with the United States. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Caverhill, daughter of Dr. Caverhill, of Dumfries, Scotland. Mr. Jones was educated in his native parish and at Dumfries, N.B.; farmed two years with his father, and was then invited by Robert Keltie, brewer, St. John, to look after his business, remaining with him for eight years; he then bought out Mr. Keltie, and has continued the business ever since, and with marked success.

In 1874, in company with Messrs. Oliver T. Stone, Joseph R. Stone, Mr. Jones started a private banking-house, under the firm name of S. Jones and Co., and it is doing a satisfactory business. Indeed, everything to which our subject puts his hands and applies his energies, seems to prosper; and this is owing, no doubt, in a very large measure to his close attention to his business, and his shrewdness as a manager. These excellent qualities were noticed years ago by his fellow citizens, and he was urged to accept a seat in the city council, or allow himself to be placed at the head of the municipality; but he preferred to attend, for a few more years, exclusively to his own private concerns, until he could place himself in comparatively easy, not to say independent, circumstances. Finally, after much urging, in

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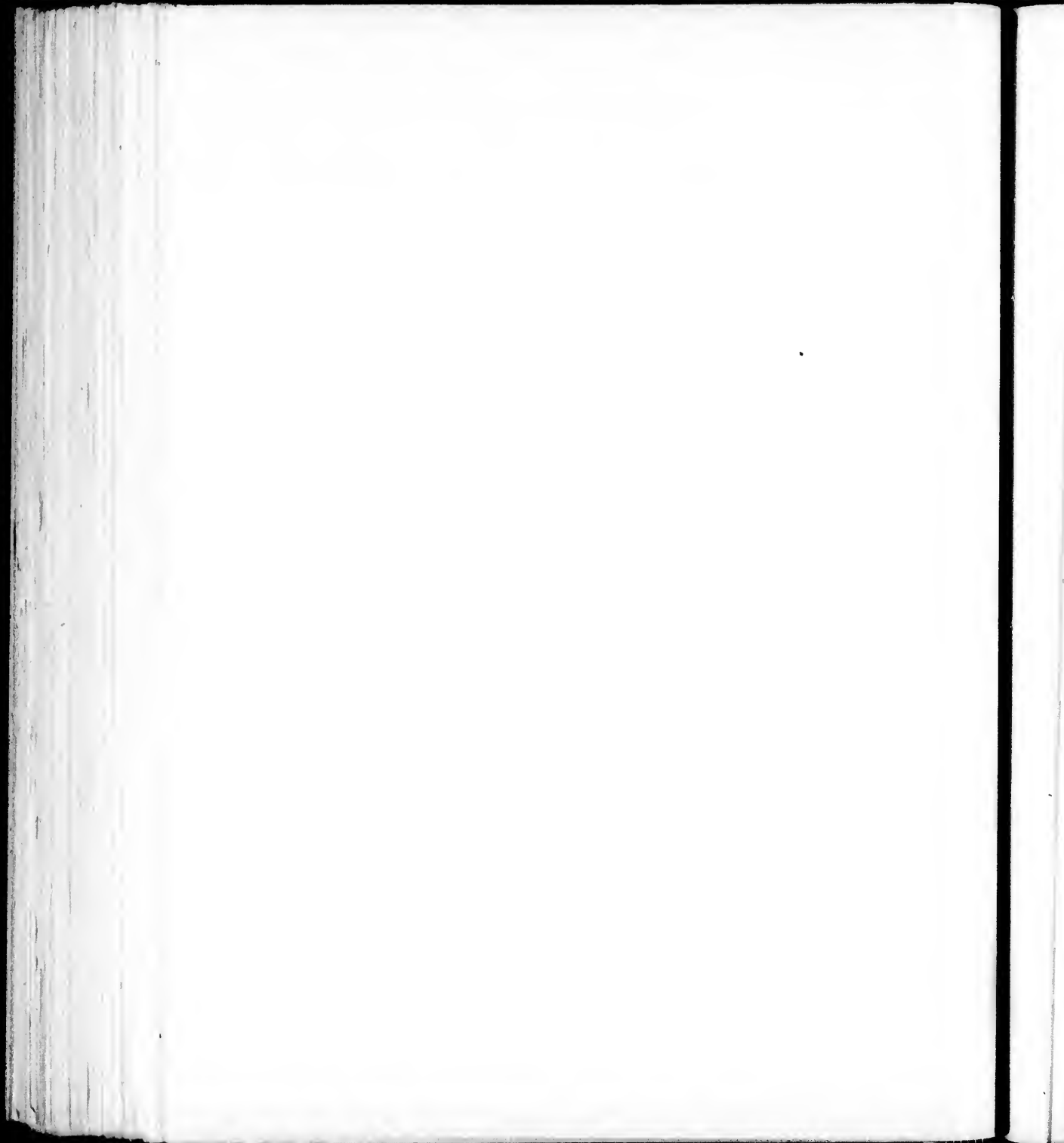
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S. B. Smith



1879, he consented to go into the city council, where he served for two years as chairman of the finance committee. So well did he fill that responsible post, and with so much satisfaction to the people, that at the end of his second year Mr. Jones, in April, 1881, was elected mayor without opposition, a mark of distinction never before witnessed in St. John. His excellent business capacities and fine executive talents, show themselves to good advantage in his present position, and he is one of the most popular chief magistrates that St. John has ever had.

Mayor Jones holds one or two other civil offices of minor consequence, hardly necessary to name; he has been for several years a vestryman of Trinity (Episcopal) church, and is a generous supporter of religious and benevolent societies of various names and worthy aims; he is never backward in contributing to any enterprise designed, in any way, to benefit the community.

The wife of Mayor Jones was Annie M. McLaughlin, daughter of Daniel J. McLaughlin, of St. John, their marriage being dated in January, 1861. They have five sons and two daughters.

MOST REV. JOHN MEDLEY, D.D.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

THE oldest bishop in British North America is the gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, the Metropolitan of Canada. His reputation extends over the whole Dominion, and his name is familiar to British ears. He was born in London, England, on the 19th of December, 1804; was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, and graduated with honors in 1826, and became a master of arts four years later. He was ordained deacon in 1828, priest in 1829, and was minister of St. John's chapel in Truro, Cornwall, from 1831 to 1838, having previously been a curate in the county of Devon. He was vicar of St. Thomas, Exeter, from 1838 to 1845, having previously been made prebendary of Exeter cathedral. His reputation as a preacher, and "wise master-builder," had now reached beyond the eastern continent, and when the diocese of Fredericton was formed in 1845, and a bishop was required, the most suitable person to occupy that See, according to the judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was the Rev. John Medley, who was consecrated at Lambeth palace, and was installed in the parish church, Fredericton, in June of that year.

Here Bishop Medley has labored diligently for thirty-six years, meeting St. Paul's idea of such a church officer, he being "vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach." Without striving to be eloquent, he is eminently instructive, his sermons being full of "strong meat." His published works, also, are of the same character. His last work on "The Book of Job," is critical. The bishop aims also at a more literal translation of the Hebrew. His life-aim seems to have been to teach the people the "better way," and to guide them into "the higher life;" nor has he labored in vain. He has lived to see wonderful progress in spiritual as well as material things, in New Brunswick, his See including the whole province.

At the meeting of the Provincial Synod in 1879, the bishops of Canada elected our subject as their Metropolitan, his claim to that position being that of seniority. In June, 1881, Bishop Kingdon, recently from the old country, and a learned and most worthy man, was appointed coadjutor of the Metropolitan—thus greatly relieving the latter, in his old age, of the weighty responsibilities resting upon him. Although seventy-seven years of age, he does not walk like

an old man, and there is no decrepitude in his thoughts. That he may have another decade of active service in the "vineyard" must be the prayer of every Christian who knows, or has heard of, Bishop Medley. The Rev. C. S. Medley, rector of Sussex, and elsewhere mentioned, is a son of this venerable man of God, by his first wife, Christiana Bacon, to whom he was married in 1827, and who died in 1842. He was married a second time in 1863, to Margaret Hudson.

EDWARD SIMPSON,

GAGETOWN, N. B.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the village of Gagetown (where he is now serving as postmaster), on the 13th of September, 1825. He belongs to a family somewhat noted for its longevity, his father, Jerard Simpson, dying at seventy-eight years of age, his grandfather at eighty-eight, and a great-uncle at past ninety. The last named ancestor was connected with the Bank of Plymouth, England, and attended regularly to his duties in connection with that institution till within two years of his demise. The mother of Edward Simpson was Mary McMullin, a native, like her husband, of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, and they came to this country before they were married. The son was educated at the Madras school, his range of studies embracing the common English only; he subsequently enlarged his stock of knowledge outside the school-room; learned the trade of a house-joiner, being apprenticed to Thomas M. Tilley, father of the present minister of finance; and followed that trade until 1865, in September of which year he was appointed to his present office of postmaster: he was holding the treasurership of Queen's county at that time; and since the Municipal Act has been in force he has held, in addition, the office of secretary of the county—the secretary-treasurership being one office; he also held commissions of captain and adjutant in the Queen's county militia for a number of years.

Mr. Simpson has never been backward in identifying himself with public interests; has done a good deal of gratuitous work as a trustee of the public schools, and he is now acting as secretary of that board. Probably no man in Gagetown takes a greater interest than Mr. Simpson in this his native village. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist church, a somewhat active temperance man, and a truly valuable member of society.

His wife was Elizabeth Ebbett, of the parish of Hampstead, Queen's county, N. B. They were joined in wedlock in 1853, and have had eleven children, only six of them now living.

GEORGE F. CAMPBELL,

ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.

THE oldest postmaster in the Dominion of Canada, and probably in North America, is George Frederick Campbell. In a copy of the "Tables of the postmasters in the United States," published in 1831, when Gen. Jackson was in the third year of his presidency, we notice a list of United States mail agents for British North America, and in that list the name

of Geo. F. Campbell. He had then been postmaster at St. Andrew's for two years. He is a hale old man, born at Penfield, in this (Charlotte) county, on the 1st of June, 1803, and is attending regularly and faithfully to the duties of his office. His father, James Campbell, a Breadalbane, from Scotland, was a Loyalist, and old enough to take part in the war of 1775-82, serving as lieutenant in the 54th foot, his commission bearing the signature of King George III. James Campbell married Amy Gardner, of Newport, R.I.; settled at Penfield, and had a family of twelve children, of whom George was the youngest. The father was killed by the falling of a scaffold a few months before George was born, and the widow shortly afterward moved into St. Andrew's, where she died in 1817, as we learn from the family Bible, printed in 1650.

Mr. Campbell was engaged in the mercantile trade in his younger years, and during that period of his life, visited British Guiana, and spent two years at Demerara and Essequibo. He had returned from South America, and was again selling goods in St. Andrew's, when, in 1829, he was appointed postmaster. The agency for the United States mail came two years later, the appointment being for the four maritime provinces.

Mr. Campbell was joined in wedlock with Miss Georgiana Rosa Forbes, of St. John, on the 31st of July, 1838, and has two sons living, and has buried two children. Charles is in the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, and Howard has command of the *Lake Nipigon*, Beaver line of steamers.

FRANCIS P. SHARP,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

FRANCIS PEABODY SHARP, a leading horticulturist in the Province of New Brunswick, and a striking sample of a self-educated man, is a native of this province, being born at Woodstock on the 3rd of September, 1826; his father, Adam Sharp, a farmer, lumberman and merchant, was also born at Woodstock. His mother was Maria Peabody. The family is English on both sides, descended from the well-known Peabody and Sharp families, being among the oldest in England. Mr. Sharp received a smattering of knowledge in the common schools of the day, and has been a student ever since he "graduated;" he was a salesman and book-keeper in his father's store until twenty years of age, and since that time has been engaged in raising fruit trees and growing fruit, commencing with an orchard of perhaps one acre, expanding his operations from time to time by increasing the size of his nurseries, and the number of his orchards. Before fairly commencing the rearing of fruit trees, he began the study of the nature and qualities of soil, and in a few years became master, so to speak, of the science of agricultural chemistry; he now has seven orchards, with 10,000 trees in all, and some of these orchards are eight or nine miles apart, and on different kinds of soil, scattering them in that manner in order to test the qualities of the land, and ascertain the exact effect of soil and exposure upon the growth of fruit. Some of his orchards of plum and apple are the finest and most productive, for their age, in the world, and he claims to be the first discoverer of the true circulation of the sap in plants, and methods therefrom devised for easily controlling the forces of the tree, and the promotion of fruit or wood-growth at pleasure.

Some idea of the extent of his nurseries may be inferred from the fact that he has 175,000 apple trees and 80,000 plum trees of a single variety; he has also some pear trees, an extensive lot of cherries, gooseberries, currants, etc.; his market extends over no inconsiderable part of

the Maritime Provinces, and into six of the Northern and Western States, he having agencies in American cities as far west as Chicago. Of grafted apple-trees alone he has sold more than half a million; he is known among fruit-growers of the Dominion and the United States, as a high authority on horticultural matters; he is conversant with the geology of New Brunswick, and is well read on a great variety of subjects—one of the best informed men, in fact, in the county of Carleton—his conversation is free, flowing and highly instructive. It will do anybody good to have a chat with this prince of Maritime fruit growers.

Mr. Sharp has cleared in all about 500 acres of forest land, and has, in past years, devoted a good deal of time to experimenting in agriculture, but at present fruit culture absorbs his whole attention; he has kept out of politics, and out of office, giving his time to the turning of the leaves of the "Book of Nature," like Henry D. Thoreau. But unlike the Concord hermit, the author of "Walden: or Life in the Woods," who never voted, never went to church, and never, if he could help it, paid a tax. Mr. Sharp is practical, making a good use of his knowledge, and filling his place as a society man and common-sense citizen; he has a wife, whose maiden name was Maria Shaw, of Wakefield parish, county of Carleton, married in 1853, and they have reared five children, and also buried three.

HON. BENJAMIN R. STEVENSON,

ST. ANDREW'S, N.B.

BENJAMIN ROBERT STEVENSON, barrister, and Speaker of the House of Assembly, N. B., was born at St. Andrew's on the 10th of April, 1835, his parents being Robert and Christiann (Milliken) Stevenson, the latter being from the State of Maine. His grandfather, Robert Stevenson, came to St. Andrew's, from Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1819.

Our subject was educated in the St. Andrew's grammar school, and the university of New Brunswick; being graduated B.A., in 1854; here he studied law with the Hon. James W. Chandler, Esq., afterward county court judge for Westmoreland, Kent and Albert counties; was admitted to practice in 1858; called to the bar in Trinity Term, 1859, and has been in practice at St. Andrew's since the former date, making a good success in his profession, and having a highly creditable standing at the Charlotte county bar. In law as well as in politics, he is one of the rising men of New Brunswick.

Mr. Stevenson was registrar of probates for Charlotte county from 1863 to 1867, when he resigned; has also served as a school trustee, and is major of militia, rising from the rank of ensign; he was in active service three months at the time of the Fenian raid of 1866.

He was first returned to parliament for his present seat, to represent Charlotte county in October, 1867, and was re-elected in 1870, 1874, and 1878. He was appointed a member of the executive council and surveyor-general on the 22nd of February, 1871, resigning the office of surveyor-general in July, 1878, but retaining his position in the executive council. He carried the Free Grants Act, while surveyor-general, in 1872, and also several acts in regard to the internal economy of the Crown Lands department; he also initiated the stampage system of collecting timber dues. He was elected Speaker on the 26th of February, 1879, and makes a prompt, courteous and efficient officer. Mr. Stevenson has been sent to Ottawa as a delegate,

on behalf of the local government on several occasions, and has the fullest confidence of the highest officials in the province, as well as of his constituents.

Mr. Stevenson is high up in Masonry, being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and has held the office of deputy grand master and senior grand warden; he is well known to the order throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Our subject was married August 1, 1866, to Kate Bolton, sister of John Bolton, deceased, who represented Charlotte in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1872; and they have two children, a daughter and son. The family are members of All Saints' church, of which Mr. Stevenson is a warden.

GEORGE EDWARD FENETY,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

GEORGE E. FENETY, Queen's Printer of the Province of New Brunswick, was born in Halifax, N.S., in the year 1812; he is the fourth son of William Fenety of Halifax, an architect and draughtsman, who for some years was engaged in the King's works; he died in 1826; his mother, Mary Hall, went to Nova Scotia in 1783 with her father, Richard Hall, a staunch Loyalist, one of the sturdy band who settled in Shelburne, a town which, at one time, contained a population of 12,000, chiefly made up of Loyalists from the States of Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

At the age of seventeen Fenety entered the office of the *Nova Scotian*, the champion paper of the Liberals, owned by the Hon. Joseph Howe; and during his connexion with that paper, which lasted for several years, he frequently travelled over the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, collecting accounts; he continued to enjoy the esteem and confidence of Mr. Howe until his death, which occurred during his administration as lieutenant-governor of his native province, in 1875.

In November, 1835, the year of the great cholera plague, Mr. Fenety went to New York, where he resided for twelve months. At the end of that time he was attached to the *Planter's Advocate*, as assistant editor, a periodical published at Donaldsville, a town situated about sixty-five miles above New Orleans, on the Mississippi; and in six months after became half proprietor. The climate, which annually fosters yellow fever, came nigh proving fatal to his northern constitution, too accustomed to frosts and snow, and compelled him, in 1839, to sell out, and once more turn his face homeward; he settled in St. John, full of enterprise, hope, industry, and a courage to face difficulties which no obstacle could daunt; he soon after started the first penny paper in the Maritime Provinces, called the *Morning News*. The idea of issuing a paper at so small a price was met at first with indifference, especially by the weekly journals, of which there were not less than five at that time; but, in spite of all the difficulties which met him on every side, his determination carried it through, and it was when he left it, the leading political daily of St. John, although its name has since been changed by the present proprietors to *Daily News*. It is now in its forty-second year, being the oldest paper in the province.

In 1856, Mr. Fenety was appointed a justice of the peace for the city and county of St. John, and in 1857, by the Government, a commissioner to investigate and report upon the management of the lunatic asylum, the provincial penitentiary, the marine hospital, and light

houses on the coast, all of which had been conducted at what was considered too great an expense. The commissioners consisted of the Hon. David Wark, James Macfarlane, G. E. Fenety, Henry Fisher, and Joel Reading. After a tedious and laborious investigation, which occupied several weeks, the commissioners made a report to the Government of such a practical nature that great good resulted from it. As a journalist, Mr. Fenety was credited with being instrumental in a large degree of having this investigation made.

In 1863, Mr. Fenety was appointed Queen's printer, that position having become vacant through the death of John Simpson, Esq., and he has continued to hold it since that time.

In 1867, Mr. Fenety published a volume of 500 pages, entitled "Political Notes and Observations," which furnishes a history of the legislative struggles in New Brunswick for the principles now recognised as "Responsible Government." His experience and knowledge of all the public men who performed active parts in the debates, covering a period of fifteen years, which the volume embraces, viz., from 1840 to 1855, and the materials which were exclusively at his command, enabled him to accomplish a work which has turned out to be of great importance. We understand it is his intention to publish the second volume, upon which he is now engaged.

Mr. Fenety was elected mayor of Fredericton in 1877, and, on his retirement, was presented by the citizens with a piece of plate (an epergne) valued at \$250, and an address signed by upwards of 300 persons. Mr. Fenety, besides spending largely of his money in beautifying the city, devoted his salary of \$200 a year, which he was entitled to as mayor, towards paying for the clock erected in the city hall tower.

Amongst the honorary positions which he has occupied might be mentioned that of president of the auxiliary Bible society; trustee of schools; director of Goggrins coal association, St. John; director of central fire insurance company; president of the gas company; chairman of Forest Hill cemetery company; chairman board of health; vice-president of Church of England temperance society; delegate from Christ's church cathedral to diocesan church society; delegate from cathedral to diocesan synod; director of Fredericton leather company.

He was married in New York, in Sept. 1847, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Robert Arthur by whom he had nine children, six of whom are still living.

DAVID MUNRO,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

ONE of the best known men in Carleton county, N. B., is David Munro, the registrar of deeds for Carleton county. He is a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, and was born in the town of Tain, on the 4th of May, 1814, his father being Donald Munro, jr., a stone mason, like Hugh Miller, the self-taught geologist of that neighborhood. Donald Munro, sr., the grandfather of David, lived near Fowls castle, the seat of the chief of the clan Munro. The mother of our subject was Helen Bain, also of Ross-shire. Both parents died in the old country.

Mr. Munro was educated at the Tain Royal academy; came out to New Brunswick in 1833; clerked three years in a store at Monquart, county of Carleton; then moved into Woodstock, and here held a similar position for two years. For ten years (1838 to 1848) he was engaged in farming in the parishes of Queensbury and Dumfries, York county, returning to Woodstock in 1849, after having seriously contemplated taking a trip to California. Here two

miles from the village, he was employed as a clerk and part of the time as agent of the charcoal iron works; besides being a lumber merchant, and was thus employed when, in 1861, he was elected to the local legislature for Carleton. After serving in that body for three terms he resigned to accept the office of registrar of deeds, made vacant by the death of George A. Bedell. That office, as already intimated, he still holds, and he is very punctual in discharging its duties. He takes pleasure in being prompt, and in obliging people, and is a popular county official. The lumber business which he commenced in 1858, he continued until 1876, and showed a great deal of enterprise in that line.

Mr. Munro has usually been independent in politics, with Liberal Conservative leanings; is a third-degree Mason, an elder of the kirk, and a man of good moral character.

He has been twice married; first in 1837 to Mrs. Sophia Cannon, of Fairfield, Maine, she dying in 1847; and the second time in 1854 to Miss Caroline Rose, a native of Kingsclear, York Co., N. B. He has a daughter Sophia, and two sons, George and William, living by the first wife, all married and living in Bangor, Maine, and five sons and four daughters by the present wife. Donald is deputy registrar in his father's office; David is in the Woodstock branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia; James and Charles are merchants' clerks in Woodstock; Mary is a teacher in the public schools of Woodstock, and most of the others are pursuing their studies.

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT T. BABBIT,

GAGETOWN, N.B.

ROBERT THORNE BABBIT, registrar of deeds for the county of Queen's, N.B., was born and has always lived in Gagetown, except nine years residence in Canning, Q.C., dating his birth on the 27th of September, 1831. His father, Elkanah Babbitt, was born in the same township. His paternal grandfather was a Loyalist. The mother of Robert was Dorothy Creighton, a native of New Brunswick. He lost his father when he was five years old, and went to live with a farmer with whom he remained for seven years, at the end of which time he became an apprentice to the harness-maker's trade, which he followed in all about a dozen years. He then commenced merchandizing at Upper Gagetown, and was also engaged for a period of three years in the construction of the European and North American railway from St. John westward, being then in the employ of E. R. Burpee, Esq.

In 1866 Mr. Babbitt was elected to the House of Assembly for the county of Queen's, and after the first year took a bold stand in opposition to the government, and was quite prominent on that side of the House, he being a decided Liberal. He was re-elected in 1870 and resigned in March, 1871, to accept the office of registrar of deeds, which, as already intimated, he still holds, and the duties of which he is performing with promptness and care.

Mr. Babbitt has been connected with the militia of the province for a long time, going in as a private and being promoted through every grade to Lieut.-Colonel, which rank he now holds in the Queen's county militia.

Col. Babbitt takes a good deal of interest in educational matters, and has served as a school trustee at different times—never, in fact, we believe, declining any office where he could be of use to society. He may be called a thorough-going, public-spirited citizen, and happy the com-

munity well-represented by such a class. He is a county coroner, and a commissioner for taking special bail in the supreme court of New Brunswick.

Col. Babbit is a member of the Canning Baptist church, and quite active in religious and reformatory work, being secretary of the united temperance association of New Brunswick, and one of the foremost men, as a private worker, in that noble enterprise.

He married, on July 6th, 1854, Ella L. Currey, daughter of deacon John Currey, in his day one of the pillars of the Canning Baptist church, and they have had five children, all yet living but one daughter.

Col. Babbit is living a somewhat quiet life, attending faithfully to his official duties, but his influence in the social circle is strong, and wholly on the side of order, sobriety, and whatever tends to the welfare of the community.

HON. WILLIAM TODD,

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

WILLIAM TODD, whose long and active participation in the commercial, moral, and educational movements of his adopted country, entitles him to a prominent place in any record of the public men of New Brunswick, was born on the 10th day of July, 1803, in North Yarmouth, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Maine. His father, William Todd, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Worthley, was of English descent, and a native of North Yarmouth.

In the early years of the century, William Todd, sen., was engaged in ship-building at North Yarmouth, his operations being, for those times, on quite an extensive scale. Meeting with heavy losses, he retired from business, and, removing to New Brunswick, settled at St. Stephen, in the valley of the St. Croix river, in the year 1811. His family consisted of five sons, and five daughters, of whom seven came with their parents from the State of Maine, and three were born in St. Stephen. They all settled on the St. Croix. Some of them became prominent by their business enterprise and success, and were among the most active promoters of every movement that sought to develop the resources of the valley, and its neighboring country.

The subject of this sketch had only a common school education, but his thoughtful and inquiring mind created opportunities of personal culture, while the exigencies of the time, and the responsibilities that early came upon him, called out all his faculties, and developed a man of sterling character, and large resource. In early manhood, he entered upon a business life in Milltown, which he followed with activity until about fifty years of age, being chiefly engaged during that period in the manufacture and exportation of lumber. In this pursuit he achieved a satisfactory success. As a business man, he maintained a character of high integrity, his dealings being uniformly governed by a strict regard to the principles of justice and honor. While yet in the prime of life, he passed over this manufacturing business to a son, and thenceforth largely employed his attention and capital in enterprises connected with public interests. The reputation already acquired for sagacity and integrity, not less than the resources at his command, caused his aid to be sought for in any work pertaining to the growth and welfare of the neighborhood, or of the country at large.

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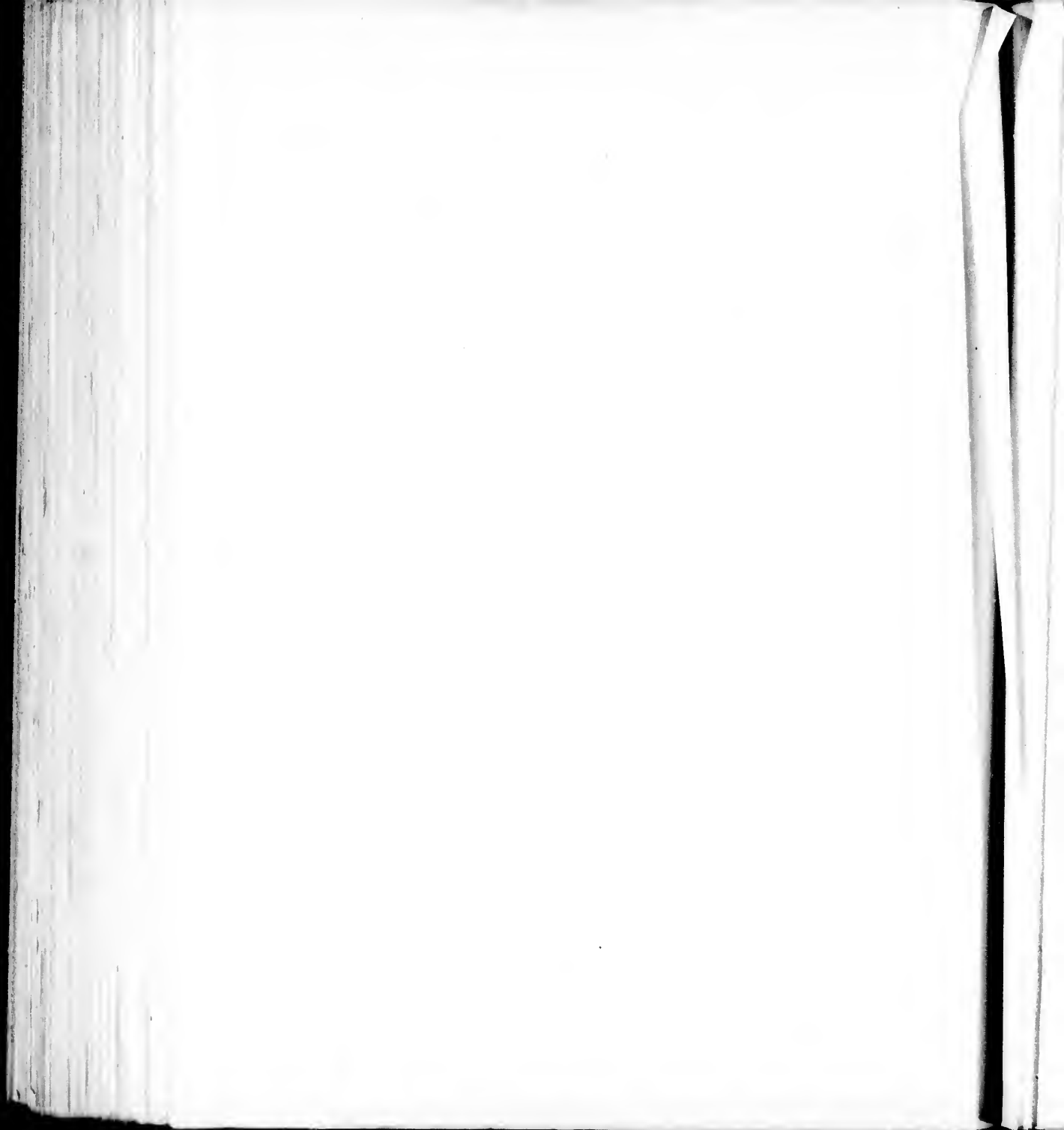
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Wm Todd



Taking a keen interest in everything that could promote the growth of the province, he very early felt the need of railroads, to open up the country, and develop its resources. He was one of the first promoters of these enterprises in the valley of the St. Croix, and, especially after his retirement from business, devoted much energy and public spirit to the prosecution of these and other works of general utility, so that when they came to take definite form in the hands of corporations, which he had been largely instrumental in forming, he was looked to as their natural head. For many years he was president of the Princeton railroad, running from Calais to Princeton, in the State of Maine, and now a part of the St. Croix and Penobscot railroad. He was the first president of the St. Stephen branch railway, and held that office until the consolidation of the St. Stephen, Woodstock, and Houlton branches with the New Brunswick and Canada railroad, when he was chosen president of the larger corporation. In 1844, he was elected a director of the St. Stephen's bank, and in 1849 was made president. He held this office in the two last named corporations until his death.

His public spirit, and his prominence in his own county, secured for him a seat in the Legislative Council of the province, to which he was appointed in 1854, and in the business of which he always took an active and influential part. Two classes of measures especially engaged his interest and support: one, those relating to the development of the material resources of the country by means of railroads, which, as he had liberally promoted by personal action, he also supported in his place as a legislator. Movements looking to the advancement of general education also found in Mr. Todd a sagacious and zealous supporter. He had already evinced his interest in the supply of the best educational facilities, by becoming one of the founders and managers of the Milltown academy, an institution which was maintained upon a high standing during a long term of years, until the special need of it was superseded. He had ever been friendly to a system of education which should be open freely to all classes of the people, while it aimed at the highest results. When, therefore, the question of giving a free education to all the children of the province came before the Legislative Council, he gave to the measures proposed his hearty support. The measures were adopted, and when they came to be put into practical effect, Mr. Todd, as a private citizen, cordially contributed a liberal part in rendering the law efficient. Mr. Todd also took a prominent part in the legislature as an advocate of reform in the management of the public lands. He was convinced that the resources of the country in this direction were undergoing a rapid waste, the effects of which would be disastrously felt. Accordingly he sought to secure a change of policy, with a view to making this form of public property bring in an increased and more permanent revenue. Although he then stood in advance of the general sentiment upon this matter, time has vindicated the wisdom of his view, the enhanced income derived in later years from the crown lands having been secured in compliance with the principles of management which he desired to see adopted. He was warmly interested in the Confederation of the provinces, and in 1867 his name appeared in the Queen's proclamation, constituting the union, as a Senator of the Dominion of Canada. The condition of his health compelled him to decline this honor, and he retained his seat in the Legislative Council to the end of his life.

A free trader on principle, and believing that the prosperity of his own province in particular demanded the freest commercial intercourse with its neighbors, and with the world, he, on this ground chiefly, gave his support to the Liberal party. But he was not a partisan. If any measure commended itself to his judgment, its origin did not hinder his hearty support.

Mr. Todd always took an eager interest in religious matters. He was a member of the Congregational church in Milltown from its organization; was for many years an office-bearer,

and always an active worker in the church. For nearly forty years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and found a sincere and hearty delight in its work. The interest which he felt in the young, and the tender regard which he always showed toward them, won their hearts; and the reverential respect with which they treated him, as they grew up, testified to the impression which his character and teaching had made upon them.

He was president of the St. Stephen Auxiliary Bible Society from 1856 until his death. He took an early and decided stand on the subject of temperance, and always remained a consistent advocate of its principles.

On the 12th of February, 1826, Mr. Todd married Charissa, daughter of Abner Hill, one of the early settlers of Milltown, a man of high character, and of extensive business. Mrs. Todd died February 27th, 1861. Twelve children were born to them, of whom five died in infancy, and seven are still living. Of their three sons, the eldest, George F., is a gentleman farmer at Milltown; William H., a physician and surgeon of extensive and lucrative practice in St. Stephen; and Charles F., living at the homestead in Milltown, a merchant, lumber manufacturer, and farmer, in each of which branches his operations are on a very large scale. The four surviving daughters are all married. Mary H., the eldest, is wife of Leonard Peabody, woollen manufacturer, residing in Princeton, Maine; Louise T., wife of Rev. John A. Ross, now in Belfast, Maine; Marcia B., wife of George A. Cobban, merchant in Marion, Iowa, and Elia A., wife of William A. Murehie, lumber manufacturer and merchant, in Calais, Maine.

On the 9th of July, 1862, Mr. Todd married Mary Jane, widow of Capt. Hancy, of Indian Island, in the county of Charlotte, who survives him. He died after a very brief illness on the 5th of August, 1873, aged 70 years.

Mr. Todd possessed a fine physical presence, being tall and commanding in person, while his bearing combined dignity with attractive courtesy. His countenance, especially in later life, presented an aspect of peculiar benevolence, a true index of the gracious character of the man.

In every relation of life, he was a faithful and exemplary man. He was always tender and kind in his family and among his friends; was generous in his contributions toward the work of the church, and for the relief of the poor, and was ever ready to aid any institution or enterprise that would promote the interests of his country, or the good of his fellow men. His name is held in honor by all who knew him, and the example of his Christian character and successful life is prized by his descendants as the noblest part of their heritage.

HON. PIERRE A. LANDRY, M.P.P.,

DORCHESTER, N.B.

PIERRE A. LANDRY, who represents Westmoreland county in the New Brunswick House of Assembly, is of Acadian descent and was born at *Dorchester, N.B.*, on the 1st of May, 1846; his father, Amand Landry, was a member of the same legislative body from the year 1846, the year our subject was born, almost uninterruptedly to 1870, when he retired from public life, dying in 1876. The mother of Pierre was Miss Pélagie Casey, a native of the parish of *Dorchester*; she died in 1871.

Mr. Landry, was educated at St. Joseph's college, Memramcook, near Dorchester; studied law with Sir Albert J. Smith; was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1870, and is diligently engaged in the practice of his profession, which extends into the several courts of the province; he does a good deal of counsel business in preparing causes for the court, and has also considerable criminal practice. Mr. Landry was junior counsel with the late Samuel R. Thomson in the celebrated Caraquet riot and murder cases, they being counsel for the defendants, and cleared them; his reputation as a lawyer, both as to attainments and talents is highly creditable, and being studious and ambitious, he is a growing man.

Mr. Landry was first elected to the local parliament at the general election in 1870, at which date his father retired; was defeated in 1874, on the separate school question; was once more successful in 1878, and is now serving his second term in a legislative body; he was appointed a member of the executive council and chief commissioner of public works, July 13, 1878, being then returned by acclamation and still holds that position; his politics are Liberal-Conservative: Mr. Landry served two years in the county council, and one of them as warden.

Mr. Landry is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is safe to say that nobody who knows him, doubts the sincerity of his belief, the fervor of his faith, or the purity of his life.

He married in September, 1872, Miss B. A. McCarthy, daughter of Timothy McCarthy, of Fredericton, and they have buried three children, and have two sons living.

Mr. Landry was a delegate, in June, 1874, to the French re-union, held at Montreal, and again at Quebec in 1880—it being a meeting of all the French elements in the Dominion. He was president of the French-Canadian convention held in July, 1881, at Memramcook.

GEORGE CALHOUN,

HOPEWELL CAPE, N.B.

GEORGE CALHOUN, registrar of deeds for the county of Albert, and a native of the same county, was born at Hopewell, on the 28th of January, 1814. His father, John Calhoun, was born in the same parish; the Calhoun family in this province being originally from Baltimore, Maryland, leaving there when that country was under the British flag. Thomas Calhoun, grandfather of George, was the first and, as long as he lived, the only magistrate in what is now the county of Albert, which was formerly a part of Westmoreland. John Calhoun married Rebecca Rand, a native of Nova Scotia, and she was the mother of twelve children, of whom George is the tenth child, and sixth son. He had only an ordinary common school drill, and is largely self-educated; farmed with his father at Hopewell Cape until he had reached his majority, and was subsequently a merchant and post-master, never, however, completely abandoning agriculture, his farm consisting of 150 acres. He is in very comfortable circumstances.

When Albert county was set off from Westmoreland, and the county officers were appointed (1846), the post of registrar of deeds was assigned to him, and he has held it ever since—a period of thirty-five years. He is also a justice of the peace, official assignee, commissioner for taking affidavits and bail in the supreme court, and has held other local offices. There is no more faithful official in Albert county.

Mr. Calhoun is a member of the Baptist church, and his neighbors, who best know him, give him credit for having lived a consistent and exemplary life.

He married, in 1838, Miss Lavinia Peck, daughter of Reuben Peck, of Hopewell, and she has had five children, burying two of them. John R., the eldest son living, is a lumber and woolen manufacturer, at Summerside, P.E.I., and was lately a member of the local Legislature; Nathaniel C. is a hotel-keeper at Amherst, N.S., and Amelia Jane is married to Dr. Bradley, a dentist at Moncton, N.B.

Mr. Calhoun has some very interesting legal and other papers, issued in the days of his grandfather, Thomas Calhoun, and his great-grandfather, John Calhoun, during the reign of George III.; a needle-wrought pocket-book, brought to this province by his grandfather; a letter from Hon. John C. Calhoun (1828), then vice-president of the United States, etc., etc.

RT. REV. JAMES ROGERS, D.D.,

CHATHAM, N.B.

HIS LORDSHIP, whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, is a native of the county of Donegal, Ireland, dating his birth at Mount Charles, on the 11th of July, 1826, he being the eldest child and only son of John Rogers and Mary Britton. Both parents were born in that part of Ireland. The family emigrated to Halifax, N. S., in 1831, our subject being in his fifth year. There he grew to manhood, and received his general and classical education in St. Mary's college, completing his theological studies at the Sulpician seminary, Montreal. His promotions in orders were as follows:—(1) To tonsures and minor orders at the cathedral, Halifax, on the 25th of August, 1850; (2) to sub-deacon on the day following; (3) deacon at the grand seminary, Montreal, on the 14th of June, 1851, by Bishop Bourget, and (4) priest, at Halifax, on the 2nd of July, same year, by Archbishop Walsh.

He was engaged as priest in the archdiocese of Halifax in various missions in the counties of Digby, Annapolis, Cumberland, etc., in Nova Scotia, and for two years (1857-1858) in the islands of Bermudas, where he commenced the erection of the first Catholic church ever built in those islands. In 1859, he was appointed secretary to Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, and at the same time to a professorship in the St. Mary's college, in which institution he had held a similar position prior to his ordination.

On the 8th of May, 1860, he was appointed to the newly-erected diocese of Chatham, which comprises the northern half of New Brunswick, and received episcopal consecration at Charlottetown, P. E. I., in company with Bishop McIntyre of that See, at the hands of Archbishop Connolly, on the 15th of August following, Bishops McKinnon of Arichat, Sweeney, of St. John, N. B., Mullock, of St. Johns, N.F., and Dalton, of Harbor Grace, N.F., being also present. From that date he has continued to perform with great assiduity, zeal and faithfulness, the various duties of his office as bishop. During this period several religious institutions of education have been established, churches built, the number of clergy increased, and the work generally has greatly prospered in his hands. He is a man of great industry, wholly devoted to the duties of his sacred calling, and a good organizer of clerical forces for spiritual work.

The pastoral letters of his lordship, the bishop, are numerous, and they breathe an excellent spirit. Three or four of them the writer happens to have in his possession, and will take the

liberty of making here and there, an extract, showing the spirit of the man, his tender regard for his flock, etc. In the summer of 1867, he attended the eighteenth centenary celebration of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul, and the canonization of saints, held in the Vatican Basilica of St. Peter's, at Rome, and addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, opening in the following manner:

The obligations of the pastoral charge in a new country where our co-laborers of the clergy, though devoted and faithful, were too few in number, making it necessary for us to strive to supply temporarily this numerical deficiency by our own labor in various parts of our diocese, gave us occasion during the past years of our episcopate frequently to visit and address in person all the scattered members of our devoted flock. But now absent for the first time, on that visit of filial respect and affection which it is the duty of a bishop to pay to the successor of St. Peter, the viceregent of Christ on earth and visible head of His church; and this absence being prolonged for the purpose of uniting with our venerable brothers in the Episcopacy from all parts of the world, who, at the invitation of the Holy Father, assembled around the chair of Peter, we gladly fulfil a duty in addressing you from Rome itself a word of pastoral instruction and consolation.

You know the object, dearly beloved brethren, for which the Pope invited the bishops to Rome. On the 29th of June this year, occurred the eighteen-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul; and in the present disturbed state of Christendom, the Holy Father, successor of St. Peter, desired that the bishops fulfilling throughout the nations, the mission of St. Paul, would come to unite with him, over the tomb of these apostles, on the centenary festival of their heroic triumph, in deliberation and prayer; prayer of thanksgiving to God for the past visible, miraculous protection and triumph over difficulties which He has ever vouchsafed to His church; prayer of supplication for the continuation of His Almighty aid to that church, His spouse, the mother, nurse and guardian of His people, in the midst of the moral, social, and national difficulties of our times; difficulties which the irreligious and revolutionary spirit, so industriously propagated for some years past, has created not alone for Rome and Italy, but for all the nations and peoples throughout Christendom."

On the occasion of his departure for Rome to assist at the Œcumenical Council, convoked by his Holiness, Pope Pius IX., for the 8th of December, 1869, Bishop Rogers addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese another pastoral letter, full of such wholesome teachings as the following, immediately after quoting from James ii., 10, "Whosoever shall offend in one of the commandments, is become guilty of all."

"Now this law of God follows us into all the conditions and relationships of life, and exacts that all our actions be subject to and regulated by it. As not even a hair can fall from our head without God's knowledge, nor a sparrow fall to the ground without His permission, so no thought, word nor act of ours, no matter how trivial, can be independent of Him. 'In Him we live, move and have our being.'—[Acts xvii., 28.] 'Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall have to account for in the day of judgment.' [Matt. xii., 36.] Not only are we subject to Him as private individuals, but in every possible condition of life are we His subjects and bound by His law. It regulates not only our private and personal duties, but our domestic duties in our relations with our family, our social duties in our relations with our neighbors and friends, our civil duties in our relations with our fellow-citizens and the state or civil government under which we live. This law of God also governs communities or bodies of men acting collectively, so that societies, cities, states, nations, and empires, acting through their officials, who, in the name of all the fellow-citizens are appointed to make or execute the particular laws of such society, are bound like individuals to respect and obey the laws of the Supreme Ruler of the universe. The laws which they make for their own internal government can only be binding inasmuch as they are authorized or empowered to do so by the law of God—'By Me kings rule and princes distribute justice.' [Prov. viii., 15, 16.] So that if any law or regulation be made or put in force, which is manifestly opposed to the divine law, such law is not binding because no man or body of men can have authority to cause God to be disobeyed."

We will here add an address of the clergy of the diocese of Chatham to His Holiness Pope Pius IX., on the completion of his 25th anniversary as Pope, together with the response of his Holiness. The address was dated at Chatham on the 8th of August 1871, and signed by Bishop Rogers and the clergy in his diocese, and is as follows:

Most Holy Father:

We, the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Chatham, being assembled during the past eight days in the holy exercise of a pastoral retreat, feel it a grateful duty before we separate, to express to Your Holiness the sentiments of filial love and religious veneration which we entertain for your sacred person, and for your most exalted office as vicar of Christ on earth, successor of blessed Peter, and visible head of God's Holy Church.

We unite with our brethren in all parts of the world in expressing our full and reverential assent,

adhesion and obedience to the decrees of the holy Vatican Council, which proclaim the infallibility of the Apostolic See in all its *ex cathedra* decisions.

We submit with reverential docility, humility and love, to all the sacred ordinances of the same Holy See.

In affectionate sympathy with your holiness, we are filled with grief and indignation on account of the cruel wrongs and injustices which robbed you of the patrimony of Peter, and even of the government of the eternal city itself, making you virtually a prisoner, and depriving you of the liberty necessary to administer the affairs of the universal church.

Nevertheless, amid these griefs we rejoice at the singular favor which God has bestowed on you in prolonging your illustrious pontificate to the 'years of Peter'; which favor, the first of the kind as yet granted to any Pope since St. Peter, has called forth the grateful rejoicings of Catholics everywhere.

We pray Our Lord Jesus Christ, and implore the intercession of His ever immaculate Virgin Mother, of blessed Peter, prince of apostles, and the suffrages of all the saints, that you may still live long and happily until you witness the triumph of the Church and of the Holy See!

The reply to the above address was made to Bishop Rogers, in the following tender and affectionate manner:

Venerable Brother:

HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

From your most dutiful letter, dated the 15th of last August, together with the enclosed address to us, subscribed by the clergy of your diocese, we have been assured, venerable brother, of the sincere respect with which you venerate the prerogatives Divinely conferred on this Apostolic See; we have also seen the glowing zeal of yourself and faithful clergy for the cause of the Church, as well as your and their devoted love for us, of which many evident proofs have been given both in our afflictions as well as in celebrating the favors conferred on us by a most merciful God.

These testimonies of your zeal, venerable brother, and of the piety and faith of your clergy and faithful people have much gratified us; and while we bless the Divine goodness for arousing in the children of the Church, at a time so much needed, the alacrity, fervor and spirit of faith, and for strengthening them to contend valiantly for the most holy cause of religion, we moreover convey to you and to all above mentioned, with our affectionate and paternal feelings, the expression of merited praise and our grateful good will for the offices of filial sympathy and love which you have rendered us.

You will therefore in our name, venerable brother, make known the sentiments of our paternal charity both to your clergy, through whom, with the help of God, we trust much good will come upon that diocese, and to all those beloved children of your flock whose great love and devotion for us you have related. Also announce to all of those same children the apostolic benediction which from our inmost heart we impart to them, supplicating for them the abundance of heavenly grace, that they may ever bring forth joyful fruits of faith and justice!

Not doubting but that you will continue by your prayers to God to aid us in our so great contest against iniquity, as a proof of our good will, and as an earnest of all heavenly succor, we most lovingly grant to you, venerable brother, and to your flock our Apostolic Benediction.

Dated at St. Peter's, Rome, the 17th day of January, in the year 1872, being the twenty-sixth year of our pontificate.

To our venerable brother,
James, Bishop of Chatham,
Chatham, N. Brunswick, Canada.

PIUS IX., POPE.

Bishop Rogers is regarded as one of the ablest preachers in the Roman Catholic Church in the Maritime Provinces. He is a gentleman of most kindly and cordial disposition, and a model in all the Christian courtesies and amenities of life.

WILLIAM H. TUCK, Q.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

WILLIAM HENRY TUCK, barrister, clerk of the crown, and recorder of the city of St. John, was born in this county, on the 27th of February, 1831, his parents being Moses Tuck, from Maine, and Elizabeth Travis, a native of King's county, N.B., and a descendant of loyalists. Mr. Tuck was educated in St. John, and at Sackville, devoting four years to study at the latter place; studied law between two and three years with the late

Hon. Lemuel A. Wilmot, before he went on the bench in 1851; finished with William Jack, Q.C., of St. John, and was admitted to practise in 1853, and called to the bar in 1855. He was created a Queen's Counsel, and appointed clerk of the crown, in June, 1867, and Recorder of the city in 1874. Soon after his admission, he acquired a large practice, which has steadily increased. He has been engaged as leader in some of the most important cases in the province, civil and criminal, and his reputation has extended beyond the province, and has secured for him retainers in important cases in Nova Scotia. As an advocate, he is very skilful, and is bold and energetic, and has a marked readiness in applying the law to the varying facts of a case during the progress of the trial.

Mr. Tuck is a very active politician. Few men working harder than he for his confrères who are up for parliamentary office. For himself, honors in that direction seem to have had no attraction. He is a man of much influence, and will labor untiringly to send a friend to Ottawa, when he will not go himself. He is a Liberal-Conservative, and, as far as we can ascertain, a warm admirer and an enthusiastic supporter of Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, the leader of that party in the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Tuck was made a Free Mason in 1856, and is a member of Portland Union Lodge. He is an adherent of the Methodist church of Canada, and a liberal supporter of the Gospel, and of benevolent institutions generally.

Mr. Tuck married, on the 1st of December, 1857, Sarah Plummer Favor, daughter of Col. H. S. Favor, of Eastport, Maine, and they have two sons and two daughters living, and have lost two sons. The eldest son, Frank H., has just been admitted to the practice of law.

HON. CHARLES N. SKINNER, Q.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

CHARLES NELSON SKINNER, judge of probate for the county of St. John, was born in this city, on the 12th March, 1833; his father Samuel Skinner, a contractor and builder, was born in Nova Scotia, and his paternal grandfather was an early settler in the Maritime Provinces, coming first to New Brunswick a few years before the outbreak of the American colonies in 1775. The mother of Mr. Skinner was Phebe Sherwood Golding, whose father, Robert Golding, was a son of Captain Golding, a loyalist, having command of a company of dragoons during the war first referred to. The Golding family settled in Queen's county, New Brunswick.

Mr. Skinner was educated in the common and grammar schools of St. John; studied law with Charles W. Stockton, Esq., same city, and was admitted to practise in 1858, and called to the bar in 1860; he has always practised in his native city, and has had a good run of business in the several courts of the province; he is what would be called a "clever" lawyer—well read in his profession, a fluent, clear, and logical speaker, and never failing to present his cause in its best possible light before a jury. His mind is of the judicial cast, he is candid, honest and impartial, and is admirably adapted for the post which he holds.

Mr. Skinner was elected to the legislature for St. John in 1861, when only twenty-eight years of age, and after serving three years, his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, which he favored; he was again elected by the same constituency in 1866, and in August of the next year, was appointed solicitor-general, which office he held until he retired from

politics in the spring of 1868, in which year he was appointed judge of probate; he was also created a Queen's counsel by the Provincial Government in that year, and by the Dominion Government in 1873; he continues his practice at the bar of St. John, and has a highly creditable standing among the legal fraternity.

Judge Skinner has been a member of the city council during the last three years, and is, we believe, chairman of the committee on appeals and city laws; he is an oddfellow, an attendant, though not a member of the Baptist church, and a man of liberal impulses and unblemished character.

Judge Skinner married on the 25th of January, 1865, Eliza Jane, daughter of Daniel McLaughlin, of St. John, and they have eight children.

WILLIAM PARKS AND SON,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

WILLIAM PARKS, the founder of the first cotton mill in Canada, and, in his day, a man of much enterprise, was born in the county of Monaghan, north of Ireland, in 1800. At twenty-two years of age, as we learn from Davin's "The Irishman in Canada," Mr. Parkes emigrated to New Brunswick, bringing with him a stock of linen goods, and engaging in mercantile trade and shipping business. Before leaving the old country he had married Anne Hegan, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1846 his eldest son, Samuel Parks, being old enough to go into business, the firm of William Parks and Son was formed. Samuel Parks, a worthy citizen, born in 1823, died in 1863.

John Hegan Parks, the second son, born at Portland, adjoining St. John, September 9th, 1836, and educated in the St. John grammar school, fitted himself for a civil engineer, being articled to A. L. Light, then chief engineer of the European and North American railway, and serving an apprenticeship of four years.

The firm of William Parks and Son having made up their minds to start a cotton mill, in 1861 John H. Parks, who had joined the firm, went to England, selected the necessary machinery, and in a short time the mill was up and running, starting with not more than 1,500 spindles.

Up to the time of starting this mill, cotton yarn had all been imported. Civil war was progressing in the United States; the price of cotton had gone up; the foreign manufacturers were obliged to use the cheapest qualities; and the cotton yarn made was so inferior and so unsatisfactory that this seemed to be the opportune time for Parks and Son to step in and redeem the character of this article. This they did with their improved machinery by using the best American cotton. "Their success," writes Davin, "exceeded their expectations, and they were able to put their cotton upon the market at but a slight advance over the inferior English article. With Confederation (1867) they found their goods so much in demand that they directed all their attention and machinery to the production of yarn, which soon attained as high a reputation in the Dominion as it enjoyed in New Brunswick."

In 1870, William Parks having some business to transact in England, embarked on the *City of Boston* and she was never heard from. His death was a sad loss to the community, he being identified in many ways with the public interests. He had been for seven years pre-

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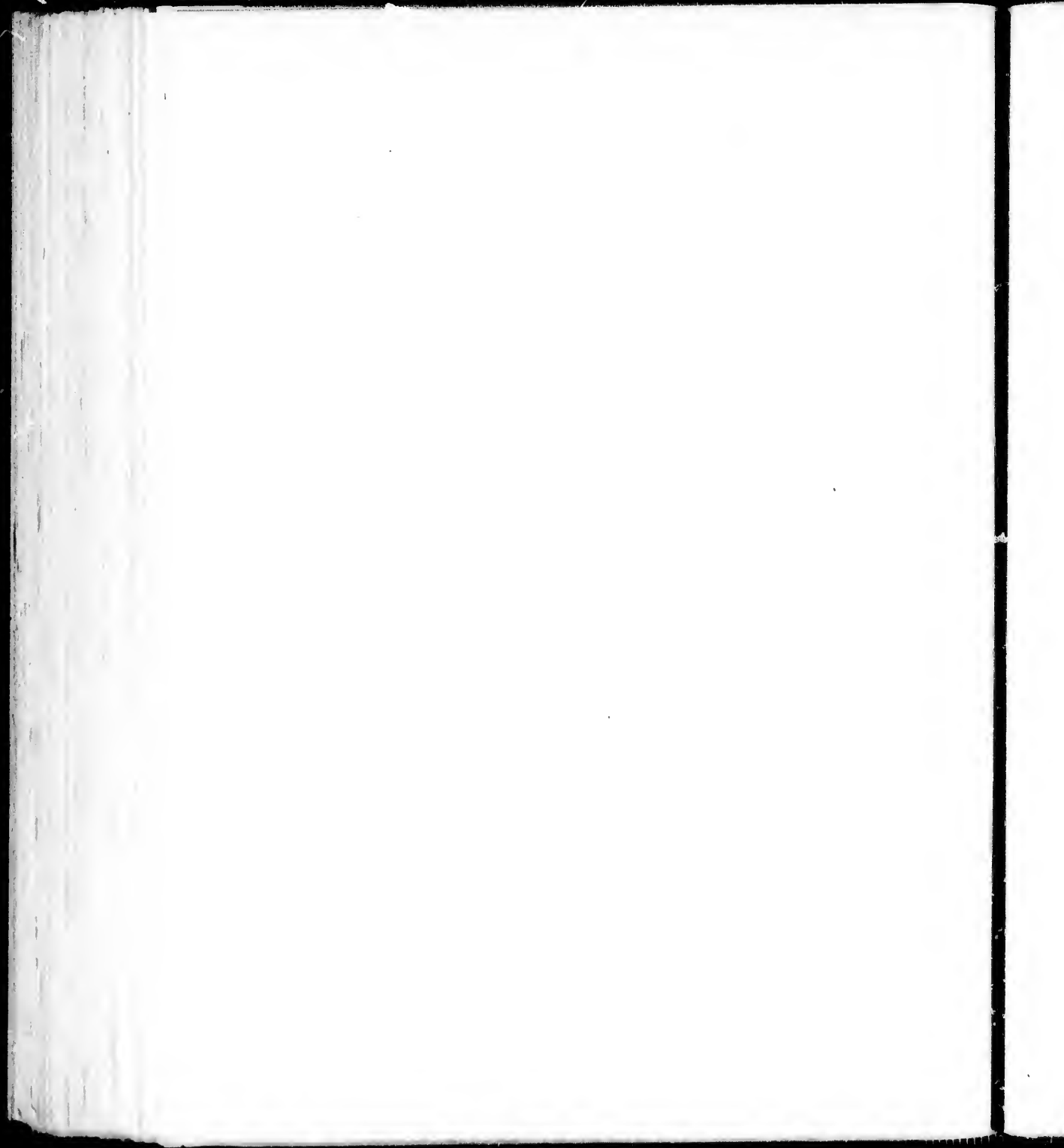
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Yours very truly
Mr. Parkes,



sident of the Commercial Bank of St. John, and was president of the western extension, now St. John and Maine railway, from its organization to its completion to McAdam, and up to the time of his death. He was a delegate in 1865 with the Hon. John Boyd, W. H. Steeves, C. H. Fairweather and others, from the St. John board of trade, to the Detroit commercial convention.

William Parks was one of the founders of the St. John Presbyterian church, and one of its ruling elders until his death; also a member of the evangelical alliance on its inception in this community, a body which, at an early day, did good work in the higher politics of the province. In the ordinary affairs of life Mr. Parks was reserved and self-reliant; and to one who did not know him, might be considered distant; but one of the delegates with him to the Detroit convention once remarked to the writer of this sketch that to those who knew Mr. Parks, and obtained entrée to the inner circle of his life, he was one of the most amiable, genial and lovable of men.

The demise of William Parks left the cotton mills in the hands of John H., who is now the sole proprietor of the works, which cover an acre or more of ground, turn out 30,000 pounds of yarn weekly, and give employment to between 350 and 400 men and women. A large bleaching and dyeing department is included in the works, which are located in the town of Portland, yet a short mile from the St. John post office.

The present proprietor of these works seems to have inherited the enterprising spirit of his father, he being a director of the St. John gas light company, and identified with other organizations of a public character. He has been connected with the militia from his youth; has risen from the ranks to the post of major, and is president of the provincial rifle association.

He married, in 1863, Margaret, daughter of Edwin Ketchum, deceased, of St. John, and they have nine children. The family worship at St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, St. John.

HON. LIEUT.-COL. AMOS E. BOTSFORD,

SACKVILLE, N.B.

AMOS EDWIN BOTSFORD, senator from New Brunswick, belongs to one of the most prominent families in the province. His grandfather, Amos Botsford, a United Empire Loyalist from Newton, Conn., was the first speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly after it became a separate province, holding that office for twenty-eight years; and his father Hon. William Botsford, was speaker of the same legislative body, and one of the judges of the supreme court of the province. His brother, also Hon. Bliss Botsford, now one of the judges of the province, has also been speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly. The progenitor of the family on this continent, Henry Botsford, settled in Connecticut in 1639, only nineteen years after the *May Flower* crossed the ocean.

Senator Botsford was born in St. John, N. B., on the 25th of September, 1804; was educated at Sackville, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married in 1864, Mary, widow of Joseph F. Allison, of Sackville, and has no issue.

Mr. Botsford was for several years president of the provincial board of agriculture, taking much interest in such matters; was connected for a long time with the active militia of the

province, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd battalion of Westmoreland county reserve militia; was president of the Dominion rifle association from its organisation until 1871, and is now vice-president of that body; was senior judge of the common pleas for Westmoreland for a number of years; a commissioner with Hon. E. R. Chandler, late lieutenant governor of New Brunswick (1836), to settle the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; a delegate in 1839 to Washington, D. C., respecting the border difficulty; a delegate to Quebec during the government of Lord Durham, to discuss measures connected with the general interests of British North America; a commissioner with Colonel William Robinson, and Colonel Joseph Bouchette, to define the disputed boundary between Canada and New Brunswick; and a delegate a second time, to Washington, in 1852, respecting a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Senator Botsford was an unsuccessful candidate for Westmoreland in the New Brunswick Assembly in 1830; was a member of the executive council from 1838 to 1840, when he resigned, and was a member of the Legislative Council from 1833 until the Confederation, 1867. Mr. Botsford moved and carried in 1855, an addition to the standing orders of the Legislative Council, to allow the public to be present at the deliberations of that body, and he moved in the same House, in April, 1866, resolutions approving of the Confederation of the British North American colonies.* In that same year he was requested to form an administration for New Brunswick but declined.

He was called to the Senate by royal proclamation in May 1867, and was speaker in 1880, making the fourth member of that family who has been a speaker of a Parliamentary body.

His experience in legislation has been very extensive, and truly valuable, he being a man of a clear mind and excellent judgment. He is a prominent layman among the Episcopalians of the province, and a man of sterling character.

HON. JAMES G. STEVENS, Q.C.,

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

JAMES GRAY STEVENS, judge of the county courts of the counties of Charlotte, Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 25th of February, 1822, and is consequently in his sixtieth year. He is a son of Andrew Stevens, Esq., writer to the signet, in his life time solicitor of the superior courts of Scotland, and freeman of the city of Edinburgh, and Grace Buchanan Campbell, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, of Auchinbreck, Argyshire. His mother was a woman of marked character and fine talent, a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," an intimate acquaintance of Professor Wilson ("Christopher North"), and the founders of the "Edinburgh Review," and the author of "Llewellyn, or the Vale of Plinlymmon," "Fanny Fairfield," and other works. Although descended on his mother's side directly from the nobility of Scotland, we doubt if Judge Stevens thinks as much of it as of the nobility of intellect which he inherited from his mother. It may not be out of place to here re-

*One of the ablest speeches which Mr. Botsford made during the long period that he was in the legislature of New Brunswick, was that one here referred to, delivered on the 4th of April (1866). A copy of the speech is before us, an elaborate detail of the condition of the several provinces fifteen years ago, and the benefits which he believed would be derived from confederation. This forensic effort shows a good deal of careful research and investigation on the part of the speaker and his debating powers to the best advantage.

mark that his maternal aunt was the first wife of the celebrated Sir John Richardson, an associate of Sir John Franklin in Arctic expeditions. One of the brothers of our subject was Alexander Campbell Stevens, a prominent physician and surgeon, who died in Edinburgh about twenty-five years ago, and another brother, Rev. Andrew Stevens, whom the judge accompanied to this province, is a minister of the Church of Scotland, in New Zealand.

Judge Stevens finished his literary education in the Edinburgh university, partly under the tuition of such men as Sir William Hamilton and "Christopher North"; came to New Brunswick in 1840, and located at St. Stephen; commenced the study of law at St. Stephen, with Alexander Campbell, now (formerly a judge) in California, finished with David Shanks Kerr, then practising at Fredericton; was admitted to practise in 1845; called to the bar at Michaelmas term, 1847; created a Queen's Counsel in February, 1867, and practised his profession at St. Stephen until appointed to his present position on the bench, June 10th, 1867. While at the bar, as we learn from the "Legal Directory," he "had an extensive and varied practice in law and equity courts. He was brought into more prominent notice in the conduct and argument of a case in equity, in which he acted as counsel for the plaintiffs—the president, directors, and company of the St. Stephen's Bank—against the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company. The case was appealed to the Privy Council in England, and the judgment of the provincial court was there sustained in favor of plaintiffs, Mr. Stevens' clients."

Judge Stevens sat for the county of Charlotte, in the New Brunswick Assembly, from 1861 to March, 1865, when he was defeated on the question of confederation, of which he was in favor, and again from 1866, until he went on the bench the next year. He succeeded in getting an Act passed, relieving the port of St. Stephen from payment of export duties, which was much opposed, on account of being considered as exceptional legislation, and former attempts by others to pass the bill had been unsuccessful. He dictated much of the correspondence which had to be transmitted to the home government by the attorney-general through the then lieutenant-governor, and much credit was awarded to Mr. Stevens for ability, tact, and persistency in carrying a measure which, at the time, was so important to the interests of St. Stephen.

His speech in the legislature, on one of the most important questions of the then time, for the extension of railways through the provinces, is described by one of the leading papers as one of the most eloquent and brilliant speeches relative to the importance of the subject, and the men who in former years advocated it, as was ever heard. Judge Stevens was a successful legislator, and there are several of his Acts on the statute book which mark his diligence and ability in this respect.

Judge Stevens is the author of (1) "An Analytical Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Courts of New Brunswick, from 1825 to Easter term, 1873, inclusive." St. John, 1873. 2nd edition. Toronto, 1880; (2), "Index to the Statutes, Rules, Orders, Regulations, Treatises, and Proclamations of the Dominion of Canada." St. Stephen, 1876, and (3), "Indictable Offences and Summary Convictions." Toronto, 1880. These several works were prepared with great care, and have had a large sale among the legal profession.

Though always very studious, and whether at the bar or on the bench, attending promptly and faithfully to his duties, yet the judge has found time to attend to official work of various kinds in the public interest, and has never failed to identify himself with enterprises calculated to benefit the community. He was for nearly thirty years president of the St. Croix agricultural society, and for eight years secretary of the provincial board of agriculture, he having a taste for such pursuits, and especially for horticulture and botany. The judge is rarely happier than when among his flowers. In February, 1861, he was presented by the provincial board

of agriculture with a handsome silver urn, as a prize for an essay on the agricultural condition of Charlotte county.

His interest in education is especially as great, and he was for twenty years a school trustee under the old system, and is now chairman of the board of trustees under the new law. He has often lectured on a variety of topics before mechanics' institutes and other societies, and always draws a full house. In the last thirty years he must have spoken at least eight or ten times before the St. John's mechanic institute alone; and seems to be most popular when oftenest heard. Some years ago he travelled in different parts of the province, and lectured to the farmers on agriculture, and thus awakened among them fresh interest on that subject.

Believing that manufactures tend to build up a town, and indirectly the country, Judge Stevens has never been slow in trying to encourage their establishment; nor was he seemingly ever more interested in such matters than at the present time. He was the prime mover in the last enterprise of this kind in St. Stephen—the building of a cotton factory, which is now in the process of erection, and which will cost about \$500,000.

Judge Stevens is president of the St. Stephen branch of the Bible society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign society, and is a very prominent layman in the Presbyterian church. In January, 1852, he was presented with a gold watch by the members of the church, as a mark of their respect and esteem, and that watch he still carries. He was a delegate to the great convention, held at Montreal, in June, 1875, and which resulted in the consummation of a final union. He was called out on that occasion, and made a platform speech, which the newspaper reporters called "lively, racy, soul-stirring," and said it "drew forth great and repeated bursts of applause."

Judge Stevens married, in December, 1845, Elizabeth Helen, daughter of John Marks, son of a Loyalist, and she is the mother of fifteen children, all yet living but two. James Gray, jr., the eldest son, is of the firm of Stevens and Mitchell, barristers, St. Stephen; Andrew is a grain merchant, Monticello, Illinois; Atheling Campbell is a clerk for E. C. Clark and Co., merchants, St. Louis, Mo.; John Marks is a law student, St. Stephen; Helen Marks is married to John G. Orchard, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Chicago; Elizabeth, to John J. Morrison, accountant Bank of British North America, St. John; Sarah Gilmor, to William B. Torrence, accountant Canadian Bank of Commerce, Brantford, Ontario; and Grace Buchanan, Fannie Alice, Ann Wardlaw, Kate Aubrey, Robert Walton, and Walter Scott, are at home, most of them pursuing their studies.

REV. CHARLES S. MEDLEY, B.A.,

SUSSEX, N.B.

CHARLES STEINKOPFF MEDLEY, rector of Sussex, was born in Truro, Cornwall, England, on the 16th of September, 1835; he is a son of the Right Rev. John Medley, D.D., Bishop of Fredericton and Christiana Bacon, a granddaughter of the great English sculptor of that name; he received his early education in the classics and mathematics, at Marlborough college, Wiltshire, a preparatory school for boys; came out to New Brunswick in 1855, his father having preceded him; took the arts course at King's college, Fredericton; studied theology with his father, and was ordained deacon by his father in June, 1859, and priest the next year; he was

first sent to the mission of Douglas, York county (N. B.), where he labored fifteen months, serving meanwhile, as a school trustee and doing good literary as well as religious work.

From Douglas, Mr. Medley returned to Fredericton, to assist his father in the cathedral; went thence to St. Johns, Newfoundland, where he was incumbent of St. Mary's for three years, returned to New Brunswick to become rector of Sussex, in 1867. Since he settled here, a neat and tasty church of the Gothic style has been built, with black ash and pine sheathing, and no plaster visible—one of the first houses of worship of the kind erected in this province. The old church, whose place it took, was one of the first built in this part of New Brunswick, and Sussex was early settled by U. E. Loyalists. The church is situated half a mile out of the village, and like the residence of the rector, a few rods from it, has beautiful rural surroundings, and is an inviting place in which to worship God.

Mr. Medley was appointed canon to the cathedral at Fredericton in 1869, rural dean in July, 1880; he is an elegant scholar, a polished writer, a sound theologian, and has a pleasant delivery; hence his pulpit efforts are very satisfactory to his parishioners.

Canon Medley was married on the 21st of April, 1864, to Charlotte, daughter of Robert Bird, Esq., of Birtown, York county, N. B. They have no children.

EDWARD McSWEENEY,

MONCTON, N.B.

THE subject of this notice, one of the leading merchants in Moncton, and late chairman of its town council, was born in Hillsborough, N.B., on the 10th of December, 1838, his parents being Peter and Joanna (Downing) McSweeney. His father, a gentleman of means and position, is a justice of the peace for the county of Westmoreland. He came from Kenmare, Ireland, and his mother from Killarney, in the same country.

The family moved from Hillsborough to Moncton when Edward was two or three years old, and he was educated in the public schools of the latter place, with supplementary instruction by his father, who is an excellent classical scholar.

When almost eighteen, Mr. McSweeney was placed for two years in the warehouse of Messrs. Doherty and McTavish, of St. John, and returned thence to Moncton, in charge of a branch house, owned by the same firm, going into business for himself in 1867. He is of the firm of McSweeney Brothers, his partner being Thomas McSweeney, a younger brother. They have one of the largest and finest warehouses in this province; deal largely in general dry goods, and make a specialty of carpetings and household furnishings of every description; and wood and upholstery furniture of every grade from common to the most expensive. For these they find numerous customers in the different sections of the lower provinces. They have also a custom clothing manufactory, where a large number of hands are given constant employment the year round.

Mr. McSweeney is a member of the local school board, and has been for some years, he taking a good deal of interest in education, being willing to devote a reasonable amount of time to the furtherance of that cause. He was chairman of the town council for two years (1879 and 1880) and made an efficient head of the municipality, several important public improvements being carried out while he was in that position.

Mr. McSweeney is a Roman Catholic, and bears an excellent character for consistency of life. He married, in 1878, Jennie Masters Archibald, daughter of William Archibald, and granddaughter of the late Alexander Lockie Archibald, who represented the township of Truro in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly from 1830 to 1842, and from 1847 to 1851, his grandfather, Matthew Archibald, being also a representative of the same township in the Assembly from 1785 to 1799. They have one son, Edward Archibald, aged two years.

SAMUEL THOMSON, Q.C.,

NEWCASTLE, N.B.

SAMUEL THOMSON, judge of probate and clerk of the county court, Northumberland, N.B., was born at Chatham, in this county, on the 17th of October, 1825. His father was the Rev. James Thomson, a Presbyterian minister, who came from Dumfries, Scotland, to New Brunswick, in 1816, preached at Chatham and there died in 1830. His mother was Catherine McKay, who was also from Scotland and died in 1858. Mr. Thomson received a grammar school education; studied law with John Ambrose Street and George Kerr, Chatham; was admitted to practise as an attorney in 1846; called to the bar in 1848, and has been in the practice of his profession thirty-five years, the first two or three in partnership with Mr. Kerr, and since that time alone. He was created a Queen's Counsel by the Dominion Government in 1874. The practice of Mr. Thomson extended from the start into the several courts of the province, and he has always done a good law business and has long had more or less to do in an official capacity. In 1858 he was appointed clerk of the peace and moved to Newcastle, still holding that office, together with the other offices already mentioned—clerk of the county court and judge of probate—and is also secretary-treasurer of the county, and issuer of marriage licenses.

Judge Thomson has the reputation of being a very careful as well as perfectly reliable and prompt business man, and he is one of the best known men in Northumberland county, and held in high esteem. He is a Free Mason, and one of the oldest members of Northumberland Lodge, of which he was Master for two years. Politics thus far he seems to have measurably ignored; his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

Judge Thomson was married in 1859 to Miss Jane McTurly, of Truro, N.S., and they have eight children, five daughters and three sons. The judge has a genial disposition, is easy and affable in his manners, and is one of those gentlemen who give a stranger as well as an acquaintance a cordial greeting.

HON. CHARLES WATTERS,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

CHARLES WATTERS, judge of the court of vice-admiralty for New Brunswick, and judge of the county court of St. John and Kings, was born in the city of St. John, on the 26th of November, 1818; his parents, Thomas Watters and Eleanor Toole, were natives of Dublin, Ireland. They came to New Brunswick two years before he was born, and both died

and are buried at St. John. Mr. Watters was educated in the St. John grammar school; studied law with Hon. W. J. Ritchie, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; was admitted as an attorney in 1845, and called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1847. Here he practised his profession until he was appointed a county court judge, June 10, 1867; his appointment to his present office of vice-admiralty judge bears date of November 1, 1876. He is well posted on the laws, civil and criminal of his country; conducts the court with the most becoming order and with despatch of business, being most emphatically a speedy and efficient administrator of justice. In his case, to legal ability are added solid common sense, a large amount of human kindness, and all the qualities of a gentleman; hence he is esteemed as well as respected.

Judge Watters sat for Victoria county in the New Brunswick legislature from September, 1855 until 1860, and for the city of St. John from the latter date until 1865, and was a member of the executive council during the whole of that period, excepting one year, and held the office of solicitor-general from July, 1857, to February, 1865. During the latter part of his legislative career, he was chiefly identified with the question of Confederation, of which measure he was an earnest and able supporter.

While in parliament, he drew up the criminal law bills, and aided in assimilating the laws of New Brunswick to those of England at the time.

Judge Watters is a Roman Catholic, and has the reputation of having lived a highly exemplary life; he is a man of the most courteous demeanor, and the kindest impulses, and prompt to aid the poor or to relieve suffering of any kind.

He married in 1862, Malvina, daughter of Major Priestly, formerly of Her Majesty's 43rd regiment, and they have eight children, five sons and three daughters.

GEORGE D. STREET,

ST. ANDREW'S, N.B.

GEORGE DIXON STREET, judge of probate for the county of Charlotte, was born in Calcutta, India, on the 8th of October, 1812. He is a son of Thomas George Street, who was in the East India merchant service until his death, which occurred at Calcutta in 1820; and grandson of Hon. Samuel D. Street, in his day a barrister at Fredericton, a member of the New Brunswick Assembly for a long time, and of the Legislative Council until his demise.

Mr. Street was partly educated in England; came to New Brunswick in 1824, being twelve years of age; finished his literary studies at St. Andrew's; then entered the law office of his uncle, Alfred L. Street, Esq.; was called to the bar in 1835, and has practised in St. Andrew's forty-eight years, being successful in his profession.

Mr. Street was appointed registrar of probates in 1840, and judge of probate in 1866, still holding the latter office, and faithfully serving the public in that capacity.

Judge Street represented the county of Charlotte for two sessions in the New Brunswick House of Assembly—1856 and 1857. His politics are Conservative.

The judge was president of the Charlotte county bank for nine years, until it was wound up; was also a director at one time of the New Brunswick and Canada railway, and has shown in his life-time a good deal of enterprise and public spirit.

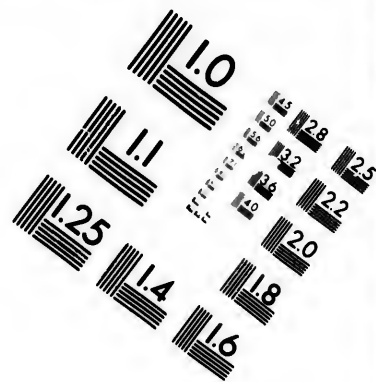
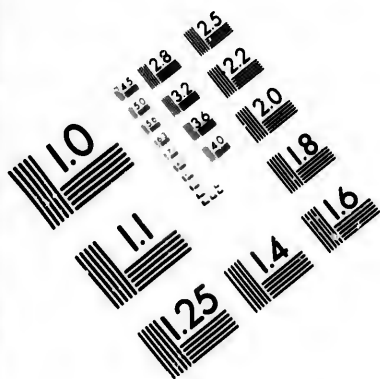
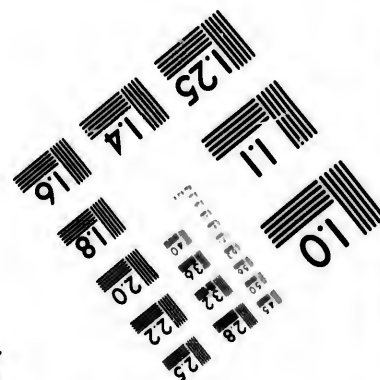
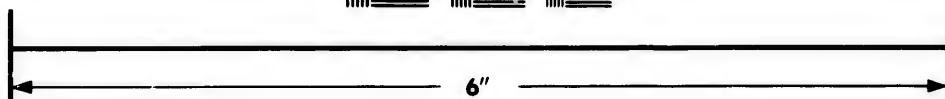
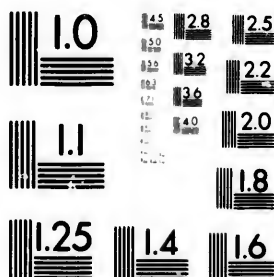


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He is senior warden of All Saints' Episcopal church, a delegate to both the diocesan and provincial synods, and a prominent layman in this part of the province, having an irreproachable name.

Judge Street married, in 1835, Susan, daughter of Hon. Thomas Wyer, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and they have two sons and two daughters living, and have buried one son. George, the elder son, was captain in the 16th regiment of foot (English), and now holds the same rank in the active militia at Winnipeg, Manitoba; Thomas H. is a merchant at St. Andrew; Eliza is the wife of Henry Osburn, manager of the New Brunswick and Canada railway; and Emma is with her parents.

WILLIAM BAYARD, M.D.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

WILLIAM BAYARD, one of the most eminent physicians in New Brunswick, is a son of Dr. Robert Bayard, who was a lieutenant in the British army at thirteen years of age, an M.D. of Edinburgh university, a D.C.L. of King's college, Windsor, N.S., and many years professor of midwifery in the university of New York, leaving that state on the breaking out of war with England in 1812, because he would not take the oath of allegiance. His property was confiscated. He went to Kentville, Nova Scotia, where our subject was born, on the 21st of August, 1813. Dr. Robert Bayard practised his profession at Kentville for several years. In 1824 he removed to St. John, N.B., and here died, in June, 1868, at the great age of eighty-one years. He was a son of Colonel Samuel Vetch Bayard, of the British army, a descendant of the Chevalier Bayard, the family still carrying the same coat of arms.

The mother of Dr. William Bayard was Frances Robertson, whose father was a commissary in the colonial war which commenced in 1775, and he was killed in that war. Her grandfather was Colonel Billop, who owned at one time a large part of Staten Island, N.Y., and who, being a loyalist, had his property confiscated.

Dr. Bayard received most of his literary education at a popular institution conducted by the Rev. William Powell, in Fordham, near New York City, and his medical education, with the exception of one winter, as a private student with Dr. Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeon of New York, and at the university of Edinburgh, from which institution he received the degree of doctor of medicine, in 1837.

On returning to this province, Dr. Bayard settled at St. John, and practised, in company with his father, for many years. His reputation for skill has, almost from the start, stood high, and of his profession he has made a brilliant success.

It may be said that the general public hospital in the city of St. John owes its existence to the perseverance and energy of Dr. Bayard; and he has been president of the board of commissioners since its establishment in 1860. He held the office of coroner for the city and county of St. John for twenty-eight years, and resigned the situation in 1867. He is chairman of the board of health for the city and county of St. John, which office he has held since 1855. He has been president of the New Brunswick Medical Society for four years; resigned the situation in June, 1881. He is president of the council of physicians and surgeons of New Brunswick, having been appointed July, 1881, to hold the position for four years.

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W. T. Bayard



He has been greatly honored, alike by the medical fraternity and his fellow-citizens generally, and it is safe to say that no man in his profession in the province is held in higher esteem. There is not a city or large town in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island to which he has not been called on professional business.

Dr. Bayard has been accustomed for years to write for medical periodicals, particularly the *Montreal Medical and Surgical Journal*, of which he was, at one time, the New Brunswick editor. He is regarded as an high authority on any branch of medical science which he sees fit to discuss.

He is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, and an exemplary man in all the walks of life.

The wife of Dr. Bayard was Susan Maria Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Chamcook, near St. Andrews, in his day a large ship-owner and merchant, their marriage taking place in 1844. Mrs. Bayard died in 1876, leaving no children. She was a woman of fine social qualities, always happiest when she had a house full of friends, and was a splendid entertainer. She had also wonderful energy, as shown, in attending to the details of domestic life, in looking after the poor and the unfortunate, and in visiting the home for aged women, the Protestant orphan asylum, etc. She was truly "an angel of mercy," and her death was nothing short of a calamity to the city.

THEOPHILUS DES BRISAY,

BATHURST, N.B.

THE subject of this biographical notice is a son of Theophilus Des Brisay, a native of P.E.I., and many years naval officer at Miramichi and the eastern ports of New Brunswick, and grandson of Rev. Theophilus Des Brisay, graduate of Magdalen College, Oxford, the first rector of Charlottetown, P. E. I., where he died in 1824. An account of the pedigree, &c., of the family, may be found in the sketch of Judge Mather Byles Des Brisay, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, in another part of this book.

The mother of our subject, before her first marriage, was Lucy Wright, daughter of Hon. Thomas Wright, of Charlottetown, first surveyor-general of Prince Edward Island. She was the widow of Captain and Adjutant Colledge, who died in the first decade of this century, while in the service of the King, at the Fortress of Quebec.

Mr. Des Brisay was born at Charlottetown on the 13th of December, 1816; educated in the grammar school at Miramichi; studied law at Newcastle with John Ambrose Street, Esq.; admitted to practise as an attorney at Hilary term, 1839, and called to the bar at Hilary term, 1841, and has been in practice for forty-two years, settling in Bathurst in 1844, and doing business in all the courts of the province; he has long been a leading barrister in the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, and stands high among the legal fraternity in the northern part of New Brunswick; he is a barrister-at-law for Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Des Brisay was appointed clerk of the peace in 1850, and has held that office thirty-one years; he has been clerk of the county court of Gloucester since such courts were established in 1867, and is also clerk of the circuits.

Mr. Des Brisay contested Gloucester for the Local Legislature in 1850, and for the House of Commons in 1872, and was defeated both times, he being a Conservative in politics, and

residing in a Liberal district; he was solicitor for the Intercolonial Railway, while ~~that~~ railroad was being built through Gloucester county.

Mr. Des Brisay is past master of St. John's Lodge of Free Masons, Bathurst, and a member of the Church of England; has served as warden of St. George's church for many years; is a delegate to the Diocesan Synod, and a man of excellent moral and social, as well as legal standing.

Mr. Des Brisay married in 1851, Miss Jemima Swayne, daughter of David Swayne, of Dysart, Scotland, and they have five children, four sons and one daughter. Lestock, the eldest son, is rector of All-Saints church, Hamilton, Ont.; Andrew Normand is a farmer; T. Swayne is an attorney-at-law with his father; Charles Albert is a graduate of the Royal Military college, Kingston (class 1880, the first class that graduated) and a civil engineer, temporarily in Iowa; and Lucy Isabella is at home.

HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY, M.L.C.,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

ONE of the members of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, is William Lindsay, a successful hardware merchant in Woodstock. He was born in Fermanagh county, Ireland, on the 3rd of August, 1813. His parents, Alexander Lindsay and Elizabeth Hetherington, came to New Brunswick in 1834, and the father died in 1877, in his 97th year.

After receiving a moderate English education, Mr. Lindsay learned the saddle and harness maker's trade in the old country, and in this country has been a merchant, dealing mainly in hardware, and meeting with good success.

He sat for Carleton county in the New Brunswick Assembly from 1862 until April, 1874, when he was called to the Legislative Council. He was a member of the executive council without office, from 1868, and surveyor-general from October, 1870, to February 21, 1871, when he retired with the other members of the government. He is a Liberal.

Mr. Lindsay has been a member of both the county and town councils, and quite serviceable as a citizen of either municipality. He belongs to the Methodist church. His wife was Harriet Parsons, of Woodstock. They have five children living, and have lost a larger number.

JOHN PICKARD, M.P.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

JOHN PICKARD, the member of Parliament for the county of York, N. B., is a descendant of one of the many loyalist families that left the New England and Middle States at the close of the American revolution, and settled in the Maritime and other provinces of Canada. The progenitor of the Pickards in New Brunswick, was Humphrey Pickard, who came from Massachusetts to the valley of the river St. John, and was among the pioneers on that stream, his axe aiding to clear the broad and dense belt of timber there seen ninety and a hundred years ago. He was the grandfather of our subject.

Mr. Pickard is a son of David and Hepziba (Burpee) Pickard, the Burpees also being from Massachusetts. He was born at Douglas, York county, N.B., on the 27th of April, 1824; received an ordinary country school training, and early learned the business of his father, an extensive mill owner, who died in 1858.

Mr. Pickard early developed good working capacities, and seemed to be at home at any business to which he applied himself, whether it was tending a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a carding-mill, or a fulling-mill, in all of which he labored at times. His leading business for the last thirty years or more, has been the manufacture of lumber, of which he has in some prosperous years turned out as high as 30,000,000 feet. Latterly the average has been considerably below that figure. When he did his large business he was of the firm of Temple and Pickard, which partnership continued for nine years, and they average at least 25,000,000 feet a year.

Mr. Pickard is a director of the People's Bank at Fredericton, and of the New Brunswick railway company; vice-president of the York Agricultural Society, and quite a prominent man in his part of the province. From 1875 to 1878 he was Right Worthy Grand Master of the Orange Grange of New Brunswick. He is also a Master Mason.

Mr. Pickard entered public life in the autumn of 1868, when he was elected to a seat in the New Brunswick Assembly, which he resigned the next year, and was elected to the House of Commons by acclamation on the resignation of the sitting member, Charles Fisher, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas in that province. He was re-elected by acclamation at the general elections in 1872 and 1874, and by an overwhelming majority in 1878, being quite a favorite among his constituents. He is rather an independent politician, but is classed with the Liberals, and gave a steady support to the late administration of Mr. Mackenzie.

Originally he was opposed to Confederation, but cheerfully bowed to the will of the people, and is evidently doing his best to make the union a grand success.

The wife of Mr. Pickard was Miss Mary Yerxa, daughter of Daniel Yerxa, farmer, of Douglas, their union being dated in October, 1851. We believe they have no children.

Mr. Pickard has the qualities of a useful and popular citizen: is public spirited, and, as they say in the United States, "whole-souled"; "generous to a fault," obliging and accommodating to his neighbors, and not likely to ever turn the needy "empty away." Those who know him best have the kindest words in regard to him.

MARTIN B. PALMER,

HOPEWELL CAPE, N.B.

MARTIN BENT PALMER, barrister-at-law, and judge of probate for the county of Albert from 1846 to 1873, is a brother of Hon. A. L. Palmer, judge in equity, St John, and son of Philip Palmer, land surveyor, and Sarah Ayer, his birth being dated at Dorchester, Westmoreland county, N.B., on the 20th of December, 1812. Both parents were born in that county. His grandfather, Gideon Palmer, was a loyalist, from the State of New York, and was a captain during the war for independence.

Mr. Palmer was educated in the common and grammar schools of Sackville, N.B., where the family settled before he can remember; studied law with the Hon. E. B. Chandler, late Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; was admitted to practise as an attorney in February,

1832, and as a barrister in February, 1840, and, after being in partnership with Mr. Chandler five or six years, removed to Hopewell Cape, when Albert county was set off from Westmoreland, and the officers were appointed (1846), he accepting the office of judge of probate. That position he resigned on the death of his brother, Dr. Rufus Palmer (1873), in order to take that brother's seat in the local assembly for the county of Albert, the brother having occupied it for three sessions. The judge was successful in the contest, and filled the unexpired term of one year; was unsuccessful at the next general election, and has made no further attempt to serve his country in the capacity of legislator. His politics are Conservative.

He is practising his profession in a quiet manner, attending to attorney and office business only, doing all, we presume, that he cares to do, being in quite comfortable circumstances, and letting the world do its own fretting.

Mr. Palmer is a man of a good deal of public spirit, and he and his brother, the doctor, were among the leaders in getting the Albert railway built, he being still a director of that company.

He married, in January, 1857, Rebecca Bennett, daughter of Benjamin Bennett, of Hopewell, and they have lost one child, and have one son, Rufus Philip, living.

RANDOLPH K. JONES,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

RANDOLPH KETCHUM JONES, mayor of Woodstock, and a prominent lawyer in Carleton county, was born in the parish of Simonds in this county, on the 19th of October, 1840; his father is James Jones, son of a Loyalist, who came to this province from Staten Island, N. Y., about the time that the war for independence closed, and settled in the county of York, where James Jones was born. The mother of Randolph was Eliza Shaw, the daughter of Daniel Shaw, and grand-daughter of John Shaw, the progenitor of a large family of Shaws in this province; her mother was a Phillips, and came to New Brunswick from the United States when twelve years old, her father being an adherent of the Crown.

Mr. Jones was educated in the arts at Woodstock grammar school and the Sackville academy, and in law at Harvard law school, being admitted to practise in 1866, and called to the bar a year later. For fourteen years he has been in steady practice at Woodstock, doing business in all the courts of the province, and making a success of his profession; he is a close student, and constantly growing in reputation as a lawyer. Being a good speaker, a clear reasoner, and candid and honest in his statements of a case, he very favorably impresses a jury.

Mr. Jones has held a variety of civil offices, faithfully performing the duties of all of them. In January, 1867, he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the municipality of Carleton, and has been reappointed without a dissenting voice, annually to the present time (1881). He was clerk of the circuit court from 1868 till he resigned in 1874 to contest Carleton for the Legislative Assembly, in which step he was successful, serving four years, and refusing to be renominated; he is inclined to be independent in his political notions.

Mr. Jones is a school trustee, and vice-president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He was town-treasurer of Woodstock, when nominated for mayor, and resigned to

accept that office, to which he was elected in December, 1880, to serve out the unexpired term of Frederick T. Bridges, who had died. Mr. Jones was re-elected in the following March—in both cases by acclamation. He has the interests of the town thoroughly at heart, and looks after them with a vigilant eye. He is a third degree Mason.

Mr. Jones married, in August, 1861, Harriet Gertrude, daughter of George L. Raymond, Esq., of Woodstock, and they have lost two children, and have three sons and two daughters living.

HON. JOHN H. CRAWFORD, M.P.P.,

HAMPTON, N.B.

JOHN HERBERT CRAWFORD, barrister, and solicitor-general of New Brunswick, was born at Hampton, where he now resides, on the 2nd of November, 1843; his parents are George and Eliza (Sederquest) Crawford, both being still alive, and his grandparents were loyalists, who left Massachusetts in 1783, and settled on the Kennebecasis river, where they died; he was educated at the St. John grammar school; studied law with George Otty, Esq., now judge of probate, and was called to the bar in 1868. Most of his practice is at St. John, and he is of the firm of Pusgley, Crawford, Pusgley and Trueman, who do an extensive business in the several courts of the province, and in the Supreme Court of the Dominion. He is well read in his profession, attentive to his business, and has a remunerative practice.

Mr. Crawford was first elected to the House of Assembly for his present seat, at the general election in 1870, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1878; he was appointed a member of the Executive Council on the 17th of January, 1872, and solicitor-general in May, 1879, immediately after which he was re-elected; his politics are Liberal.

Mr. Crawford has been connected for some years with the militia of the province, and holds the rank of lieutenant in the King's volunteer cavalry; he is also secretary of the King's county rifle association.

He is a member of the Church of England and a man of irreproachable character.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. DANIEL HANINGTON, M.L.C.,

SHEDIAC, N.B.

COL. HANINGTON, a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, is a son of William Hanington, Esquire, a native of London, England, who settled at Shediac, New Brunswick, in 1784, being the first English resident there; and was born there in 1804; he was educated at the Sackville grammar school, is a farmer, and was controller of customs at the port of Shediac for more than forty years, retiring from that post in 1880.

He was also connected with the militia of the province for some time, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of Westmoreland county militia.

Mr. Hanington sat for Westmoreland county, in the provincial assembly from 1833 to 1862, when that county, for the first fifteen years, included what is now Albert county, and was

appointed to the Legislative Council in 1867, of which he is still a member. He was a member of the executive council from 1848 to 1851; was speaker for two terms (eight years), and has had as much experience in the legislation doings as any man now living in New Brunswick; he is a man of solid good sense, and has lived an eminently useful life; his politics are Liberal Conservative.

Mr. Hanington married in 1831, Margaret, daughter of William Peters, Esq., a U. E. Loyalist, and for years a member of the New Brunswick Assembly for Queen's county; and they lost one child in infancy, and have nine sons and three daughters living. The second son, Daniel L. Hanington, is sketched on other pages of this book. The eldest son, William J. M., is a lumber manufacturer and merchant at Shediac; the third son, Thomas B., is a broker, and late census commissioner for New Brunswick; the fourth, Edward A. M., is rector of New Edinburgh, Ontario, and chaplain to Her Royal Highness Princess Louise; the fifth, Augustus H., is a barrister at St. John; the sixth, James O., is a chemist and druggist, in the same city; the seventh, Charles F., is a civil engineer in the government employ in British Columbia; the eighth, Ernest P., is chief surgeon in charge of Onderdonk's works, on the Canada Pacific Railway, and Walter is comptroller of customs at Shediac. These nine sons are all first-class business men, of whom any parents might be proud. Mr. and Mrs. Hanington have been married just fifty years, and have raised a truly remarkable family; the three daughters having also done well. Mr. Hanington refused two departmental offers, because the duties of the office would compel him to be away from home much of the time, and he preferred country life, to oversee the education and training of his children. He is a man of the kindest feelings and of the highest integrity, and an active and useful member of the Church of England to which all his family belong.

REV. JAMES BENNET, D.D.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

JAMES BENNET, pastor of the St. John, Presbyterian church, St. John city, for the last twenty-seven years, was born in Lisban, parish of Killaney, county Down, Ireland, on the 17th of February, 1817. The family were originally Huguenots, three brothers going from France to the north of Ireland, to avoid persecution, and there settling among the Presbyterians. From these three Bennets, it is believed that most, if not all the people bearing that name in the north of Ireland, are descended. The parents of James Bennet were John Bennet, a farmer, and Laetitia Patterson, his wife, the latter being of Scotch-Irish descent. The Bennets lived at Lisban for at least six or seven generations.

Mr. Bennet finished his primary education in the classical school of the Royal academical institution, Belfast, under the head mastership of the Rev. Thomas Dix Hineks, father of Sir Francis Hineks; took his undergraduate's course at Belfast college; studied theology at Belfast, Glasgow, and at the Edinburgh University, under Drs. Chalmers, Welsh and Brunton, and was ordained over the Presbyterian church at Tassagh, county of Armagh, Ireland, on the 30th of March, 1843, retaining that pastorate for nearly eleven years.

Having been invited by the church in St. John, already mentioned, to become their pastor, Mr. Bennet accepted the invitation, arrived in this city on the 3rd of March, 1854, and was in-

ducted by the Presbytery of St. John, on the 17th of May following. For more than a quarter of a century he has labored with all diligence to feed this flock, and not without success.

He received the degree of doctor of divinity from Davidson college, South Carolina, in 1877. Dr. Bennett has written a good deal for the press, secular as well as religious, his unacknowledged pieces being quite numerous; he edited, in connection with Rev. William Elder, its originator, the *Colonial Presbyterian*, and a few of his sermons were published in that paper. Still more have been published in the daily papers of St. John—in all more than fifty. One of these sermons attracted a great deal of attention, its subject being "The divinity of Christ proved from his character and claims." It was preached by him as moderator of the synod of the church of the lower provinces; was prepared with great care, and is regarded as "an admirable specimen of close reasoning and pulpit eloquence, and added considerably to his fame as a preacher." The only book, we believe, of which he is the author, is entitled the "Wisdom of the King," a volume of 426 pages, published in Edinburgh, 1870. It met with a good reception on the part of the press and the public.

Dr. Bennet was the originator and one of the editors of the *Maritime Monthly*, which was published for some years in St. John, and which contained many literary articles from his facile and prolific pen, including some of his metrical compositions; he also wrote a few papers for *Stewart's Quarterly*, which was published in St. John.

Dr. Bennet married, in 1850, Miss Mary Jane Scott, of Belfast, and they have two sons and five daughters living, and have buried one daughter. Frederick, the elder son, is married, and is in the customs at Ottawa; John Edward is connected with the Hudson Bay Company in the North-west; Letitia, the eldest daughter, is the widow of Dr. James Freeman Kennedy, St. John; Catherine Amelia is the wife of William Gardner of Montreal, and the younger daughters are yet unmarried.

COL. ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

ROBERT WILLIAM CROOKSHANK, assistant receiver-general for the province of New Brunswick, and manager of the Dominion savings bank of St. John, was born in this city on the 21st of August, 1822. His father, for whom he was named, was a native of Stromness, in the Orkney Islands, and a resident of New Jersey, and a Loyalist during the revolution, emigrating to New Brunswick at the close of the war, and engaging in mercantile pursuits in St. John, and here dying in 1862, in the 92nd year of his age. Robert W. Crookshank, sen'r., married Jane Mackenzie, a native of St. Andrew's, N.B., and she was the mother of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom our subject was the third child. His mother died in 1846.

Mr. Crookshank was educated at the Upper Canada college, Toronto, where he was a student for six or seven years, being there in the exciting time of the rebellion (1837, '38).

On completing his education Mr. Crookshank returned to St. John, and commenced life as a clerk in the old and highly respectable house of Messrs. Robert Rankin and Co. We next find him in the railway department of the province, acting as secretary of the European and North American railway. A few years later he was employed by the local government in charge of

the public works department, in the city of St. John, filling the offices of secretary and treasurer.

Immediately after Confederation (1867), Mr. Crookshank was appointed collector of inland revenue for the port of St. John, which post he held until 1873, when he was appointed to his present offices of assistant receiver-general and manager of the Dominion savings bank. In the several positions in which he has been placed he has shown himself to be a very careful and eminently trustworthy and competent business man; and he has the unbounded confidence of the community as well as of the government. He is vice president of the board of commissioners of the general public hospital, St. John.

Mr. Crookshank helped to organize the 62nd battalion of volunteers about 1864, of which Hon. John Robertson was the first colonel, and our subject his successor. He retired in November, 1866, with the rank of colonel.

He is a member of St. James' Episcopal church, St. John, and has been warden of the same for a number of years. Parties who know him best speak most highly of his Christian character.

Colonel Crookshank married in December, 1848, his second cousin, Elizabeth Irons, daughter of Robert W. Crookshank, St. John, and they have buried three children, and have four sons and two daughters living. Robert Percy, the eldest son, is a graduate of the college of physicians and surgeons of New York, and resident physician of the general public hospital, St. John; George Young, is in the civil service attached to the finance department, Ottawa, and the other children are at home.

LE BARON BOTSFORD, M.D.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE medical gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, and who was born at Sackville, N.B., on the 26th of January, 1812, belongs to a family which has been quite prominent in this province for more than three-quarters of a century; no less than three generations of it having been speakers of some legislative assembly. An account of the parentage and pedigree of our subject may be found in a sketch of his elder brother, Senator Botsford, of Sackville. Sketches of two other brothers, Hon. Bliss Botsford, judge of the county courts of Westmoreland, Albert and Kent, and Blair Botsford, warden of the penitentiary at Dorchester, appear in this volume.

Le Baron Botsford was educated at King's college, Fredericton, and at the university of Glasgow, Scotland, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine from the latter institution, in 1835. Before returning to this country, he visited Paris, and walked its hospitals. He opened an office at Woodstock, N.B., in 1836, and, after practising there for three years, settled in St. John, which has since been the field of his operations. He has had, in all, forty-five years' experience in practice, and has always enjoyed a good reputation for skill in the profession, both in medicine and surgery. His main business now is in connection with the marine hospital, of which he has been, for some time, superintending physician, and which affords him about all the employment in a professional line that he is solicitous of having.

Dr. Botsford is well known among the medical fraternity, not only in this province, but in other parts of the Dominion: he being at one time president of the Canada medical asso-

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ciation. Before that body, he read papers on Hygiene, which were published in medical periodicals, and had a wide circulation. The doctor was also, for one or two terms, president of the St. John medical society, and is now president of the natural history society, in which he takes great interest, fostering it all he can.

Dr. Botsford is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church, and president of the New Brunswick bible society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign society: and of the St. John Young Men's Christian Association, which he represented at the international convention of Young Men's Christian Associations held at Washington, D.C., a few years ago. He takes much interest in all such enterprises.

Dr. Botsford married, in 1837, Margaret S. Maine, a native of Scotland, and we believe they have no children. The doctor has a fine literary taste, an active and inquiring mind, and devotes his leisure time largely to miscellaneous reading and to certain branches of scientific research.

ZECHARIAH CHIPMAN,

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

AMONG the older and most successful class of business men in St. Stephen, is he whose name heads this sketch. For more than forty years he was an active trader and ship-owner in this place, and won an enviable name for uprightness of life and honesty of purpose in his business transactions, and for his efficiency in discharging public trusts.

Zechariah Chipman was born at Cornwallis, King's county, N. S., on the 18th of April, 1814, several of his relatives still residing in that county, one or two of them being mentioned in the Nova Scotia part of this work. His parents were Holmes and Elizabeth Chipman, who both died in Nova Scotia; he received a plain English education; is largely self-taught; was early employed in a general mercantile house, going into business for himself in 1837, at St. Stephen, being at first in partnership with Mr. F. M. Pingree, and dealing in merchandise exclusively. Subsequently Mr. Chipman added ship-building and shipping, and launched out extensively in the West India trade in 1854, associating with himself John Bolton, of St. Andrew's, N.B. Latterly he has been alone, and since the almost total failure of his eye-sight, three years ago, his only son, John S. DeWolf Chipman, has had the entire charge of his business.

Mr. Chipman has served as a magistrate for a long period; is a member of the board of school trustees; a director of the New Brunswick and Canada railroad, and St. Stephen's bank; was president for some years of the Frontier steamboat company; trustee of the Calais and Baring railroad for the last twenty years; was one of the promoters of the Saint Croix cotton mill, now being built on the St. Croix river at Milltown, N.B.; and indeed it would be difficult to name local enterprises with which he has not had an official connection, he taking pride in aiding to push forward any project calculated to advance the interests of his adopted home.

Mr. Chipman has long been one of the pillars of the Methodist church, and long served as an efficient Sunday-school superintendent, no man in St. Stephen, it is safe to say, having the spiritual welfare of the young more thoroughly at heart. He has held various offices connected with his church, and is also secretary of the St. Stephen branch of the British and Foreign Bible society. Probably no man in this town is more esteemed for his consistency of character

and Christian worth, than the subject of this sketch. When such men are laid aside from their labors by infirmities, it is a serious loss to the community.

Mr. Chipman was joined in marriage in 1842, with Mary E. DeWolf, of Wolfville, N. S., and they have five children living. Alice, the eldest daughter, is lady Tilley, wife of the Minister of Finance; Florence is the wife of Owen Jones, civil engineer New Zealand; Annie F. is the wife of Frederick Toller, of the finance department, Ottawa; and Laura E. is the wife of W. H. Howland, Toronto, son of Hon. W. P. Howland. The only son, whose name we have already mentioned, and who is one of the best business men of the young class in St. Stephen, is a director of the Frontier steamboat company, superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school; treasurer of the Bible society; and is a thorough-going business man and Christian worker. His wife is a daughter of Sir S. L. Tilley.

WILLIAM J. LEWIS, M.D.,

HILLSBOROUGH, N.B.

WILLIAM JAMES LEWIS is a son of Hon. John Lewis, sketched on preceding pages, and was born at Hillsborough, N.B., on the 25th September, 1830. The pedigree of his family may be found in the sketch referred to. He was educated at Hillsborough and Sackville; studied medicine at the university of Glasgow, and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, at which institution he was graduated in 1855. He is one of the leading men in his profession in Albert county, his rides being extensive, and his reputation for skill and success quite high.

He is one of the coroners for the county, and has done some useful work as a school trustee. He may have held other local offices of which we are not cognizant.

At the last general election for members of the New Brunswick legislature, held in June, 1878, the doctor contested Albert county, and was successful, and is now serving his first term in a legislative body, his politics being Liberal Conservative. In religious sentiment he is a Baptist.

The wife of Dr. Lewis is Melissa, daughter of Richard E. Steeves, Esq., postmaster at Hillsborough, they being married in 1877. We believe they have no children living.

T. TURNER ODELL,

ST. ANDREW'S, N.B.

THOMAS TURNER ODELL, a leading importer and wholesale and retail dry goods merchant at St. Andrew's, and warden of the county of Charlotte, is a native of Bedfordshire, England, a son of Whitbread and Anna Perey (Turner) Odell, and was born on the 15th of January, 1832. His parents belonged to the agricultural class. He received a good English education; and came out to St. Andrew's in 1845, to his maternal uncle, Thomas Turner, for whom he had been named, and with whom he learned the mercantile trade. That uncle was a

successful business manager and prominent among the men of his class in this community, dying in 1850. On his death our subject took charge of the business, and has been one of the foremost merchants here for thirty-one years. His reputation for promptness, honesty, fair dealing, and all the elements of mercantile honor, is second to that of no citizen of the town.

Mr. Odell was connected with the militia at one period of his life, and at the time of the Fenian raid, fifteen years ago, was 1st Lieutenant of Artillery, and was on duty for three months at Fort Tipperary, St. Andrew's, being in command at the time. He has been a magistrate for many years; is chairman of the local board of school trustees, and warden of the county, as already stated. Mr. Odell was first elected to the last named office in 1877, on the change of the law regarding municipal matters, he being the first officer of the kind in the county. He has given such excellent satisfaction in that position, that the board of county councillors has seen fit to re-elect him from year to year, and he is now serving his fifth term. It is also because of his activity in the cause of education, that he is kept at the head of the board of school trustees. He seems to shrink from no duty as a citizen, and in various ways is making himself eminently useful. No town can have a surplus of such public-spirited men.

Mr. Odell is a member of the vestry of All Saints Episcopal church, and a man of solid Christian character.

He married in 1851, Emma, daughter of Alexander McGrotty of St. John, and they have lost one child and have two sons and two daughters living. The sons, Edward and Thomas Turner, are in their father's office and warehouse, and the daughters are also at home.

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES R. RAY,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

CHARLES ROBERT RAY, merchant and ex-mayor of St. John, dates his birth at his present home, on the 19th of December, 1830. His father, Robert Ray, was born at Digby, N.S., and learned the mechanical business of a sail-maker at Her Majesty's dockyard, Halifax. His grandfather, Robert Ray, born in 1744 in the county of Donegal, Ireland, went to New York before the revolution; was a merchant there, and when the colonists took up arms against the crown, he went to Digby, leaving a great amount of property behind him. His widow and two daughters returned to New York, and one of the daughters, Rachel, married William Hallett, a prominent lawyer and politician of New York, and an intimate friend of President Van Buren. The other daughter, Margaret, married James Hawes, also a prominent lawyer of that city.

The mother of our subject was Abigail Hatfield Garrison, daughter of David Hatfield, a loyalist, and merchant from New York, and widow of Capt. Isaac Garrison. She was the third wife of Robert Ray, and died when Charles was eighteen months old. The father married a fourth wife.

Mr. Ray was kept at a boarding school from eight to sixteen years of age; then went to England, and on his return, learned the dry goods business, which he has followed for himself since 1861.

Mr. Ray joined the volunteer service when a young man, and commanded the 62nd battalion for several years, retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was mayor of St. John

for two terms—1879 and 1880—being re-elected without opposition, and made an efficient chief magistrate. He is chairman of the board of commissioners of sewerage and water supply for the city of St. John and the town of Portland, and president of the St. John Reform Club.

Col. Ray married, July 1st, 1862, Agnes, daughter of George Pagan, Esq., deceased, and granddaughter of the Hon. Jabez Upham, formerly one of the judges of the supreme court of this province; and they have had six children, burying three of them. The names of the living are Marion Pagan, Gilbert Robert, and George Pagan.

SILAS ALWARD, A.M.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

SILAS ALWARD, barrister, and one of the leading men of the younger class in his profession in the city of St. John, is a native of New Brunswick, his birth being dated at New Canaan, Queen's county, on the 14th of April, 1841. His father, John Alward, a well-to-do farmer, was born in the same parish. His grandfather, Benjamin Alward, was a United Empire Loyalist, who came to this province from New Jersey, at the close of the colonial war, settled in Queen's county, and there died at the great age of 90 years. The mother of Silas Alward, before her marriage, was Mary A. Corey, whose family were also early settlers in Queen's county.

Mr. Alward was educated at Acadia college, Wolfville, N. S., receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1860, master of arts, 1864, and *ad eundem* of Brown university, Providence, R. I., in 1871; studied law with the Hon. Charles N. Skinner, Q. C., now judge of probates, St. John; was admitted to practise in 1865, and called to the bar in 1866, and has always practised in St. John. His business is large and remunerative, extending into the Supreme Court of the Dominion, as well as into the general courts of the province. Says a gentleman who has long and intimately known Mr. Alward: "He stands pre-eminent in general literature and legal attainments; is attentive to business, a very efficient advocate and an ornament to the bar of New Brunswick."

Mr. Alward takes a good deal of interest in literary and educational matters, and was at one time president of the St. John mechanics' institute, and is now a school trustee, under government appointment. His politics are Liberal; his religious sentiments, Baptist.

Mr. Alward married, October 12, 1869, Emilie, daughter of Peter Wickwire, of Nova Scotia, and sister of Dr. Wickwire, Halifax; she died, leaving no issue, June 26, 1879.

HON. DANIEL L. HANINGTON, M.P.P.,

DORCHESTER, N.B.

DANIEL LIONEL HANINGTON, member of the Provincial Parliament and executive council of New Brunswick, was born at Shediac, county of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, on the 27th of June, 1835; his parentage and pedigree may be found in a sketch of his father, Hon. Daniel Hanington, appearing on preceding pages of this volume; he received a gram-

mar school and academic education at Sackville, in his native county; commenced studying law with Charles (late judge) Fisher, of Fredericton; finished with Judge A. L. Palmer, of Dorchester; was called to the bar of New Brunswick, in 1861, and is doing business in the several courts of this province and that of Nova Scotia; also, in the Supreme Court of the Dominion; he has been quite successful as a lawyer, and has placed himself in very comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Hanington was a school trustee for sixteen or seventeen years; was clerk of circuits, and of the county court for Westmoreland, from 1867 to 1870, resigning in the latter year to contest the election for his present seat, in which he was successful; he held that seat from December, 1870, to the summer of 1874, when he was defeated on the question of the "Bible and religious instruction in the common schools," which policy he advocated; he was again elected at the last general election held in June, 1878, and was appointed a member of the executive council on the 13th of the following month.

Mr. Hanington is put down in the "Parliamentary Companion" as "a Liberal of the old New Brunswick school, and supports the Liberal Conservative Government of Canada; he is a member of the Liberal Conservative Association of Westmoreland, and took an active part in support of the candidate of the present Canadian Ministry." His religious connection is with the Church of England.

Mr. Hanington married in October, 1861, Emily Myers, daughter of Thomas Robert Westmore, Esq., barrister-at-law, and judge of probate, Gagetown, New Brunswick, and they have seven children, four daughters and three sons living.

REV. JAMES C. McDEVITT,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

JAMES CHARLES McDEVITT, priest of St. Dunstan's church, Fredericton, was born near St. John, this province, May 6, 1826, his parents being George and Rose (McMenamin) McDevitt, natives of Ireland, and members of the farming community. He was educated in the St. John schools and the university of Wilmington, Delaware, subsequently spending a few months in the city of Quebec, in order to acquire some knowledge of the French language; he was in that city in the spring of 1847, when the ship fever broke out at Grosse Isle, and people were dying by the scores daily. Several priests, who went there to assist the sick, and to minister to the comfort of the dying, fell suddenly, and Mr. McDevitt was asked if he would go there and help fill the gaps made by death; he answered promptly that he would go. The case was an urgent one; his aid was needed immediately; and consequently he was ordained priest at eight o'clock in the morning, and half an hour later was on his way to the quarantine island, where he labored day and night for ten weeks, when he caught the fever and was laid up for three months.

Late in the autumn of that year Mr. McDevitt was appointed to his present charge, Bishop Dollard then being a resident of Fredericton. Not long afterwards this field was left entirely to the oversight of our subject, who has from the start been an industrious and faithful laborer.

Since Mr. McDevitt settled in Fredericton, he has completed the building of St. Dunstan's church, and has put up the St. Vincent convent, St. Dunstan's hall, and other buildings in the vicinity of the church; has purchased the "Hermitage," a very valuable property, using part of

it for a cemetery, and part for pleasure grounds; and by the aid of an assistant, whom he always has, he has built ten churches, located from ten to twenty-five miles from Fredericton; he has also more than twenty missions to which he attends; and hence it is almost needless to state that he is very active in his Master's cause.

Mr. McDevitt is a frequent contributor to the secular as well as religious press, though we doubt if this fact is generally known, even among his intimate friends; and it is doubtful if he will thank the writer for making this statement to the public; for Mr. McDevitt is evidently not working for this world's applause. Parties who do know his writings, are aware that in dealing with a subject, he comes directly to the point, and wields a trenchant pen.

HON. ALEXANDER McL. SEELY, M.L.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

ALEXANDER McLEOD SEELY, president of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, was born in the city of St. John, in 1811, his father being Seth Seely, junior, and his grandfather, Seth Seely, senior. The latter was a loyalist from Stamford, Conn. Alexander was educated in the public schools of St. John, and was early engaged in surveying lumber, and a little later, in its manufacture in his own mills. At one period, he was also a ship-builder and merchant, showing great energy as a business man. For several years he was president of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, and is a director of the International Steamship Company.

He was called to the Legislative Council in 1854, and was elected its president in 1879, his politics being Liberal. He is a member of the senate of the university of New Brunswick.

Mr. Seely is vice-president of the New Brunswick Baptist education society, president of the New Brunswick Baptist home mission, and vice-president of the Baptist convention of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He has also been president of the St. John religious tract society, and is a man of high Christian character. Latterly his usefulness has been greatly diminished by feeble health.

Mr. Seely has had two wives, and has four children living by each of them.

GEORGE HADDON, M.D.,

DALHOUSIE, N.B.

GEORGE HADDON, representing Restigouche county, N. B., in the House of Commons, is a son of Robert Haddon, from Ayrshire, Scotland, and dates his birth at Douglastown, Miramichi, N. B., on the 10th December, 1833, his mother being Elizabeth Taylor, of Chatham, N. B. He received his mental drill at the Northumberland grammar school; was clerk for ten or eleven years at Chatham, Restigouche and Miramichi, and commenced business for himself at Dalhousie, in 1859, merchandising and canning fish, adding shipbuilding on a moderate scale, in 1863. At present he is a general merchant, and dealer in fresh and canned fish.

He was first returned for his present seat in parliament, on the 12th of January, 1878, by acclamation, and was re-elected in the same manner in the autumn of the same year. He is independent, with Liberal leanings, having always belonged to the old Liberal party of New Brunswick. He believes party politics are a cause of very great injustice to these sections of the Dominion, which do not happen to support the party in power.

Mr. Haddon is vice-consul for Norway and Sweden; a member of the order of the sons of temperance, and of the Presbyterian church, and one of the most upright, reliable citizens of Dalhousie.

He married in 1859, at Chatham, Christiana, daughter of the Rev. John McCurdy, D.D. and they lost their oldest daughter, Kate, in 1873, and have one son, Robert, and four daughters, Katie, Bessie, Lena, and Georgie, living.

JOHN FERRIS, EX-M.P.,

MONCTON, N.B.

JOHN FERRIS, son of John Ferris, sr., of Waterborough, Queen's county, N.B., was born in that place on the 9th of January, 1811. He had very limited opportunities for accumulating knowledge in his younger years, confining his studies to the elementary branches and not completely mastering even them.

In 1855, he married Sarah McLean, daughter of Captain John McLean, by whom he has three children living, and a larger number who died.

Mr. Ferris is one of the leading lumber manufacturers in Queen's county, and is also an extensive farmer, and a very energetic business man. He entered public life in 1844, and sat for Queen's county in the local assembly until 1864, when he retired for a short time, and again from 1866 until the consummation of the union in July, 1867. At that time he was elected to the House of Commons, and by repeated re-elections—twice by acclamation—he sat till 1878, when he was defeated. He is a Liberal, and a positive man,—firm in all his sentiments, religious as well as political. He is a Baptist, and a liberal supporter of Christian and benevolent organizations, having a large heart, and the means as well as the disposition to gratify its best impulses.

HON. ANDREW R. WETMORE, Q.C.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

ANDREW RAINSFORD WETMORE, one of the eminent jurists of New Brunswick, is a grandson of the Hon. Thomas Wetmore, a loyalist, who was attorney-general of this province from 1809 to the 22nd of March, 1828, the date of his death; and son of George Ludlow Wetmore, who was a promising young lawyer, and held the offices of clerk of the House of Assembly, and clerk of the peace for Queen's county, dying suddenly on the 20th of October, 1821, at the early age of twenty-six years.

The subject of this short biographical sketch was born at Fredericton, his present home, on the 16th of August, 1820, and was educated in the grammar school of his native city. He commenced the study of law at Dorchester, county of Westmoreland, with Hon. E. B. Chandler, late lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, mentioned in other pages of this work; and finished with George J. Dibble, Esq., Fredericton; was admitted to practise as an attorney on the 14th of October, 1841; called to the bar on the 12th of October, 1843; and practised his profession at Oromocto, county of Sunbury, from 1842 to 1847, when he removed to the city of St. John, where he continued his practice until 1870; was elevated to the bench, and subsequently, in 1874, he removed to Fredericton. He early made a brilliant record, particularly as a *nisi prius* lawyer, and paved his way for elevation later in life.

In December, 1857, Mr. Wetmore was appointed clerk of the crown in the supreme court, which office he held until 1865, when he resigned, in order to become a candidate to represent the city of St. John in the local assembly. In 1863, by her Majesty's command, he was appointed Queen's Counsel, by letters patent, under public seal of New Brunswick.

In 1865, Mr. Wetmore was elected to represent the city of St. John in the provincial assembly, and a dissolution soon taking place, he was re-elected in the following year. He, however, vacated his seat in 1867, when he was appointed attorney-general, and was again returned by a flattering vote. He held the office of attorney general, and leader of the government, until his appointment to the bench of New Brunswick, on the 26th of May, 1870. His high attainments as a lawyer, and his judicial cast of mind, well qualify him to fill his present exalted position.

Judge Wetmore was married in September, 1848, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas Lansdowne, formerly sheriff of the county of Kent, N.B., having had by her nine children, losing two of them. The eldest daughter, Sarah, is the wife of Charles Holden, M.D., St. John; Louisa is the wife of T. Carlton Allan, barrister, same city; the eldest son, George, is an assistant engineer on the Canada Pacific railway; the second son, Andrew Rainsford, is a student in the royal military college, Kingston, Ont.; and the youngest son, aged fourteen, is at the Fredericton high school. Two daughters are at home. The family are members of the church of England.

HON. JAMES D. LEWIN,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

JAMES DAVIES LEWIN, one of the New Brunswick senators in the Canadian parliament, is descended from the Lewins, of Womaston, Radnorshire, South Wales, and was there born, on the 1st of April, 1812, his father, Samuel Lewin jun., and his grandfather, Samuel Lewin, gen., being in their day private country gentlemen. His mother was Mary Furnage, a native of Middlesex county, England, member of a family for generations largely represented in both the army and navy of Great Britain. Mr. Lewin was educated in the Kingston grammar school, Herefordshire, England; at eighteen years of age went into the civil service, under the English Government; in 1830 came to New Brunswick, and remained in the same department until the introduction of responsible government, when his department was abolished.

Two or three years afterwards (1855), Mr. Lewin was elected president of the Bank of New Brunswick, the duties of which office he is still performing with great acceptance. The institu-

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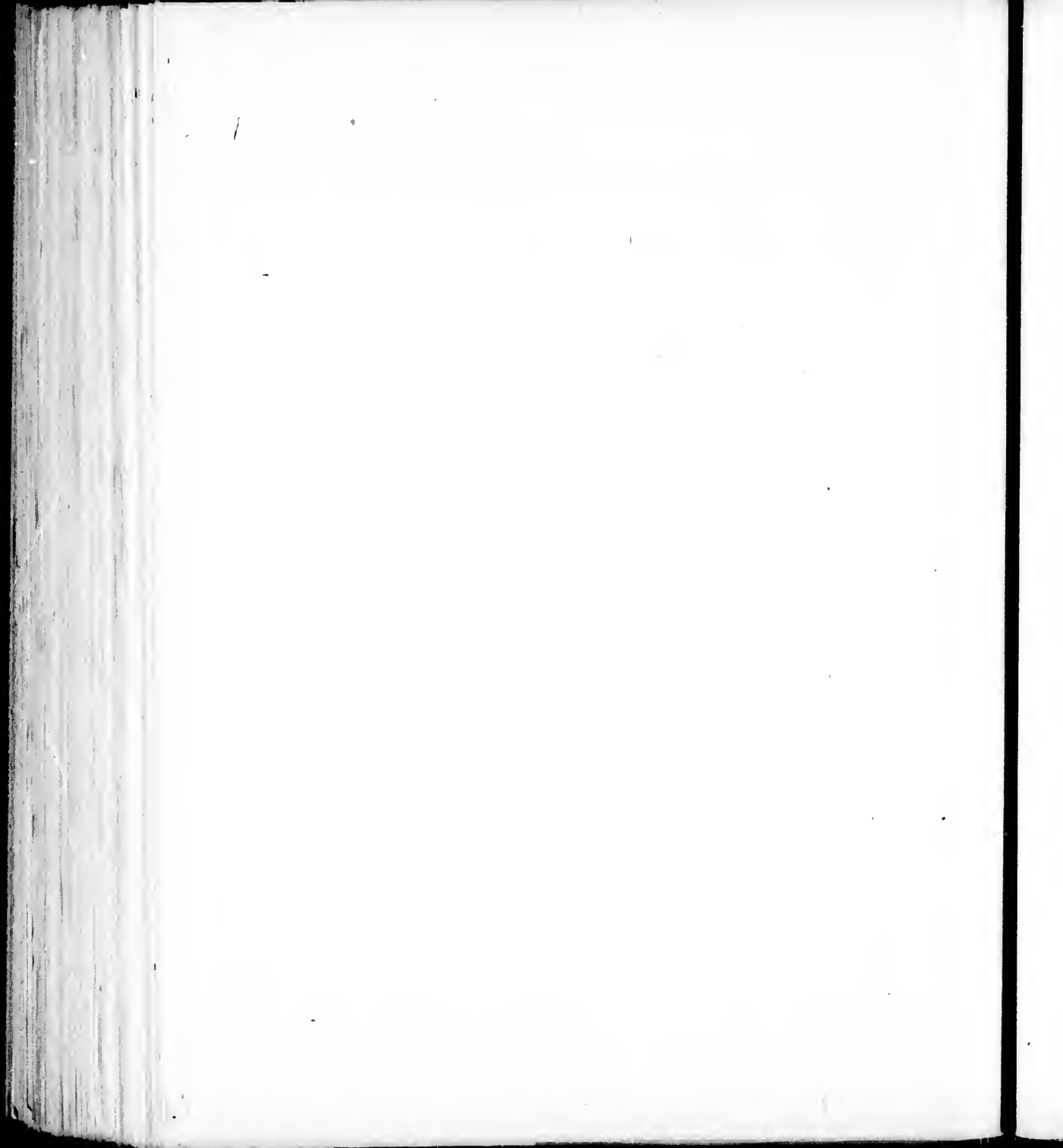
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Yours faithfully
J. S. Lewin



tion at the head of which he stands, is managed with great care, and is sound, popular, and prosperous.

Mr. Lewin is, and has long been, a justice of the peace for the city and county of St. John, and was called to the Senate in 1876, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John Robertson, his politics being Liberal. He is a man of sound judgment, and makes a valuable legislator.

Senator Lewin is possessed of a liberal degree of public spirit, and was one of the foremost men in projecting and building the St. John suspension bridge, of which company he was president for years. He has also been identified with other local enterprises, and is not backward in any movements calculated to benefit the public.

Senator Lewin is a member of the Methodist church of Canada; has held various offices connected with the same, and is a man of pure and generous impulses.

He married, in 1832, Sarah Ann, daughter of Richard Samuel Clarke, for many years sheriff of Northumberland county, N.B., and they have five children living, and have lost several, all but one in infancy. The eldest son, Samuel Lewin, M.D., a graduate of the university of New York, practised his profession at Chatham, N.B., dying a few years ago, at about forty years of age.

THOMAS F. KENNY, M.P.P.,

ANDOVER, N.B.

THOMAS FRANCIS KENNY, one of the youngest members of the local parliament, representing the county of Restigouche in the Lower House, is a native of Gloucester county, in this province, dating his birth at Bathurst, on the 25th of March, 1847. Both parents, Michael and Ann (Hughes) Kenny, were from Ireland, the Kennys being a Wexford family, from which county the father emigrated in 1845. There Thomas received a grammar school education, and learned the trade of tanner and currier, and was engaged in the manufacture of leather at Dalhousie, county of Restigouche, for eleven years. While there he served as a high school trustee for the parish of Dalhousie for seven or eight years, and was also an overseer of the poor.

In September, 1879, Mr. Kenny moved to Andover, the shiretown of Victoria county, where, in addition to the manufacture of leather, he is also trading in general merchandise, doing a careful and well-paying business in both branches. He is comparatively a new man in Victoria, but will no doubt eventually make as useful a citizen here as he did in Restigouche.

Before leaving that part of the province, in the summer of 1878, Mr. Kenny yielded to the solicitation of his political friends, the Liberal-Conservatives of Restigouche, and consented to contest that constituency for the House of Assembly. He was successful, and has already served three sessions in that body, making a good working member, being efficient as well as punctual in the committee room, shirking no responsibility. He seconded the address to the Throne at the second session, and moved the Address at the third.

Mr. Kenny is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a man of excellent social as well as moral habits. He can say what too many men of his age cannot, namely, that he does not know the taste of intoxicating liquors. Such "ignorance" is truly "bliss." He learned to say "No" when young, and his decision of character is one of his most commendable traits.

The wife of Mr. Kenny was Helen Pritchard, daughter of Ralph Pritchard, of New Richmond, county of Bonaventure, P.Q., and granddaughter of one of the United Empire Loyalists of English descent. They were married in September, 1873, and lost one daughter in infancy, and have four children living.

An intimate acquaintance of Mr. Kenny thus writes in regard to him: "In all matters affecting the county he represents, he has been a most faithful and energetic representative. In affairs of provincial concern, he has evinced, both by his speeches and votes, a desire to support every measure calculated to promote the general interests of the province. On the floor of the House he gives expression to his views in a clear manner, and is courteous in debate, and very generally respected by his co-members for straightforwardness and reliability in statement. He does not address the House very often, but when he does speak his remarks are always to the point and command attention."

HON. WM. MOORE KELLY,

MONCTON, N.B.

THE Hon. William Moore Kelly (son of M. Kelly, who came to New Brunswick from Belfast, in 1798), was born in Moncton, N. B., in 1827.

In 1868 he was appointed a member of the executive council and chief commissioner of public works for the Province of New Brunswick; he resigned with the Government in 1878.

Mr. Kelly was first returned to Parliament in 1867, by acclamation; was re-elected at the general election of 1870, and again at the last general election, in 1878; he was called to the Legislative Council in 1878, and still continues an active member of that honorable body.

Mr. Kelly is a Liberal in politics, and opposed the sectarian schools. In religious persuasion he is a Methodist.

The honorable gentleman married, first, Eliza, daughter of the late James Long, Esq., of Cocagne, N. B., (deceased); and the second time, Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander Fraser, Esq., of Northumberland, N. B., director of the Chatham branch railway.

The opportunities enjoyed by Mr. Kelly while filling the office of commissioner of public works, combined with his extensive business experience since holding that responsible office, make him a valuable adviser to his colleagues, in their deliberations which they fully appreciate.

HON. A. L. PALMER, Q.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

A CALUS LOCKWOOD PALMER, judge in equity, and for years one of the leading barristers in New Brunswick, is a descendant of an Irish family which settled in New York, about 1742; his grandfather, Captain Gideon Palmer, being born in that province in 1749, and serving as lieutenant, and later as captain, in the famous De Laney corps of royalists, during the "revolution." At the close of that long struggle for independence, Captain Palmer left a hand-

some property in Westchester (N.Y.), came to New Brunswick and settled at Dorchester, county of Westmoreland. Our subject was born at Sackville, in that county on the 28th of August, 1820. The name of his parents, etc., may be found in a sketch of his elder brother, Martin B. Palmer, found in this work.

Judge Palmer was educated in the Sackville grammar school, principally under the instruction of that excellent teacher, Mr. Ross, now at the head of Dalhousie college, Halifax, N.S. He studied law with the Hon. E. B. Chandler, late governor of New Brunswick; was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1844; and called to the bar in 1846, and practised at Dorchester until 1867, in which year he was created a Queen's Counsel and removed to St. John, which has since been his home. He was president of the bar association of New Brunswick for five or six years and while he remained in practice stood in the front rank among the lawyers of the province, being in fact considered the strongest in the province.

Prior to Confederation, Mr. Palmer twice contested unsuccessfully Westmoreland county in that interest; was also an unsuccessful candidate for St. John city in the local legislature, in 1870; was elected to the House of Commons for the city and county of St. John, at the general election in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, serving through the second and third parliaments, and was succeeded by Charles W. Welden. The appointment of judge of equity is dated in May, 1879. Judge Palmer is the author of the bill abolishing the usury laws, which passed the Dominion Parliament in April, 1875. His politics are Liberal Conservative.

As a judge he is accommodating, painstaking and sound, doing credit to the ermine.

Judge Palmer is a director of the maritime bank; a trustee of the Centenary Methodist church, and a man of much decision and stability of character.

The wife of Judge Palmer was Martha Ann Welden, oldest daughter of Andrew Welden, Esq., of Dorchester, and niece of Judge Welden of the supreme court of New Brunswick, their marriage being dated in 1850. They have buried one son, and have a son and daughter living; Charles is a barrister at St. John, and Fannie E. is at home.

JOHN WALLACE, HILLSBOROUGH, N.B.

JOHN WALLACE, an enterprising farmer and manufacturer, and formerly a member of the House of Commons, was born where he now resides, on the 18th of November, 1821. His grandfather for whom he was named, emigrated from Donegal, north of Ireland, to Nova Scotia in 1768; lived at Horton in that province until 1789, when he removed to Hopewell, New Brunswick, and finally died at Coverdale, on the Petitcodiac river, in 1835, aged 97 years. This grandparent married Miss Catherine Cochran, who was also from the north of Ireland, and she had ten children, dying in 1812.

The father of our subject was James Wallace, who married Catherine Copp, and was an enterprising farmer, dying at Hillsborough in 1833. His wife had eleven children, and died a few months after her husband; John, the tenth child, was educated in the school of Hillsborough, and has been a farmer all his life. He was also engaged a while in mercantile pursuits. His farm comprises 250 acres, largely under improvement, and is one of the best farms in the township of Hillsborough, having every indication of thrift and fine tillage.

Mr. Wallace was some years president of the Albert agricultural society, and is a stirring business man. To his other business he added some years ago, a gang saw mill, which is cutting large quantities of deal &c., for the English market. Mr. Wallace was persuaded, in 1867, to contest Albert county for a seat in the House of Commons, and was successful, being re-elected also in 1872 and 1874. He is a Liberal, and while that party was in power in the Dominion he gave the Mackenzie government a steady and earnest support.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the first Baptist church, of Hillsborough, and a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent causes. He first married in 1846, Eleanor, daughter of George Russell, of Hopewell, she dying in 1858, leaving six children; the second time in 1859, Miss Cyminta Foss, of New Hampshire, she dying in 1865, leaving three children, two of them still living, and the third time in 1872, Mrs. Charlotte Stackford, *née* Robinson. James the eldest son, is a widower; George is married, and the rest are single.

GAINS S. TURNER, M.P.P.,

HARVEY, N.B.

GAINS, SAMUEL TURNER, who represents the county of Albert in the House of Assembly, is a native of the county, and born at Harvey, on the 12th of August, 1838, his parents being Isaac and Elizabeth (Colpitts) Turner. His education was confined to the common English branches, and he early engaged in ship-building and merchandising, which he is still following, and in which he has always shown a good deal of enterprise.

Mr. Turner is a justice of the peace, and a railroad director, and may hold other local offices.

He was returned for a seat in the legislature at the last general election, and is consequently serving his first term. His politics are Liberal Conservative. He is a master mason, belonging to Albert Lodge, and a member of the Baptist church at Harvey.

He married on the 16th of August, 1876, Miss Lucy Stiles, and they have one son. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are much esteemed in the community in which they live.

HON. ROBERT L. HAZEN, Q.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

ROBERT LEONARD HAZEN, late judge of the vice-admiralty court of New Brunswick, was born at Fredericton, in this province, in 1808, and died in 1875, after holding several high positions; he was the youngest son of William Hazen, junior, a captain in the king's rangers, during the American revolution, and at his death provincial treasurer and sheriff of St. John, and grandson of Hon. William Hazen, who was one of the pioneer grantees on the river St. John (1762), and from 1783 to his death in 1814, was a member of the first Executive Council of New Brunswick, being appointed at the separation of this province. The progenitor of the Hazen family in America was Edward Hazen, who emigrated from Northumberland, Eng., to Massachusetts, in 1648, and whose descendants are now scattered over the United

States and Canada. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Col. John Murray, a distinguished loyalist mentioned by Mr. Abine in his popular work; he was driven from his large estate in Rutland, Mass., in 1774, the year before war broke out in the colonies; joined the royal army in Boston; accompanied Sir William Howe to Halifax in 1776, was proscribed and banished in 1778; went to England and received compensation for his losses; when peace was declared (1783), settled at Mangerville, N.B., and finally removed to St. John, where he died in 1794.

Judge Hazen received his literary and legal education in his native province; was called to the bar in 1831, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1843, and was for a long time one of the foremost lawyers in New Brunswick.

Judge Hazen sat for the city of St. John in the Local Assembly, from 1837 to 1849; was then appointed to the legislative assembly, in which body he held his seat until Confederation, being a member of the executive council, without office, from 1843 to 1854, and was called to the Senate by royal proclamation, May, 1867. In politics he was always a Conservative; in religion, an English Churchman.

He was at one period a member of the council of King's college, Fredericton, and a director of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick; and at the time of his death was recorder of St. John, a bencher of the barristers' society, N. B., and judge of the vice-admiralty court.

Judge Hazen married, in 1837, Sarah, eldest daughter of Hon. Judge Botsford, and sister of Dr. Botsford, whose sketch and portrait, and sketches of three other brothers, appear in this volume; she died in February, 1867, leaving three children.

HON. JOHN LEWIS, M.L.C.,

HILLSBOROUGH, N.B.

JOHN LEWIS, a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, is descended from a family which emigrated from Wales to New York, about 1730, and his father, Ichabod Lewis, and grandfather, Alanson Lewis, were U. E. Loyalists, both born at Statton Island, New York, the family coming to New Brunswick at the close of the revolution. Our subject was born at Moncton, on the 27th of August, 1804. The maiden name of his mother was Rebecca Read, she being a native of this province, her father removing from the Massachusetts colony to New Brunswick before the war with the mother country.

Mr. Lewis was educated in the common schools of this province, and at Halifax, N.S., and has been a merchant at Hillsborough since 1831, a period of just fifty years, and has always maintained a good character for fair dealing. He has had his "ups and downs" like most merchants who have been in trade half as long as he has, and, on the whole, has been quite successful.

Mr. Lewis has been a justice of the peace since 1846; was a judge of the inferior courts of common pleas until 1867, when that office was superseded by that of county judge; was elected to the provincial House of Assembly for the county of Albert in 1852, and held that seat almost constantly until 1867, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. During the period that he was in the Lower House, it was an exciting time, the questions of railways, confederation, prohibition, etc., being under consideration, and there were frequent dissolutions of Parliament.

He was defeated twice, and elected no less than six times, all in a period of fifteen years. In politics Mr. Lewis was originally a Liberal, and latterly has been a Liberal Conservative.

He is an enterprising man, and was for four or five years president of the Albert railway, and subsequently a director of the same until June, 1881, when he resigned. He is a member of the First Baptist church, of Hillsborough.

Mr. Lewis first married, in 1829, Lavinia Taylor, of Hillsborough, she dying in 1863, leaving three children, all yet living; and the second time in 1864, Mrs. Mary Bennett *nee* Dickson, widow of Captain William Bennett, having by her no issue. His eldest son is Dr. William J. Lewis, of Hillsborough, who is mentioned in the following pages; his only daughter, Rebecca, is the wife of Elisha Peck, Esq., of Hopewell Hill, and John Read is a farmer at Hillsborough.

FREEMAN H. TODD,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

FREEMAN HALE TODD, for nearly fifty years a merchant at St. Stephen, and one of the most successful business men in the place, is a native of the State of Maine, and was born at North Yarmouth, near Portland, on the 7th of August, 1809. His father, William Todd, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, and was a descendant of one of the first families to settle in that town. William Todd was a school teacher in his younger years, and afterwards, a merchant in Portland, Maine; and when our subject had attended an academy one year—the Gardner Lyceum—he entered a store as a clerk, and there remained till of age, soon afterwards (1833) commencing business for himself at St. Stephen. Here he has been engaged in merchandising, manufacturing lumber, and shipping, owning at one period a large amount of tonnage, and being in the foreign as well as domestic trade. The firm is now F. H. Todd & Sons, who are not doing much in the shipping branch of their business.

Mr. Todd is an enterprising man, and has been for seven or eight years president of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and also, for about the same period, president of the St. Stephen bank, one of the most substantial institutions of the kind in New Brunswick.

He is a member of the Universal church at Calais, Maine, there being no organization of the kind at St. Stephen, and his moral character has always stood above reproach. He is a total abstainer from all intoxicants; has been an active worker in temperance organizations for many years, and his example in sobriety, in industry, in economy, etc., could safely be copied by young men of the present day.

DAVID MCLELLAN, M.P.P.,

INDIANTOWN, N. B.

DAVID MCLELLAN, one of the representatives in the Local Legislature for the city and county of St. John, was born in the town of Portland, that county, on the 20th of June, 1839; his father, for whom he was named, was a ship-builder from Dumfries, Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Knight, descended from a Quaker family in Pennsyl-

vania. Our subject was educated chiefly in the commercial and mathematical school, St. John, taught by William Mills, receiving a good business outfit in that respect, and early became a surveyor of and dealer in lumber; he is of the firm of McLellan and Holly, who are extensive dealers, largely in lumber in the rough, they being the leading firm in their line of trade, in the town. They turn over from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 logs annually; and as Mr. McLellan is a politician—proud to be called a "Grit"—there is no impropriety in calling him a "log roller." In a business sense and in every other, he is a wide-awake man, up early and stirring late, and doing nothing at hap-hazard or in a slipshod manner.

Mr. McLellan entered the political arena as a candidate for office in 1878, and came out at the head of the poll in the constituency already mentioned, and is serving his first term among the law-making and law-mending Solons of New Brunswick; he belongs to the younger class of legislators, and has in him good working elements, which he is never slack in calling into requisition.

Mr. McLellan is a Free Mason, an Oddfellow, and an adherent of the Baptist church. He was married in December, 1865, to Fannie B. Richards, daughter of Henry Richards, of St. John, and they have two sons and one daughter living, and lost a son in infancy. Mrs. McLellan is a member of the Brassell street Baptist church, St. John.

JAMES MURCHIE.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

JAMES MURCHIE, late member of the House of Assembly for Charlotte county, N. B., and one of the leading merchants, lumber manufacturers and ship-owners of that county, is a native of St. Stephen, his birth being dated on the 16th of August, 1813. His father, Andrew Murchie, was from Paisley, Scotland, and his mother, Janet Campbell, was a native of New Brunswick, and a daughter of Colin Campbell; he was educated at St. Stephen, reared on his father's farm till of age, and since that period has been engaged in manufacturing lumber on the St. Croix river, merchandising and shipping, being one of the most extensive operators in those branches of industry in this valley. The firm of J. Murchie and Sons has mills at Deer Lake and Benton, on the New Brunswick and Canada railway, as well as at Calais, Maine, and are cutting about 20,000,000 feet per annum. The firm owns 200,000 acres of timber lands, nearly half of it in the Province of Quebec, about 38,000 acres in Maine, and the rest in New Brunswick.

Mr. Murchie was a captain of militia in his younger years; is one of the oldest magistrates in this part of the county; served for some years as a school trustee; and has held, in fact, nearly all the local offices in the gift of the people, being painstaking and efficient in discharging every duty which he assumes. He represented Charlotte county in the House of Assembly from 1874 to 1878, being sent there by his Liberal Conservative friends; and while in that legislative body secured the repeal of the Wild Land Tax Act, which step had been attempted in vain by previous representatives from his county; he also carried other bills, regarded as of a good deal of importance, and proved himself a diligent law as well as lumber maker.

He is a director of the St. Stephen bank; of two bridge corporations, the St. Croix Lloyd insurance company; the Calais tug boat company, and other incorporated companies; vice-presi-

dent of the New Brunswick and Canada railway, and president of the Frontier steamboat company, and of the newly-formed St. Croix cotton mills company. He was a leading force in engineering this last enterprise, giving several weeks' time to getting the company organized, its capital (\$500,000) taken, the site for the mills secured, the corner-stone laid, &c., &c. The last act mentioned was done by the Masonic order, on the 24th of June, 1881, and marked an epoch in the history of the village of Milltown, in which our subject resides, being the finest house in the place. The mills are to be 517 feet long, 98 feet wide, and four stories above the basement. This movement will convert one of the lowest, most squalid parts of the village, into a neat and tidy hive of industry, and call for an addition of 600 and 700 inhabitants to the place.

Mr. Murehie owns an axe factory at Milltown (St. Stephen), but we believe he has rented it. He has done, and is doing, a great deal to encourage home industries, knowing that all such enterprises tend to increase the value of his own property, as well as the prosperity of the country. It is a few such men as he—men of energy, push and pluck—found in St. Stephen, Calais and Milltown, that have built up this trinity of towns, and given them their present air of thriftiness. Milltown, the smallest of all, is just now, probably, the liveliest of all.

Mr. Murehie is a member and trustee of the Congregational church, Milltown, which body has a house of worship which is a gem; and it is the impression of the community that no such elegant and costly structure could have been reared in that little village, without both the shaping hand and plethoric pocket of Mr. Murehie.

He was first married in 1836 to Miss Mary Ann Grimmer, daughter of John Grimmer Esq., late collector of customs at St. Stephen, and still living, being in his 93rd year. She died in May, 1857, leaving ten children. He was married the second time in 1860, to Miss Margaret Thorpe, daughter of Jackson Thorpe, of St. George, Charlotte county, having by her three children. She died in December, 1872.

Most of the ten children by the first wife are settled in life. Three of the sons, John G., William A., and James S., are married, and are in business with their father; the first being an alderman of Calais, the second captain of a volunteer company, St. Stephen, and the third vice-consul for Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Two other sons, Charles F., and Horace B., are in business in New York city; and another, George A., is a lumber manufacturer at Woodstock, N. B. Two of the daughters are married, and the rest are at home.

DAVID TAPLEY.

PORTLAND, N.B.

DAVID TAPLEY, police magistrate and judge of the civil court, Portland, is a native of Sunbury county, N. B., dating his birth at Sheffield, on the 12th of April, 1820. His father David Tapley, sr., a farmer and lumberman, was born in the same county, and his grandfather, James Robert Tapley, was from the United States. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Fletcher, was from the same country, and many of her relations are living in New England, the middle, and western states.

Mr. Tapley had a common English education; farmed until he was of age, and then moving to St. John, commenced lumber surveying and the general lumber business, which he followed until 1856, when he was elected to the local legislature for the county of Sunbury,

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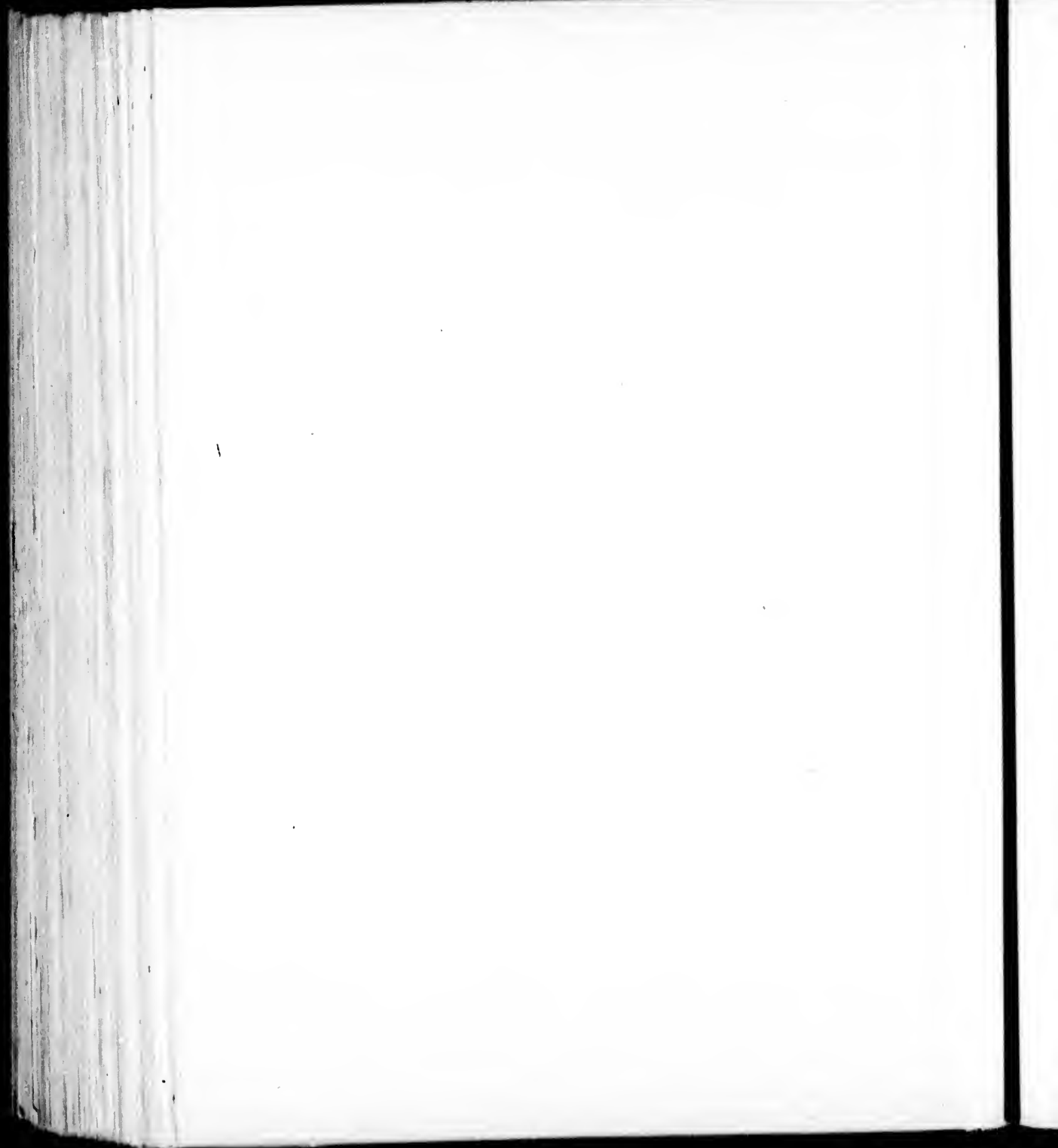
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David Papley



where he still owned a farm, and where his family resided in the summer time. He was re-elected the next year and served until 1861, when his second term expired. His politics are Liberal. He was the father of the bill reducing the number of coroner's jury from twelve to seven. Since leaving parliament he has been frequently solicited to again enter public life, but has thus far resisted the importunities of his political friends. After leaving parliament, Mr. Tapley remained on the farm three years, and then settled in Portland, accepting the appointment to the two offices first mentioned in this sketch. The duties of these offices absorbed his time, and to them he devotes his strict and careful attention, giving general satisfaction to the people, excepting law-breakers. He may be strictly called a "just man." In 1876 he commenced the study of the law professionally, passed a creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1880.

Judge Tapley is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and an honorary member of Union Lodge, St. John, in which he was made a mason many years ago. He is also a vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal church, Portland, an exemplary man in all the walks of life, and held in much esteem by his neighbors and all those who know him.

Judge Tapley was married on the 19th of November, 1841, to Miss Margaret Ann Dalton, and of seven children, the fruit of this union, five sons and two daughters, only two sons are now living: Frederick, chief clerk in the Intercolonial office, St. John station, and Horace, station master on the St John and Maine Railway Co., at the Fairville station.

JOHN PALMER.

GAGETOWN, N. B.

JOHN PALMER, ex-sheriff of Queen's county, New Brunswick, is a grandson of Daniel Palmer, who was born in 1748, probably in the American colonies, and who came to New Brunswick, with other refugees, at the close of the struggle for independence; and son of David Palmer, who was born at Canning, Queen's county, N.B., in 1789, and there died in 1866. David Palmer was a farmer, and a man who took much pains to improve his mind, and who had no inconsiderable skill in versification, leaving a number of poems in manuscript, which were published in a small volume after his death, and which are treasured in the family and by friends as a precious memorial of the good and gifted man. The mother of Mr. Palmer was Marion Hunter, a native of Glasgow.

He had a common English education, and farmed until 1863, five years of that time in the county of Carleton; the rest of the time at Gagetown. He was sheriff of Queen's county from 1863 to 1879, a period of sixteen years, when politics demanded the office for a less deserving man. His politics are Liberal. Mr. Palmer had been justice of the peace prior to being appointed sheriff, and resigned the former office to accept the latter. He is a member of the board of trustees of the grammar school, and in different ways is making himself very serviceable to the community.

He is an active member of the Methodist church, of which he is the circuit steward; and he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church of Canada, which met at Montreal, in 1878. He is a member of the united temperance association, and was, at one time, most worthy grand chief of the British templars. His impulses and the aims of his life have

always been of a generous nature, and his record, private and official, is without a stain. He is one of the best known men in Queen's county, and as widely esteemed as he is known.

Mr. Palmer was married on the 26th of January, 1852, to Miss Eleanor Agnes Marshall, of Canning, Queen's county, and of ten children, the fruit of this union, nine—two sons and seven daughters—are yet living. George C. P., the eldest son, is teaching school at Sussex, King's county; James M., a B.A. of the university of New Brunswick and Lorne gold medallist in 1880, is teaching at Campbellton, Restigouche county; Phebe Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, is married to Jotham P. Bulyea, of Gagetown, and the other daughters are at home.

HON. CHARLES FISHER, M.A., D.C.L.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

CHARLES FISHER was born at Fredericton, September 16, 1808, being the oldest of six brothers, two only of whom now survive. Peter Fisher, his father, a lumber merchant, was born in the State of New Jersey, and was of Dutch extraction, and came here with his father at the close of the revolutionary war, in 1783. L. P. Fisher, Esq., the youngest surviving brother of the judge, an eminent Queen's Counsel, was mayor of Woodstock from its incorporation, in 1856, till his resignation, in 1880—a period of twenty-four years.

Our subject was graduated at King's college, Fredericton, in 1829, being the first graduate of that institution; studied law in the office of Judge G. F. Sweet, at that time advocate-general of the province; was admitted an attorney at Hilary term, 1831; became a barrister in Michaelmas term, 1833, having in the meantime spent a year in England, at one of the inns of court; and commenced practice in Fredericton. In 1866, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*.

He entered the political arena when young, his first contest being in 1824, when he was defeated. In 1837, at an election brought about by the death of King William IV., he was returned as one of the four members for the county of York. In February, 1842, Mr. Fisher took a leading part in the debate in the House of Assembly, in regard to the surrendering the initiation of money grants into the hands of the executive council. He was returned as a representative of the county of York, in December, 1841, again in 1846, and in 1854, when he was called upon by the governor to form a government, of which he became leader, and in which Messrs. S. L. Tilley, A. J. Smith, and John M. Johnson held office. This was the first purely Liberal administration formed in New Brunswick. Mr. Fisher was also elected in 1856 and 1857, when he was again called upon to form a government, in which he became attorney-general, and Mr. Tilley provincial secretary. Mr. Fisher continued at the head of affairs till 1861, when he resigned, owing to certain questions arising out of the crown land investigation. He was defeated at the general election in 1859, and in the following year by the Hon. Charles McPherson.

In 1852, he was appointed by the government one of the commissioners to consolidate and codify the statute law of the province, and to inquire into the proceedings of the courts of law and equity, and into the law of evidence. The work of the commissioners, which was a very important one, is embraced in the volumes issued in the summer of 1856.

Mr. Fisher, then attorney-general, and Hon. John Robertson, were sent to England as delegates of the government for the promotion of railways in the province, and made a contract with Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Co., for the construction of the line from St. John to Shediac.

At the general election in 1862, Mr. Fisher was again returned for York, but in January, 1863, he experienced an overwhelming defeat upon the question of Confederation, which he favored. He was one of the New Brunswick delegates to the Quebec Conference, in 1864, represented Fredericton at the Detroit Convention, 1865, and was one of the delegates who went to England in 1866, to settle the terms of Confederation.

In 1868, Mr. Fisher was appointed judge of the Supreme Court, and also judge of the court of divorce and matrimonial causes for New Brunswick.

Judge Fisher's achievements as a legislator were extensive enough to redeem his fame, even if he had been less able as a judge. No man has left a broader mark on the statute book of his native province than he, and he was the advocate of several good measures which have been passed since he went on the bench, but in which he was a little ahead of his age. Judge Fisher and the late Judge Wilmot, were known as the two great champions of responsible government in New Brunswick.

As a constitutional lawyer, Judge Fisher stood very high. None of its politicians have had broader and more statesmanlike views than he. There was nothing small or mean in his composition, and not the slightest trace of vindictiveness. He was an honest, consistent Liberal from first to last. One of the strongest features in his character was his ardent love of his country, and more especially of his native province. He was ready at all times with tongue and pen to advocate their interests and to contribute in promoting their welfare.

He was married on 8th September, 1833, to Amelia, seventh daughter of David Hatfield, a Loyalist, from New York, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, three daughters only now living. Judge Fisher died at his residence in Fredericton, on the 8th December, 1880, of congestion of the lungs, and true to the wish which he had expressed, "left the impress of his mind on the institution of his country."

JACOB BRADSHAW,

HAMPTON, N.B.

JACOB BRADSHAW, years ago a prominent ship-builder in St. John county, N.B., and now one of the oldest men living in King's county, was born at Newport, Haut's county, N.S., April 1, 1794. His father, William Bradshaw, was born in Boston, Mass., and came to Nova Scotia with his parents when a child. The mother of Jacob was Mrs. Rebecca Freeman Bradshaw, *nee* Harrington. His parents moved to St. Martin's, St. John county, N.B., when he was eighteen months old. The country was then a wilderness, without schools in his neighborhood, until he was sixteen years old, when he attended school one winter and spring for six months obtaining the rest of his education by experience, observation, and some reference to books.

Mr. Bradshaw farmed at St. Martin's until twenty years old; then spent most of a year in Prince Edward Island, and started in a vessel for the United States. The vessel put in at St. Martin's, where his older brothers, William and Abram Bradshaw, had a ship ready to go to

sea, and they persuaded him to change his plans, and accompany them on her first voyage. He followed the sea, mostly in the summer season, for a dozen years, working at ship-building usually during the winters. Subsequently he was engaged in ship-building the year round, first at St. Martins, and then at St. John, whither he removed. Occasionally he sailed his own ships.

About 1870, Mr. Bradshaw sold his property at St. John; moved to New Glasgow, P.E.I., where his only son and child, Harrington Bradshaw, M.D., was engaged in the practice of medicine, and where he remained three years. While there he lost his first wife, whom he had married in 1820, and whose maiden name was Maria Vail, a daughter of Reuben Vail. Two or three years after this sad event, Mr. Bradshaw came to Hampton: married the widow Halstead in the autumn of 1877, and is living a retired and very quiet life in his own new house on the hill, overlooking the village—the house being among the best in the place.

Mr. Bradshaw joined the Baptist church when about thirty years of age; removed his connection to the Brussels street church, when he went to St. John; to the Baptist church at New Glasgow, when he went there, and from the latter church, we believe, he has never taken his letter. Now, in his 87th year, he is waiting to be "called home."

HON. THOMAS R. JONES, M.L.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THOMAS ROSENELLE JONES, one of the prominent merchants of St. John, and a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, belongs to one of the earliest English families that settled in New Brunswick, his great-grandfather, John Jones, moving into this province in 1776, seven years ahead of the loyalists. He came from Essex county, Massachusetts. John Jones built, a little below St. John, the first ship in this province. It was destroyed by the Yankees on the stocks. A second ship which he built was lost in the falls, coming down the St. John river. Not finding his luck lying in the direction of ship-building, the old gentleman took up some land at Mistake Point, King's county, and made a farm, which is still in the hands of the family, being owned by a grandson of John Jones.

The parents of our subject were John and Eliza (Rosenelle) Jones, his mother being a native of this province. Her parents were from the United States.

Mr. Jones was born in the city of St. John, September 12, 1825, and received a common English education, leaving school at thirteen years of age; hence the greater part of his knowledge was acquired by experience and private study. At the age mentioned, he commenced his apprenticeship in the mercantile trade, and has followed it steadily ever since. At times he has been a shipowner, and has dealt in lumber; but his principal business is wholesale dry goods, ready-made clothing, and clothing manufacture; and in the amount of his trade and in financial standing his place is in the front rank of New Brunswick merchants.

Mr. Jones has been president of the St. John board of trade; was three years a common councilman, and five years an alderman for King's ward, St. John; and was a director of the Consolidated European and North American Railway for extension westward, and was president of the Coldbrook Rolling Mills Co. He is a stirring, thorough-going business man, and one of that class of citizens whom St. John would not like to spare.

Mr. Jones was called to the Legislative Council on the 12th of January, 1867, and was a member of the executive council and president of that body, from the 23rd of February, 1871, to the 2nd of June, of the same year, resigning on account of a pressure of his own private business, much to the regret of all his colleagues in the Council.

Mr. Jones is a fourth degree mason, and an honorary member of Albion Lodge, St. John; also a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Portland, adjoining St. John.

He married, February 28, 1851, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Doney, Esq., of Johnston, Queen's Co., N.B., and they have lost two children, and have six sons and three daughters living.

THOMAS F. GILLESPIE, M.P.P.,

CHATHAM, N.B.

THOMAS FRANCIS GILLESPIE, a member of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, for Northumberland, is a son of John and Eliza (Sheehan) Gillespie, and was born near Mallow, county of Cork, Ireland, on the 15th of December, 1828. He was educated in the old country; came to New Brunswick, in 1848; lived a few years at St. John; settled in Chatham in 1854, and after being a clerk a few years, purchased (1863) a foundry, which he is still carrying on, together with insurance and general merchandise.

Mr. Gillespie contested Northumberland unsuccessfully for the local assembly, in 1866, and the House of Commons in 1867; was elected to the former body in 1870; defeated in 1874, on the school question, and was again successful at the last general election, in 1878, his politics being Conservative.

He is a justice of the peace, county valuator, port warden, and secretary of the fire wards; was lieutenant of artillery, in 1863, captain in 1866, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel garrison artillery.

He is secretary of Masonic Lodge, No. 18, New Brunswick registry, First Principal of Mount Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter, and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Mr. Gillespie married in 1855, Miss Elizabeth Cornack, of Chatham, and she has had eleven children, only six of them now living.

JUDGE ALFRED E. OULTON,

DORCHESTER, N.B.

ALFRED EDWIN OULTON, judge of probate for the county of Westmoreland, is a son of Thomas Edwin Oulton and Elizabeth Carter, both natives of Westmoreland county, and both descendants of U. E. Loyalists, who left the United States about the close of the war for independence; and he was born in Westmoreland, on the 2nd of March, 1845; he received his early education in his native place, and after being in his father's store a while, went to Sackville, New Brunswick, and spent three years at Mount Allison academy, taking a course of studies, which embraced the higher mathematics and the Latin language. He studied law with

Mr. A. L. (now judge) Palmer; was admitted an attorney in June, 1867, and as a barrister in the June following, and practised three years in company with Mr. Palmer, when Mr. Palmer removed to St. John, and the partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Oulton's practice extends into all the courts of the province, and into the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and as a professional man, his standing is highly creditable; he does a great deal of office work, collecting claims, conveyancing, and notary public business.

He was elected secretary of the municipal council of Dorchester, on its being organized, June 7th, 1877, and still holds that office; his appointment as judge of probate is dated August 1st, 1878, he taking the place of Governor Chandler, deceased. Mr. Oulton is punctual and faithful in the discharge of his official duties, and gives great satisfaction to the public; he is a commissioner for the admiralty court of the province.

He was made a Free Mason in 1866; was for three consecutive years master of the blue lodge at Dorchester, and is a royal arch, being annexed with the chapter at Moncton.

Mr. Oulton is a member of the Church of England, and a man who has always maintained a good character.

THOMAS GILBERT,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THOMAS GILBERT, a native of St. John, born July 31st, 1820, is a son of Henry Gilbert, who was also born in this city, and a grandson of Bradford Gilbert, a Loyalist, who with his father, Thomas Gilbert, jr., was proscribed and banished from Freetown, Mass., in 1778, and who settled in New Brunswick, in 1783, receiving the grant of a lot in the city of St. John. We learn from Sabine's "Loyalists of the American Revolution," that Bradford Gilbert was a member of the St. John loyal artillery in 1793, an alderman of the city in 1803, and that he died in this city in 1814, aged sixty-eight years. Ann, his widow, died in 1853, in her ninetyeth year. The progenitor of this branch of the Gilbert family in America, as we learn from Sabine's work, was John Gilbert, who was supposed to be from Devonshire, Eng., and who died at Dorchester, Mass., about the middle of the seventeenth century; he was one of the first two representatives from Taunton, Mass., to the General Court [legislature], at Plymouth, in 1639. Thomas Gilbert, the great grandfather of our subject, a descendant on his mother's side, from William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony, was a captain in 1745, under Sir William Pepperell, and aided in the siege and taking of Louisbourg. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the French war of 1755, under Brigadier-general Ruggles; was in the siege of Crown Point; and when Colonel Ephraim Williams fell in the battle with the French at Lake George, under Baron Dieskau, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert took command of the regiment. Just before the revolutionary war broke out, Colonel Gilbert was a member of the House of Representatives, a justice of the quorum, and a colonel in the militia, and he took a very decided stand for the crown, raising, in the autumn of 1774, at the request of General Gage, a body of three hundred loyalists, to keep down the commotions in Bristol county. This was six months before the "battle" of Lexington, in April, 1775, in which month, writes Sabine, "the Congress of Massachusetts unanimously declared that 'Colonel Thomas Gilbert is an inveterate enemy to his country, to reason, to justice, and the common rights of mankind,' and that, 'whoever has knowingly espoused his cause, or taken arms for its support, does, in common with himself;

deserve to be instantly cut off from the benefit of commerce with or countenance of, any friend of virtue, America, or the human race." He was afterwards spoken of by Congress, in his connection with other adherents of King George, as "Gilbert and his banditti," which shows that he must have been a leader among the loyalists.

Colonel Gilbert accompanied the royal army to Halifax in 1776, and two years afterwards, at the same time with his sons, was proscribed and banished; he did not leave the royal troops till the war ended, and did all he could to suppress the "rebellion." In 1783 we find him at Conway, Annapolis county, N. S., petitioning Governor Parr for a grant of land. A little later he came to New Brunswick, and died on the St. John river three or four years before the close of the last century; having passed his fourscore years; he declined half-pay for service in the French war; held no commission in the war of 1775-'83, hence had no allowance as a disbanded officer, but was compensated for his losses. He was a firm and courageous adherent of the crown, looked upon the rebellion as a great crime against the mother country, and declared that the rebels were "more savage and cruel than heathen, or any other creatures, and, it is generally thought, than devils." The little sketch of his life in Sabine's work gives the reader a clear idea of the "spirit of '76" on both sides of the question of loyalty and disloyalty.

The mother of our subject was Eliza Simonds, daughter of James Simonds, who came from Newburyport, Mass., to this province before the American revolution. Mr. Gilbert received a classical education in St. John, learned the mercantile trade, and was engaged in it, and in ship-building and shipping for several years, being quite successful, and retiring about fifteen years ago.

Mr. Gilbert was a director of the Bank of New Brunswick for twenty-three years, and has been its vice-president for seven or eight. This is, we believe, the only office he now holds. He is a Liberal in politics, and appears to be ready to aid his friends into getting into posts of honor, but asks nothing for himself; he is living a somewhat quiet life, and seems inclined to let the world have all its worrying to itself.

Mr. Gilbert married, in 1876, Marion, daughter of Francis Ferguson, of St. John, and we believe they have no children.

LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE,

CHATHAM, N.B.

LEMUEL JOHN TWEEDIE, barrister-at-law, and late member of the New Brunswick Assembly for Northumberland, was born in Chatham, on the 30th November, 1850. His father, Joseph Tweedie, a farmer, born in Leitrim, Ireland, and his mother, Catharine McGary, were from the same country. Her father, Rev. J. R. McGary, being the first Methodist missionary in Newfoundland. Lemuel was educated at the Presbyterian academy, in his native town, his studies including the classics; commenced the study of law with John M. Johnson, Esq., and he dying, finished with William Wilkinson, Esq., now judge of the county courts; was admitted as an attorney in 1871, called to the bar at Michaelmas term the next year, and has been in practice at Chatham alone for ten years, doing business in the several courts of the province, and working his way upward to a highly creditable standing in the profession. He has the largest practice of any lawyer in the county; has laid a good foundation in his legal attainments, and is building gradually and surely, and is a rising young man.

Mr. Tweedie represented the county of Northumberland in the provincial parliament from 1874 to 1878. He favors free, non-sectarian schools, and that was the issue on which he was elected. In Dominion politics he is a Liberal Conservative.

Mr. Tweedie is a good deal interested in the cause of education, and has served as a trustee of the Chatham public schools for several years. He holds, or has held, other local offices, but not perhaps, of sufficient importance to be enumerated.

He is a member of Victoria Lodge, York county, Oddfellows; a trustee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church; a man of good moral as well as legal standing, and has in every respect, a highly creditable standing in the community.

Mr. Tweedie married December 6th, 1876, Agnes, daughter of the late Alexander Loudoun, merchant, Chatham, and they have buried one daughter, and have two children living.

JAMES HARRIS, J.P.,

PORTLAND, N.B.

JAMES HARRIS, a pioneer foundryman and car-builder, in the Maritime Provinces, and one of the most enterprising mechanics in this part of Canada; is a native of Annapolis county, N. S., born on the 25th of October, 1803; his father, Benjamin Harris, was born in the same county; and his grandfather was a loyalist, from the United States, and a descendant of an English emigrant; his mother, Rachel Balcomb, was born near Clementsport, N.S. Mr. Harris never had many advantages in his young days, being almost entirely self-educated; he learned the blacksmith's trade, serving five years in Annapolis and one year in St. John, coming to the latter place, when twenty years old; he worked four years as a journeyman, and then (1828) formed a partnership with Thomas Allan, and the firm of Harris and Allan, machinists, foundrymen, &c., was continued for thirty-three years, when (1861) Mr. Allan died, and Mr. Harris purchased his interest in the firm. Theirs was the first foundry in the lower provinces, and they were leaders in their enterprises, being the first in these parts to start the "go-ahead" saw mills, of which they built a great many. They were the first to make cut-nails in New Brunswick. Many years ago they erected a woollen factory at Mispec, and run it for several years and then sold out.

While with Mr. Allan, Mr. Harris was a leader in introducing not only new branches of industry, but novel and improved machinery, with very little abatement of his zeal in this direction, even at the present time. While we write, in the summer of 1881, Mr. Harris, in his 78th year, is busy in introducing a new style of car-wheel, called the "Allston Wheel," which he is sanguine will be a great success. Mr. Harris was for nine or ten years president of the York and Carlton mining company, for the manufacture of pig iron, he and his partner being one fourth owners of the works until they were sold.

He is manufacturing a great variety of implements, machinery, &c., &c., such as are turned out in machine-shops, foundries, agricultural works and rolling mills. In addition to car-wheels made in the foundry or the rolling mills, he makes car-axles, nail plate, bar iron, ship's iron knees, shafting, and all kinds of hammered shapes; he has made car-building one of his leading branches for years. Large quantities of stoves, of all kinds, grates and mantel-pieces are made at these works; and Mr. Harris has a large store in St. John for the sale of these articles, to-

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James Harris

gether with agricultural implements, etc., etc.; he has a shop devoted especially to slate mantels, which he marbleizes, making an elegant article, for which he finds, as for his other works generally, a ready sale; he puts nothing imperfect on the market.

More than 4,000 tons of iron are consumed yearly in these shops, nearly one-half of it in the car-wheels alone. The charcoal iron for wheels, comes from the United States; the pig and malleable from England principally. The foundry, shops, etc., are all on a liberal scale; the blacksmith shop, for instance, running fifteen fires, and the whole works cover about four acres of ground.

Fifty-three years ago Mr. Harris and his partner commenced with a capital of perhaps \$5,000; Mr. Harris's share being the earnings of his own toil-hardened hands: to-day he is giving employment to about 230 men, mostly skilled mechanics, and is doing annually at least \$200,000; he placed himself in comfortable circumstances years ago, all his accumulations being the fruit of shrewd management and diligence on his own part.

Mr. Harris is a magistrate; has done some work in the town council of Portland, and may have held other civil posts; but he has never been an office-seeker, preferring the quietude of private life; he is president of the Portland branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, chairman of the board of trustees of the Methodist church, Portland, and a man whose Christian character is far above reproach; he has lived a temperate life; has always been careful of his health and to-day has a clear and active mind in a sound body; his life carries with it a lesson for young men, in industry, abstemiousness, self-control, and true christian manhood.

Mr. Harris was joined in wedlock in 1837, with Miss Louisa Ann Wilson, of Dorchester, N. B., and they have buried one son and one daughter, and have seven daughters living.

ARCHIBALD FITZ RANDOLPH,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

PROMINENT amongst the business men of Fredericton, to whose integrity and sterling worth, the city owes so much, stands A. F. Randolph. For many years a resident of Fredericton, he has proved himself a good citizen, and has lived a life of great industry, thoroughly devoted to his business, which he has managed with great prudence and care and unusual success.

He was born in Digby, Nova Scotia, July 24th, 1833, his father being a merchant of that town. His grandfather was at one time a member of the Legislative Council, and was much respected by his confrères in politics, and by all who knew him.

Our subject was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and at the age of seventeen; having early developed a capacity for a business life, went to St. John and entered the office of E. Stevens, a stove-dealer, as clerk. He held his situation for two years, when thinking to better himself he removed to Fredericton and once more tried his fortune in the office of A. T. Coburn, one of the then leading lumber merchants of the province. He only staid here until 1855, when his ambition prompted him to go into business for himself. With this object in view, he opened a general store, and met with such success that in 1865 he started in the present undertaking, viz.;—wholesale flour and West India goods, now one of the leading houses of its kind in the province.

All of Mr. Randolph's business ventures are characteristic of the spirit of enterprise which has animated him. His success is largely owing to his energy, discretion, decision of character, shrewdness and tact, and that crown of all business facilities, *common sense*. He possesses in a remarkable degree that which so many lack,—purpose.

He is manager of the People's Bank, of Fredericton, and has held that position since its incorporation, which took place in 1864.

In 1871 the present school act of the province, founded upon the free system, came into force, and Mr. Randolph was appointed by the government to the position of chairman of the board of trustees. With the exception of this, he has avoided all political offices, leaving them to men whose ambition prompted them in that direction.

Mr. Randolph was married on the 9th of September, 1858, to Almira Donaldson, daughter of William Turnbull, a merchant of Bridgeport, Nova Scotia, by whom he has had eight children, and has five living.

EDWARD L. WETMORE, B.A.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

EDWARD LUDLOW WETMORE, one of the leading barristers in the county of York, is a son of Charles P. Wetmore, clerk of the House of Assembly, New Brunswick, and was born in Fredericton on the 24th of March, 1841. The family came from New York to this province soon after the war for independence, they being adherents of King George III. The mother of Edward was Sarah Ketchum, daughter of Colonel Richard Ketchum, of Woodstock, N. B.

Mr. Wetmore was educated in the grammar schools of Fredericton and Gagetown, and King's college, now the university of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and was graduated with honors in 1859. He studied law with the Hon. John C. Allen, now chief justice of New Brunswick; was admitted to practise as an attorney at Trinity term, 1863; called to the bar at the same term in the following year, and after practising his profession for five years at Sussex, King's county, returned to Fredericton. He is of the firm of Fraser, Wetmore and Winslow, his senior in the firm being the attorney-general of the province, mentioned elsewhere in this work. They do business in the Supreme Court of the Dominion, as well as in the several courts of New Brunswick, and have an extensive and highly remunerative practice, being the leading law firm at the capital. Mr. Wetmore is regarded as one of the foremost men of his age and profession in this part of the province, he being a well-read lawyer, a good logician and an effective speaker.

Mr. Wetmore was mayor of Fredericton from 1874 to 1877, and made an efficient and popular executive. While occupying that position he was appointed one of the commissioners for consolidating the law of New Brunswick, and during his administration the laws relating to assessments were consolidated.

Since commencing his professional life, Mr. Wetmore has taken quite an active part in politics, having strong predilections for the Conservative side. He early favored the movement for Confederation, and in 1867, at the first election after that measure was effected, he canvassed the county of King in the interest of his party, speaking in several places.

He is a third-degree Mason, and past master of Hiram lodge, Fredericton. He is a delegate to the Diocesan Church Society, and a substitute delegate, usually acting, to the Diocesan Synod, his Christian membership being in Christ church.

The wife of Mr. Wetmore was Eliza J. Dickson, daughter of Charles Dickson, Esq., of St. John, their marriage being dated in April, 1872. They have three children.

GEORGE OTTY,

HAMPTON, N.B.

THE present judge of probate for the county of King's, N. B., whose name heads this sketch, was born at St. John in this province, on the 8th of August, 1820. He is a son of Captain Allan Otty, who was born in Yorkshire, England, and served in the royal navy under Lord Nelson, and subsequently in the American lakes during the last war with the United States, 1812-14, at the close of which war he settled at St. John, and died at Hampton, in 1858. Captain Otty married Elizabeth Crookshank, whose parents were Loyalists.

Judge Otty was educated at the St. John grammar school, his studies including the classics as well as mathematics; studied law with William Wright, Esq., of St. John; was called to the bar in 1841, and practised at St. John until 1849, when he settled in Hampton, and here continued his legal practice until he became judge of probate in 1847.

The judge represented King's county one term prior to Confederation, and part of one term afterwards. He was opposed to that measure, and in 1866 brought in the famous anti-Confederation resolutions, which created violent discussions, and caused the dissolution of the House of Assembly. He was again returned to the Assembly, by his Conservative friends in 1872, and was holding a seat in that body when appointed to his present office of judge. He is also secretary and treasurer of the municipality of King's county, and clerk of the peace, and performs his various duties with commendable faithfulness and dispatch.

The wife of Judge Otty was Eliza A., daughter of Dr. S. Z. Earle of King's county, their marriage being dated in 1849. They have two adopted children: George Otty Dickson Otty, a lawyer at St. John, and Maria Earle Otty, who is with her adopted parents.

RIGHT REV. JOHN SWEENEY, D.D.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch, is a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, and was born in May, 1821, his parents being James and Mary (Macguire) Sweeney, members of the farming community. The family emigrated to New Brunswick, and settled in St. John in 1828, and here the father died, the mother being still alive and in her 79th year.

Bishop Sweeney received his literary education in New Brunswick; his theological in the Seminary of Quebec, where he was ordained priest in 1844 by Archbishop Turgeon. He

returned immediately to the city of St. John under appointment as a missionary, and subsequently labored in the same capacity at Chatham and Shediac, so continuing until 1851, when, on the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, our subject became administrator.

A little later he was Vicar-General under the Right Rev. Thomas Connolly, bishop of St. John; and was made bishop in 1860, on the appointment of Bishop Connolly to the archbishopric of Halifax.

During the twenty-one years that Bishop Sweeny has been in his present office, he has done a great work irrespective of his spiritual labors. He has built St. Vincent convent and orphan asylum; the Sacred Heart convent; the episcopal residence; the side-chapels and spire of the cathedral, and a considerable portion of the cathedral itself; the large brick structure for school purposes after the great fire—St. Malachie and St. Joseph halls, and last of all, in 1880, the industrial school near the city of St. John.

The diocese of Bishop Sweeny includes the southern half of New Brunswick, embracing the counties of Westmoreland, Albert, King's, St. John, Charlotte, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carlton, and the larger part of Kent; and on this entire field he has a vigilant eye, and exercises increasing care. It would seem to be needless to state that he is a very active man, and untiring in his efforts to serve the great Head of the Church. His preaching is eminently practical. Whenever he propounds any doctrine of the Catholic Church, he never fails to point out how this doctrine should affect the conduct of man in life. His style is plain, simple, and unaffected, so that it is evident he seeks to instruct rather than make any display. In the administration of the diocese, he keeps quietly at his work, and every year shows the advance of that work. He undertakes nothing without finishing it, knowing no such word as "fail."

GEORGE H. WALLACE,

SUSSEX, N.B.

GEORGE H. WALLACE, collector of customs and stipendiary magistrate, is a native of Nottingham, England, his birth being dated March 25th, 1827. His father was William Wallace, contractor and builder, whose grandfather was from Scotland. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bishop, whose brother, Edwin Bishop, served in the peninsular war, and led at one time the "Forlorn Hope." The father of our subject died at Nottingham, in 1871; his mother is still living, being in her 78th year. He received a good English education, finishing under the instruction of an English clergyman; in his sixteenth year he entered the army as a private, and went immediately to Ireland, where he served in Dublin and other towns for eighteen months. He was then, with his regiment, transferred to Scotland, where he served the same length of time. While stationed at Stirling Castle, young Wallace was one of the hundred soldiers who volunteered, a request made at the War office, to go to India at the outbreak of war; but he being proficient in sword exercise, which was then being introduced into the infantry arm of the service, was not allowed to go. He was created a color-sergeant, and sent to his native town as recruiting officer, which act so offended his father that he immediately forwarded the money to the War office for his son's discharge from the service. This act being accomplished, our subject was selected by the county magistracy of Nottingham to go to Mantfield to organize and drill the county constabulary, then under the command of Captain P. V.

Hatton, who expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which this duty was performed. At the end of a year and eight months he sought and secured his release from that service in order to emigrate to America. Before leaving his native country he received several highly complimentary testimonials expressive of the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his various responsible duties—testimonials still in his possession, which must be very gratifying at this period of life, and so remote from the scene of his labors.

Mr. Wallace came to New Brunswick *via* New York, in May, 1849, and in the July following settled at Sussex, where, for several years, he was a carpenter and builder, doing a successful business.

He was appointed a justice of the peace in March, 1857; stipendiary magistrate for King's county, in April, 1874, and sub-collector of customs and inland revenue for the outport of Sussex in May, 1879. These last two appointments drew out the warmest congratulations of the press, which spoke of his trustworthy character in the strongest terms.

Mr. Wallace has also held nearly all the local offices in the gift of the people, who seem to have unbounded confidence in his honesty as well as ability.

He has given no inconsiderable time to work in the temperance cause, and was at one period grand lecturer of the grand lodge of British templars. He belongs to the Orange association, and has held several important offices in that society; he has also recently joined the Oddfellows. He has long been, and still is, a local contributor to the *St. John* daily and weekly papers, he being an off-hand ready writer and good news collector.

The wife of Mr. Wallace was Mary Ann Stableford, of Sussex, their marriage occurring in 1852. They have buried two children, and have five, two sons and three daughters living.

HON. ROBERT D. WILMOT, P.C.,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, was born in Fredericton, on the 16th of October, 1809. He is a descendant of the Loyalists who settled in the Province of New Brunswick at the close of the revolutionary war in 1783. His grandfather, Lemuel Wilmot, was a captain in a loyal regiment. John M. Wilmot, the father of the subject of this sketch, represented for many years the county of St. John in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick. His wife was Susan Harriet, daughter of Samuel Wiggins, a merchant of St. John.

Mr. Wilmot was educated chiefly at the grammar school in St. John until his sixteenth year, when he entered the office of his father, who was a shipowner in St. John. In 1838, he started in business for himself, in the same line. Since 1846, as we learn from the "*Parliamentary Companion*," whence we obtain portions of the data for this sketch, its subject has been almost constantly in office. He was a member of the executive council of New Brunswick from 1851 to 1854; from 1856 to 1857, and again in his own government in 1865; also in 1866 until Confederation. He held the office of surveyor-general from 1851 to 1854, and that of provincial secretary from 1856 to 1857. He was elected mayor of St. John, in 1849. In 1865, he was appointed a delegate to the confederate council of trade, which assembled at Quebec, to discuss what commercial policy should be pursued as to reciprocity with the United States, and

to the colonial conference which met in London, in the years 1866 and 1867, when the Act known as the "British North America Act" was passed by the Imperial Parliament.

He was appointed one of the commissioners on behalf of Canada to the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. In 1846, Mr. Wilmot began an active political career, contesting the constituency of St. John, city and county, successfully, for the Legislative Assembly, a seat which he retained until 1861. He ran in that year, but was defeated, and did not offer himself again until the next general election, in 1865, when he was elected; and he continued to represent the Conservative interests of St. John, city and county, until Confederation, 1867, when, in May, he was called to the Senate by royal proclamation.

Mr. Wilmot was sworn a member of the Privy Council, without portfolio, in October, 1878 and, at the same time, was appointed speaker of the Senate, a position he continued to hold until his elevation to the lieutenant-governorship, on the 11th of February, 1880.

He was married, in December, 1833, to Susan Elizabeth, youngest daughter of David Mowatt, a ship-owner, and member of the Legislative Assembly for St. Andrew, county of Charlotte, and by her he has had eight children, seven of whom are living.

GEORGE F. FISHER,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

GEORGE FREDERICK FISHER, mayor of Fredericton, his native city, was born on the 9th of March, 1844. His father was Henry Fisher, merchant, and, in his latter years, chief superintendent of education for New Brunswick, a man of fine culture, and a polished speaker, dying at Fredericton, on the 1st of February, 1860, in the 48th year of his age. The name of the family was originally spelt Fischer, they being of German pedigree, settling on this continent at first in New Jersey. The great-grandfather of our subject, Lewis Fisher, was a Quaker, and came to New Brunswick at the close of the war of 1775-1783. Henry Fisher married Sarah Maria Busby, daughter of the Rev. Sampson Busby, a Wesleyan minister, and granddaughter of Col. Samuel Vetch Bayard, of the British army.

Mr. Fisher was educated at the collegiate school, Fredericton, Mount Allison academy, Sackville, and the university of New Brunswick (Fredericton), and is a B.A. (1863), M.A., and B.C.L. of the last named institution. He is also vice-president of the alumni association.

He studied law with his uncle, the late Hon. Charles Fisher, many years judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and one of the great leaders of responsible government; was admitted as an attorney in Hilary, 1868, and called to the bar in the same term, in 1869. He and his elder brother, Charles H. B. Fisher, succeeded to the practice of their uncle, already mentioned, and the firm-name is Fisher and Fisher. They do a good business in the several courts of the province, and their standing in the legal fraternity of York county is highly respectable, both as it regards ability and integrity.

In addition to his law business, Mayor Fisher has been, since January 1, 1877, the editor and proprietor of the *New Brunswick Reporter*, the oldest paper now published in the province, its politics being Liberal-Conservative, and its publication weekly. He makes it a good family paper, as well as an exponent of the principles of his party.

Before taking his seat at the head of the municipality of Fredericton, our subject had served three or four years, at different times, as alderman, and hence had some experience in municipal matters. He had also held the office of official assignee, and is now, we believe, deputy clerk of the county court; also a director of the central fire insurance company. He is one of the youngest mayors that the city of Fredericton has ever had; was elected in January, 1881, and is filling that position in a truly creditable manner.

Mayor Fisher is an Oddfellow, an adherent of the Methodist church, and a man of good moral character. His brother, the senior member of the firm, is also a substantial man, well known in York county, being the Liberal-Conservative candidate for the House of Commons in 1878.

Mayor Fisher married, October 15, 1868, Josephine, daughter of Joseph Robinson, of Halifax, N.S., and she died on the 22nd of December, 1876, leaving three children.

JOSIAH WOOD, M.A.,

SACKVILLE, N.B.

JOSIAH WOOD, merchant, banker, farmer, and ship-owner, dates his birth at Sackville, Westmoreland county, N.B., on the 18th of April, 1843. His father, Mariner Wood, born at Dorchester, in the same county, was a successful merchant at Sackville, and died in August, 1875. His mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Cynthia Trueman, was born at Point du Bute, in Westmoreland county. Her family came to New Brunswick from Yorkshire, England. The paternal grandfather of Josiah came from the United States at the time of the influx of U. E. Loyalists. He had no sisters, and only one brother, Charles, who died in England in 1871.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Mount Allison Wesleyan college, Sackville, and was one of the first two graduates—the class of 1863—the other being the Rev. Howard Sprague. Mr. Wood studied law at Dorchester with Hon. A. L. Palmer, now judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; was called to the bar in 1866; and, after practising a short time at Dorchester, his brother Charles being in delicate health, at his father's request, he closed his law office, returned to Sackville, and took the principal charge of his father's business, and was shortly afterward, with his brother, admitted into partnership, since which the business has been conducted under the style of M. Wood and Sons. Early in 1874, the firm started a private banking house, which our subject is managing with fine success. After his father's death, being now the only surviving member of the firm, he discontinued the retail branch of his mercantile business, and is now wholesaling exclusively, dealing principally in flour and West India goods.

In company with other parties, he is also engaged in ship-building and shipping, making a success of this as well as of every other branch of his business.

Mr. Wood has also a large farm in Sackville, and is devoting a good deal of attention to stock-raising and stock-fattening, preparing for market about 200 head annually, and shipping them, principally of late years, to the English market. He has recently introduced a few head of thoroughbred Durhams, and in future, we presume, will turn his attention more to pure bred stock.

He is a director and large stockholder in the Moncton gas light and water company, and in the sugar refinery of the same town.

Mr. Wood is a magistrate, but, we believe, does not act. Three years ago (1878), he was induced to contest Westmoreland for the local assembly, but was defeated. He has never taken an active part in politics, his time being fully occupied with the several branches of his business.

Mr. Wood is a Master Mason, circuit steward of the Methodist church, and one of the board of governors and treasurer of Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies.

His wife is Laura S., daughter of Thompson Trueman, of Sackville. Their marriage took place in January, 1874. They have three children.

A friend of Mr. Wood, one who has long known him, thus writes to the editor of this work :

Josiah Wood is one of the leading merchants of New Brunswick. As a land-owner and exporter of agricultural products, he probably stands second to none in the province. He is one of those business men who combine, in due proportion, the spirit of caution and the spirit of sagacious speculation, of whom any country may well be proud. His father laid the foundation of a splendid business, which the son's enterprise and skill have extended and confirmed. The train of circumstances which directed Mr. Wood's attention to his present business, undoubtedly drew from the bar of New Brunswick, a member who would have honored it. As a banker, West India merchant and landed proprietor, his name has a currency and a credit which few men of his age in the Maritime Provinces possess. He is a cultivated gentleman of modest bearing, scholarly tastes, and spotless reputation. Possessed in a high degree of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and filled by his acquirements for efficient public service, Mr. Wood, though personally retiring and unambitious, will probably be called before long to take part in administering the affairs of the country in whose welfare few have so large a stake.

SYLVESTER Z. EARLE, M.D.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SYLVESTER Z. EARLE, ex-mayor of St. John, and one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the city, is a native of New Brunswick, a grandson of J. Earle, a U. E. Loyalist, and was born at Kingston, King's county, on the 7th of August, 1822. His father, for whom he was named, was born in Queen's county, New Brunswick; studied medicine in New York; married Maria Hughson of that State; settled in King's county, in this province, when carriage roads were unknown; made his professional rides on horseback, through forests and over bridgeless streams, often going a great distance, and being absent two or three days, and sometimes longer. The old gentleman was for many years a member of the provincial legislature, and one of the best known men in King's county, being noted for his skill and success in his profession, and was greatly esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He died at Hampton in the spring of 1879, in his eighty-sixth year.

Our subject received a grammar school education; studied his profession in the university of New York, when the celebrated Valentine Mott was professor of surgery there, and received from that institution the degree of M.D. in 1844; he practised at Hampton, in his native county, for twenty years, his rides extending over much of the same ground which his father under much less favorable circumstances, had traversed, twenty and thirty years before.

In 1864, Dr. Earle settled in St. John, and is still in practise, having all the professional business that any man of his number of years could reasonably desire; he is as smart and active, seemingly, as ever, and as ambitious to do credit to the profession which his father so much honored.

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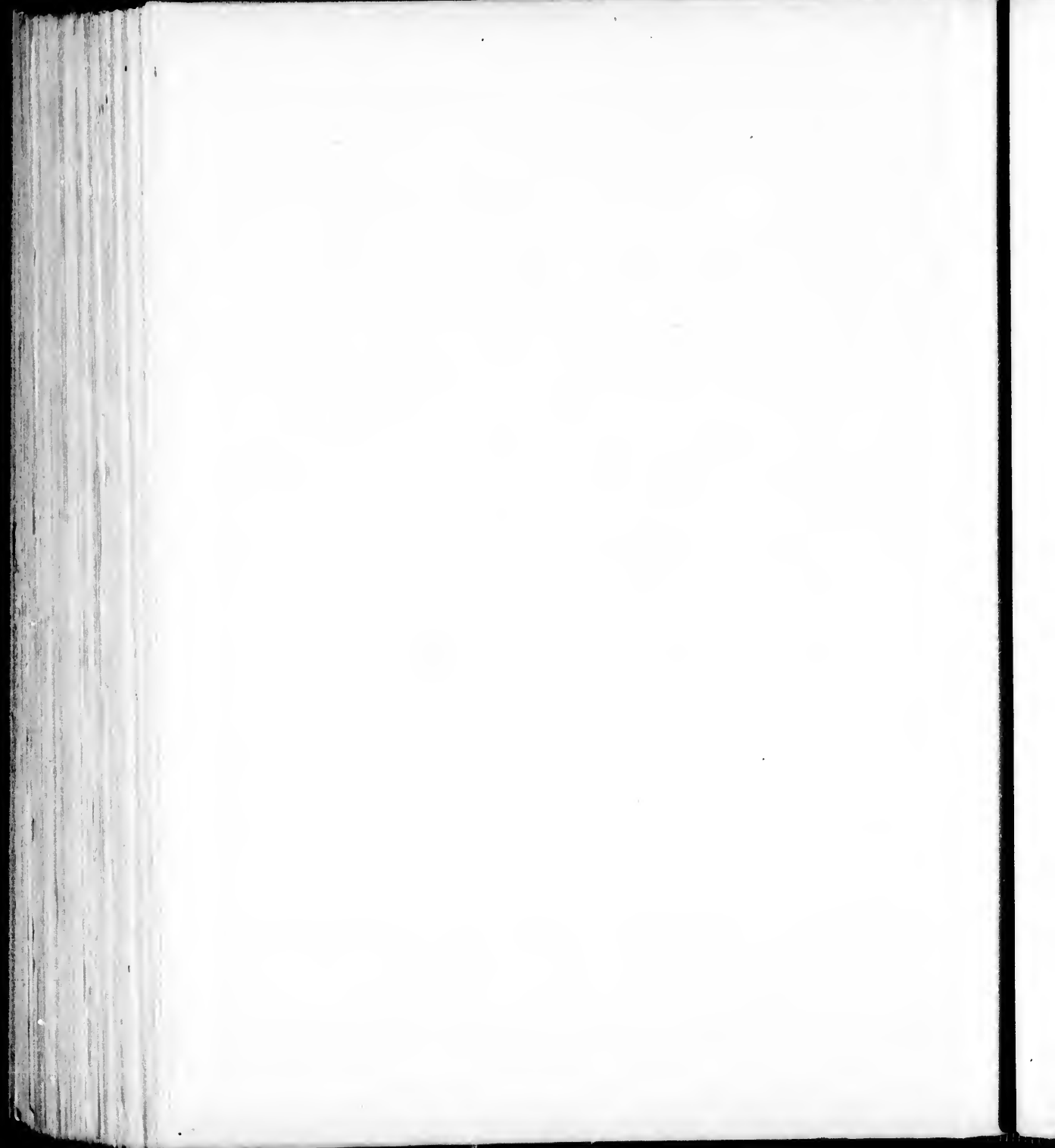
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S. J. Earle



While a resident of King's county, Dr. Earle was one of its coroners, and holds the same office in St. John's county: he was also, while at Hampton, assistant surgeon of a volunteer force, and is now surgeon of the 62nd battalion; he aided John Saunders in organizing the first regiment of cavalry in King's county, of which Mr. Saunders was appointed captain, and the Dr. lieutenant.

He is past master of Albion Lodge of Free Masons, St. John, the oldest in the city, and has taken the 22nd degree, being of Rose Croix Chapter.

Dr. Earle is a justice of the peace for the city; and was the first warden of the city and county of St. John, and held that office two years; he was chosen mayor of the city in April, 1877, and two months afterward, June 20th, the great fire occurred, destroying \$27,000,000 of property, and laying the business part of the city in ashes. It was the most trying time in the history of St. John, and the burdens and responsibilities suddenly laid upon the mayor, were simply immense; he bore up manfully, not to say heroically, under them all; exerted himself with almost superhuman effort to provide a temporary home for the shelterless, and food for the hungry, seconded by a tireless band of assiduous co-workers, and so nobly did he acquit himself during that year that the citizens of St. John insisted on his serving another term. He made one of the most efficient chief magistrates this municipality has ever had. He was appointed by the government, in 1880, a member of the board of health for the city of St. John, and is physician to the public hospital.

Dr. Earle married, in 1846, Catherine McGill Otty, daughter of Capt. Allan Otty, of the Royal navy, and sister of George Otty, Esq., judge of probate, King's county, and they have six sons and two daughters, all yet living, but one son, who died in infancy. Thomas J. O., the eldest son, is a graduate of Bellevue hospital medical college, New York, he being the third generation of medical practitioners in this family, and is in company with his father; Allen O. is a barrister at St. John, and author of Earle's "Rules of the Courts," just published; William Z. is assistant engineer on the Canada Pacific railway; Manners S. is at Winnipeg; Sylvester, Z. is in a store at St. John, and the two daughters, Eliza and Mary, are at home.

We have mentioned only part of the civil and other offices which Dr. Earle has held. With others he has been honored, and with still others, he has been burdened; and he has never been backward, in office or out of it, in assisting to carry forward enterprises which were for the interest of the community. Happy the city blessed with many such citizens.

HON. GEORGE E. KING, M.A., Q.C.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

GEORGE EDWIN KING, one of the judges of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and late leader of the provincial government, is a native of the city of St. John, dating his birth on the 8th of October, 1839. His father, George King, a prominent ship-builder, was also born in this city, and here died in 1867. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Fowler, was a native of King's county, in this province. She is still living.

Mr. King received his preparatory education at Sackville; entered the Wesleyan university, Middleton, Conn. in 1855, was graduated in 1859; studied law in St. John with the Hon. Robert L. Hazen; was admitted to practise as an attorney in 1863, was called to the bar in

June, 1865, and soon built up a good practice in the several courts of the province. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1873. At the bar he was recognized as a sound lawyer and an able pleader.

Mr. King entered public life in the year of Confederation (1867), being returned to the local legislature for the city and county of St. John; was appointed a member of the executive council in February, 1869, and was attorney-general from 1870 to 1878 inclusive, and leader of the government, all but the first two years. He resigned in 1878, in order to contest the same constituency for the House of Commons, and was defeated. His politics are Liberal Conservative. He is the author of the Common School Act, and the Act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and many others of more or less importance. During the long period that he was attorney-general he conducted the criminal business with great ability and judgment. His appointment to the bench is quite recent, being dated in December, 1880.

He married in 1866, Lydia, daughter of Aaron Eaton, deceased, and they have two children.

REV. JAMES GRAY, A.M.,

SUSSEX, N.B.

REV. JAMES GRAY, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sussex, is a native of the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a son of John and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Gray, and was born on the 19th of February, 1818. He is a graduate in the arts, and an A.M. of Marischall college, Aberdeen; studied theology, for three years, at the free school divinity hall, same city; and finished with another year's study at Edinburgh. His father was a small farmer, with a very large family and in very moderate circumstances; and the son had to depend entirely upon his own exertions for his support, teaching school part of the time, while pursuing his college studies. He had a hard struggle to get through, but being self-reliant, industrious persevering and plucky, he succeeded beyond the expectations of his best friends. He was licensed to preach in 1831; and immediately afterwards commenced teaching in an academy in Aberdeen, which profession he followed in that city in two academies until 1856, when he was sent out to New Brunswick as a missionary, by the colonial committee of the Free Church of Scotland. A few months afterwards, he received a call to his present charge, and was ordained and settled over it on the 6th of March, 1857. At that time the charge included Hampton, Stadholm and Norton as well as Sussex, which parish then included Waterford and Cardwell. As the country has been gradually settled up, the field of his labors has been slowly contracted, although still quite large.

Twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Gray first saw Sussex Vale, as it was then called, there was only a very small Presbyterian mission here, there being but the beginning, so to speak, of a village, where there are now nearly 2,000 inhabitants; and he has a church of fair strength. He also preaches at other points, at one of which, near Norton station, he has built a church—his second one since coming to New Brunswick. He made his home at Norton for a period of eight years, and while there served as a school trustee. The church at Sussex was erected in 1862. He preaches also at Jeffries, eight miles south of Sussex, where it is proposed to soon build a church.

Mr. Gray seems to be never idle, and the result of his twenty-five years' labor must be very gratifying to him, and to the friends who have co-operated with him in trying to advance the cause of Christ in these parts. He has been invited to more prominent fields of labor, but prefers to remain with a people who have uniformly treated him with great kindness—people of all denominations, and Catholics as well as Protestants.

Mr. Gray is very well known in this province, and has an honorable standing among the clergy. He was moderator of the New Brunswick synod, at the time when this synod and that of Nova Scotia were united, Rev. Dr. Bayne being moderator of the Nova Scotia synod.

He married, on June 24, 1852, Miss Margaret Ligertwood, of Aberdeen, and they have no children.

THOMAS FURLONG,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

ONE of the most successful merchants in St. John is he whose name we have placed at the head of this notice. He is a native of Dublin, Ireland, a son of Patrick Furlong, and dates his birth on the 18th of July, 1833. He was the youngest son in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. His mother died in Dublin; his father in St. John, in 1870. When a lad of seventeen summers, Thomas came to the new world to seek, more properly make, his fortune. In 1854, being of age, he commenced business for himself as a wine merchant. Having a small capital, he began on a small scale, and enlarged his business as his means increased. Refusing to accept public offices, and attending exclusively and carefully to his business, his accumulations were, no doubt, satisfactory. He has a store, largely devoted to the wholesale trade, at the corner of Princess and Water streets; a retail store at the corner of Charlotte street and Country market, and a branch, established in 1878, in Boston, Mass.

When the great fire of June 20, 1877, swept, like "a besom of destruction," over half the city, Mr. Furlong lost \$150,000 in stock alone; but, fortunately, he drew \$94,000 in insurance, and his up-town store and his house (one of the very best in the province) were spared. He did not discontinue his business even for a single day, though most of his own time for weeks was spent in helping those who had lost all.

Mr. Furlong's residence, which is on Cobourg street, was originally built for Bishop Dolard, and is a favorite resort of the lovers of the fine arts, the proprietor having a large gallery of paintings, which he has collected during his recent visits to the old world—particularly England, Ireland and Scotland. Among the many noteworthy pictures are "The Riverside" and "A Sunny Day in Glendalough," both by an Irish artist of high standing, P. V. Duffy; "The Braes o'Mar," a rough Highland scene, and "Western Highland Cattle," both by Alfred Gray; a picture by John Cairns, of Glasgow, being a study of the celebrated "Old Ash Trees," commonly called "Adam and Eve;" "The Stone Breakers," a charming water-color painting by W. Lucas; and "You Wouldn't Take Warning," by James Gray, representing a real Hibernian grasping the throat of a crow which he has just shot, and which did not heed the *scare crow*, which is plain enough to be seen. All these pictures, and a score of others in Mr. Furlong's gallery, are remarkably true to nature, finely executed, and shows the owner's good taste in the selection.

The Furlongs are an old and numerous Catholic family, especially in the county of Wexford, Ireland, and our subject firmly adheres to the Christian faith of his ancestors.*

He married, in 1854, Miss Kate Fennell, of Dublin, and they have buried two children and have seven living.

LEWIS P. FISHER,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

THE parentage, place of birth, etc., of Lewis Peter Fisher, may be learned from a sketch of his brother, Judge Charles Fisher, found on other pages. He was educated at Fredericton; studied law with that brother at the same city; called to the bar in Trinity term, 1843, and has been in the practice of his profession at Woodstock, the shire town of Carleton county, for thirty-eight years, being an eloquent and powerful pleader, and having a highly creditable standing at the bar. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1873.

Mr. Fisher was appointed judge of probate in 1851, and has held that office for thirty years. When the town of Woodstock was incorporated, in 1856, he was elected mayor, and held that office twenty-four consecutive years, and was urged to accept it still longer, but he persisted in retiring.

* Mr. Furlong is a nephew of Thomas Furlong, for whom he was named, and who was a poet and an associate of the Hon. Daniel O'Connor, honorable mention being made of him in the Hon. D'Arcy McGee's "O'Connor and his Friends." This promising poet died in Dublin on the 25th of July, 1827, aged thirty-three years, as we learn from the Preface to "The Doom of Derenzie," a poem showing graphic descriptive powers, published after the death of the author. Mr. Furlong gained considerable notoriety by his translation of the Songs of Carolan, the last and most celebrated of the Irish bards; but to our mind his best pieces and his original lyrics, many of which almost match, in sweetness and rhythmical perfection, the best efforts of Thomas Moore. We add a single specimen:—

"O ERIN! THE BRIGHT DAYS, ETC.

By Thomas Furlong, Author of "The Plagues of Ireland," etc.

"O Erin! the bright days are past when thro' danger,
Thy Kings led the way in the march of the brave,
When thy chiefs, in their might, met the dark-crested stranger,
Who came in his galley of pride o'er the wave;
When thy sons for their homes and their kindred contended,
And each lov'd the friend which his valor defended,
They've shone, but the tales of their triumph have ended,
And Erin, thy children are ranked with the slave.

"The bards of the land have long dwelt on the glory,
Derived from the heroes and sages of yore;
Thou art sunk, lovely Isle, but methinks still the story
Of worth or of wisdom should cling to thy shore.
O true, but for others thy light is still glowing,
On strangers thy virtues' rich wreath are bestowing,
For tyrants the fruits of thy genius are growing,
They bloom, but they add to thy beauty no more.

"We've gazed on thy hills in their greenness ascending,
And turned where thy glens and thy lakes spread in pride;
We've looked on thy vales in thir beauty extending,
And wondered if wretchedness there could abide.
We dreamt not of chains which the tyrant imposes,
We thought not of wrongs which the lost one discloses,
Nor deem'd that in spots where enchantment reposes,
Disease, and grim famine, and grief could abide."

In 1866, Judge Fisher was appointed keeper of the sinking fund, and that post he still holds.

He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school for twenty-five or thirty years, but is, we believe, a member of no church. His wife was Miss DeMill, of St. John. They have no issue.

Judge Fisher has frequently been urged to stand as a candidate for the House of Commons, but he would not consent, having never been an office-seeker. He seemed to be partial to a retired and quiet life, and has the warm esteem of his neighbors for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

HON. EDWARD B. CHANDLER, Q.C., M.L.C.,

DORCHESTER, N.B.

EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER, for more than half a century a member of the legislature of New Brunswick, and late lieutenant-governor of the same province, was born at Amherst, N. S., on the 22nd of August, 1800. He was a son of Charles H. Chandler, many years high sheriff of the county of Cumberland, N. S., and grandson of Joshua Chandler, of New Haven, Conn., a noted loyalist, and member of the Connecticut legislature in 1775, settling in Nova Scotia at the close of the revolution (1783).

He was educated at Amherst; studied law with the Hon. William Botsford, of Westcock; was called to the bar of New Brunswick in October, 1823, settled at Dorchester, and then practiced his profession for forty years, or more, being created a Queen's Counsel fifteen or twenty years after being admitted as a barrister. The great power of Mr. Chandler as a lawyer in swaying the minds of a jury, lay in his fixing his attention upon the most intelligent of the members of that body, and then using all his great mental resources and bringing to bear his wonderful persuasive style of delivery. These won for him many a cause outside as well as within his native province.

Mr. Chandler was appointed a judge of probate for Westmoreland county, in 1823, and held the office until 1878; and was clerk of the peace from 1823 to 1862. He represented Westmoreland county in the House of Assembly from 1827 to 1836, when he was called to the Legislative Council.

He was a member of the Executive Council from 1844 to 1858, and from 1867 to 1869, when he resigned on being appointed an Intercolonial railway commissioner.

Mr. Chandler served on many important missions. He was a delegate to London in 1833, on the usual and territorial revenues; to Toronto, with Hon. Joseph Howe, in 1850, on the subject of the Intercolonial railway; a second time to London in 1852, with Hon. Francis Hincks, on the Intercolonial railway; to Halifax in the same year with Messrs. Taché, Hincks and John Young, on the same subject; to Quebec in 1854, to complete the legislation on the subject of the reciprocity treaty; to Washington, D. C., the same year on the same subject; to Charlottetown, in 1864, as a member of the conference on the union of the Maritime Provinces; and to London in 1866, as a member of the British North American colonial conference to complete the terms of Confederation. He declined a seat in the Senate of the Dominion in 1869. His politics were Conservative.

In July, 1878, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and died at the government house, on the 6th of February, 1880, in the 80th year of his age.

Gov. Chandler was a member of the Trinity Episcopal church, and warden of the same for thirty or forty years.

He married in 1822, Miss Phoebe W. Millidge, youngest daughter of Stephen Millidge, of Westcock, and niece of Judge Botsford, and she had eleven children, only four of them, all sons, now living, Edward Barron, the oldest, is a barrister at Dorchester; George W., the second, and Charles U., the fourth, also reside at Dorchester, and Amos H., is a physician and surgeon at Moncton, N. B.

EDWIN A. VAIL, M.D., M.P.P.

SUSSEX, N.B.

EDWIN ARNOLD VAIL, member of the House of Assembly, and at different times speaker of that body, is a son of John Congle Vail, deceased, formerly registrar of deeds for King's county, N.B., and representative from that county in the New Brunswick, Assembly for more than twenty years; and was born at Sussex, where he now resides, on the 19th of August, 1817. His mother was Charlotte Arnold, daughter of the Rev. Oliver Arnold, an Episcopal minister from Connecticut, a graduate of Yale college, New Haven, and one of the first rectors at Sussex. She died in 1836.

Dr. Vail was educated in the grammar schools of King's county; studied medicine at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and is an M.D. of the university of Glasgow, 1837, since which date he has been in general practice at Sussex.

Dr. Vail was a school trustee for many years, and he has never been backward in helping forward any cause which was for the best interest of the community, either mentally, morally, or socially.

He was first elected to the House of Assembly for King's county, in 1857, and, with the exception of a short interim, has held that seat to this date; he was elected speaker in 1865, and held that position until 1867, when he went out on the question of Confederation, he being opposed to that measure; he was again returned in 1870; was again elected speaker in February, 1871, serving another term, and was re-elected to the Assembly in 1874 and 1878; his politics are Liberal; he is the author of the Bills to shorten the study of law from five to four years, and to make the general elections in New Brunswick simultaneous.

CHARLES W. WELDON, A.M., Q.C., M.P.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

CHARLES WESLEY WELDON, one of the members of the House of Commons for St. John, N.B., is descended from a family which settled very early in New Brunswick, his great-grandfather, John Weldon, coming over from England and locating in the county of Westmoreland, nearly a century ago. Our subject is the eldest son of Hon. John W. Weldon, many

years speaker of the House of Assembly and now one of the judges of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and Frances Chandler, youngest daughter of Hon. Judge Upham, a loyalist from Massachusetts, a colonel of dragoons during the rebellion of the American colonies, and in the latter part of his life a judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick. The mother of our subject was a sister of Charles W. Upham, of Salem, Mass., a well known and eminent writer. She died in 1844. His father is in his 75th year.

Mr. Weldon was born at Richibucto, N.B., on the 27th of February, 1830; was educated at the academy and King's college, Windsor, Nova Scotia; was graduated in 1847, and received the degree of master of arts in 1851. He studied law with his father, who was an eminent barrister, before going on the bench; was called to the bar in October, 1851, and created a Queen's counsel in 1873. He has been in practice at St. John nearly thirty years, and has a highly creditable standing at the bar of the province.

Mr. Weldon was first elected to Parliament in September, 1878, and hence is serving his first term in a legislative body. He is on the Opposition, or Liberal side of the House; is a free trader or revenue tariff man, and hence is strongly opposed to what is known at the National Policy. He was also opposed to the confederation of the provinces, and used his influence against that measure in 1864-66; but cordially acceded to the will of the people, and is doing all he can to make the union a success.

Mr. Weldon is a member of the Church of England; has been for six or seven years warden of Trinity church, St. John; was a delegate to the provincial synod at Montreal, in 1874; has also served as delegate to the synod of the diocese of Fredericton, and is a prominent man in church and benevolent matters. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

The wife of Mr. Weldon was Annie Tucker, only daughter of John Tucker, Esq., of St. John, their union taking place in March, 1860.

KENNEDY F. BURNS,

BATHURST, N.B.

KENNEDY FRANCIS BURNS, ex-member of the local parliament, and one of the leading merchants and manufacturers in Gloucester county, N.B., is a native of Tipperary county, Ireland, dating his birth at Thomastown, on the 8th of January, 1842; his father, Thomas E. Burns, was born in New Brunswick, while the grandfather of our subject was in the British service in this province; and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Ryan, was a native of Ireland.

Mr. Burns commenced his education in the old country; continued it at St. Mary's college, Halifax, N.S., and finished at the Catholic college, St. John; commenced business in life as a clerk in the "Commercial Palace," St. John, and finished his clerkship at Chatham, district of Miramichi, in the house of John Burke. In 1861, he removed to Bathurst to open a branch of that establishment, and two years afterwards bought it out. In 1878 he took into partnership his younger brother, Patrick J. Burns, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Adams, and the firm of Burns, Adams and Company continued until 1880, when it was dissolved. Since that time the brothers have continued the business under the firm name of K. F. Burns and Company, and they are engaged extensively in merchandising, and in manufacturing lumber, having stores and

mills in different places, and showing a great deal of energy and public spirit. They have a general store in Bathurst; a steam saw mill one mile from the town; a water power saw mill, a general store and shipping establishment at Caraquet, and a branch establishment and store at Petit Rocher.

They cut as well as saw their own logs, and ship from Bathurst and Caraquet; their heaviest trade being with Great Britain, though they send considerable lumber to France, Spain and Germany. Their business amounts to about \$200,000 per annum, and they give employment to, on an average, 300 men. Few firms in this vicinity exhibit more enterprise, or are doing more to furnish home employment to laborers, and to develop the interests of the country. For financial stability and honesty, these parties stand high.

Mr. Burns entered public life in 1874, when he was returned for Gloucester to the provincial legislature, carrying his election as an opponent of the school laws, and retiring in 1878; he was very active on the opposition side during the four years that he was in parliament. Mr. Burns framed and submitted to the Government the proposition which resulted in the temporary settlement of the vexed school question between the Catholics and the Government; he was also the author of the county corporation bill, and was a hard worker while in the legislature.

Mr. Burns has been a magistrate for a long time, and was commander of a volunteer company for seven years, still holding the retired rank of captain. He married in September, 1865, Harriet, daughter of John McKenna, of Bathurst, a coroner of the county, and they have four children living, and have buried the same number.

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HON. EDWARD PALMER, Q.C.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

EDWARD PALMER, chief justice of the supreme court of judicature of Prince Edward Island, was born at Charlottetown, in this province, on the 1st of September, 1809. He is a son of James B. Palmer, in his day a barrister of the supreme court of law, Dublin, Ireland, and Millicent, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Jones, LL.D., of London, England. He was educated at Brown's grammar school, Charlottetown; studied law with his father; was called to the bar at Michaelmas term, 1831; commenced practice as a barrister in 1834, and was created a Queen's counsel by royal sign manual, in 1857. He practised his profession at Charlottetown until he went on the bench, in June, 1873, when he was appointed judge of the county court of Queen's county. He became chief justice on the 18th of July, 1874, being the successor of Sir Robert Hodgson, who was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province.

We learn from the "Canadian Legal Directory" that, while practising at the bar, Judge Palmer "was engaged for either one side or the other in nearly every cause of importance argued in the supreme court and court of chancery between 1845 and 1873. He is not only a sound, but profound lawyer, and while practising at the bar stood in the foremost rank of lawyers. He has a good judicial cast of mind, a clear head, a cool, impartial disposition, and is admirably qualified for the exalted position which he now occupies.

Judge Palmer entered public life as a politician as early as 1835, when only twenty-six years of age, and from that date he represented Charlottetown and Royalty in the Island Assembly until 1860, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council, and was afterwards twice returned to that body under the elective system, being unsuccessful in 1870.

During the many years that our subject was in legislative bodies, he held various positions of honor and great responsibility. He entered the government in 1842; was solicitor-general from October, 1848, to August, 1851; attorney-general a short time in 1854, resigning before the year was out; was president of the executive council in 1859; attorney-general from January 28, 1863, to 1869, and from 1872 to June 20, 1873, when he went on the bench, as already stated.

In 1847, he was a delegate, with the Hon. Joseph Pope and Andrew Duncan, to the Colonial office in Great Britain to procure the removal of lieutenant-governor Huntly. In 1863, he and the late Hon. William S. Pope, were sent to England to lay the land question before the imperial government, and secure its approval of the acts of the provincial parliament on that subject, a mission which was ultimately crowned with success.

As a member of the Prince Edward Island government, Chief Justice Palmer attended the Charlottetown conference in 1864, and also attended the Quebec conference a few weeks later in the same year, both of them called to consider a scheme for the union of the several British North American colonies, which was consummated a few years later. While a legislator, he "was closely identified with the questions concerning the government issue of paper currency, free trade with the United States, the revision and the consolidation of the local statutes, and the definition of tenants' sterling rent." In many ways and to a high degree his firm legal talents and attainments and judicial turn of mind have been of eminent service to his native province.

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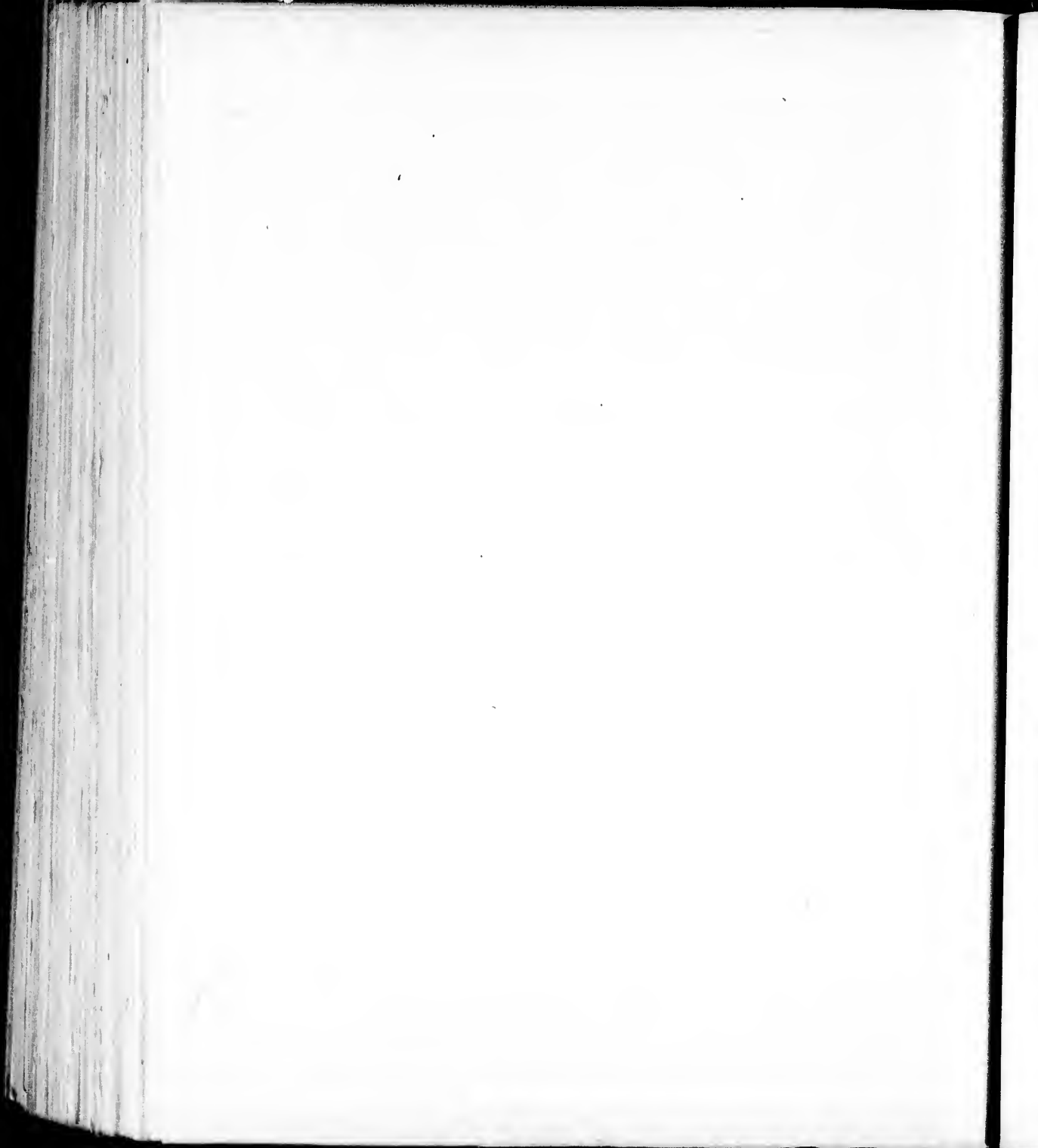
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Edw. Palmer



In 1860, when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Charlottetown, our subject read to him the executive address of welcome, which the historian Duncan pronounced as far above the average of such addresses, in neatness and good taste.

Chief Justice Palmer married Isabella P., daughter of Benjamin Tremain, Esq., of Quebec, and they have eight children living, and have buried one daughter. Herbert James, the eldest son, is married, and a practising barrister at Charlottetown; Sarah is the wife of Dr. George Canning, L.R.C.P.S., Edinburgh, resident surgeon of the Hutes and Senlecoates Dispensary, Yorkshire, practising at Staffordshire, Eng., and the other members of the family are unmarried.

Chief Justice Palmer is a member of the Church of England, and a modest, unassuming Christian gentleman. No province, commonwealth or country can have too many citizens of his stamp of character.

ADMIRAL HENRY W. BAYFIELD,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

HENRY WOLSEY BAYFIELD, well known in the Maritime Provinces for his important admiralty surveys in this part of the Dominion, is a member of the ancient family of Bayfield, formerly of Bayfield Hall, county of Norfolk, England. He was born at Hull, Yorkshire, on January 21st, 1795; entered the navy in 1806, before he was eleven years old; and was in that service for more than fifty years. He started, as we learn from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," as supernumerary volunteer on board the *Pompeé*, bearing the flag of Sir William Sidney Smith, soon afterwards joining the *Queen*, flagship of Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz. On being transferred, with lieutenant Francis Brockell Spillsbury, to the *Duchess of Bedford*, hired armed ship, he was wounded in the forehead in a severe action, in which that vessel beat off in the gut of Gibraltar two powerful Spanish feluccas, defended by double the number of her own men. For his brave conduct on that occasion, young Bayfield was promoted (September 6, 1806) and placed on board the *Beagle*, and he assisted in compelling the enemy to abandon an English merchant vessel, laden with naval stores, which had been stranded under the sandhills on the coast of Spain. He also contributed, as we learn from the work mentioned, to the capture, at different times, of the *Hazard*, *Vengeur* and *Fortune* privateers, carrying, in the whole, 44 guns and 155 men. He participated in Lord Cochrane's attack upon the French shipping in Basque Roads early in April, 1809, and in the operations of the 11th, 12th and 18th of that month, on the first of which days the *Beagle*, in company with other vessels, distinguished herself in an engagement of five hours with the *Océan*, *Regulus* and *Indienne*, as these lay aground at the mouth of the river Charente, and was exposed for some time to a heavy fire from the batteries on Isle d'Aix. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Bayfield accompanied the expedition to the Walcheren, soon afterwards attaining the rating of midshipman.

In April, 1811, our subject was transferred to the *Wanderer*, and during the next three years was employed in the West Indies, Halifax, Lisbon and Spanish stations, serving in Canada during the latter part of the war with the United States (1814). When peace was proclaimed with that country, "he assisted Captain William Fitzwilliams Owen in surveying lake Ontario, the upper St. Lawrence, and the Niagara river. In June, 1817, he was appointed admiralty surveyor, and for nearly forty years thereafter was engaged in the survey of lakes

Erie, Huron and Superior, with their connecting waters; the gulf of St. Lawrence, including the great river Saguenay; the straits of Belle-Isle, and the coast of Labrador to Cape St. Louis; the islands of Anticosti, Prince Edward, Magdalen and Cape Breton, and Sable Island, Halifax harbor, and nearly the whole coast of Nova Scotia, from Halifax to the gut of Canso, inclusive."

Admiral Bayfield obtained his first commission on the 20th of March, 1815; acquired the rank of commander on the 8th of November, 1826; was posted for service as a maritime surveyor on the 4th of June, 1834; was elected to flag rank on the 21st of October, 1856; was made a vice-admiral about 1862, and then retired from the service as surveyor, on retired half-pay. He was made admiral in 1867.

He surveyed no inconsiderable part of the lakes in the winter, on the ice, camping out, and often exposed to severe hardship and sometimes to severe sufferings. He learned to speak the languages of five different tribes of Indians.

Admiral Bayfield received a medal for the destruction of the French shipping at Basque Roads.

He married, April 2, 1838, Fanny, only daughter of Captain, afterwards General, Charles Wright, of the royal engineers, and she is the mother of six children, of whom only the four youngest are living. The eldest son of all, Henry, grew to manhood and became a midshipman in the navy, dying of yellow fever, at 17 years of age. The eldest of the sons living, Charles, is a theological student; Horace is a physician and surgeon in London, England; Edward is a barrister in Charlottetown*; and Gertrude, the only daughter, is married to Major Freeland, of Charlottetown, formerly of the 4th King's Own regiment.

HON. DANIEL DAVIES,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

DANIEL DAVIES, who was for years a member of the Local and Dominion Parliaments, was of Welsh and Scotch descent, and born in Charlottetown, on the 18th of January, 1825, and educated at the central academy in the same city. When 16 years of age, he went to sea in his brother's ships, and followed a seafaring life for ten years. The latter part of the time commanding a ship of his own building. He was employed in this way for several years, turning out, in all, something like fifty ships.

Mr. Davies entered public life in 1858, as a member of the legislature for Charlottetown, and served in that body until 1866, being a member of the executive council from 1862 until 1866. He was elected to the House of Commons for King's county, on Prince Edward Island entering the Dominion, in September, 1873, and on the fall of the Macdonald government in the latter part of that year, he left the Conservative party of which he had been before

* Mr. Bayfield is a notary public, master in chancery, solicitor in chancery, and commissioner taking affidavits in the supreme court. He is married to the eldest daughter of Judge Peters, master of the rolls, Charlottetown; and they have four sons. Edward Bayfield was born in Charlottetown, on the 28th of October, 1843; educated by private tutors in Charlottetown; studied law with Edward J. Hodgson; then went to the Temple, London, England, and studied a year or two with G. Baugh Allen, Esq., the noted special pleader; was one year in the chancery practice with Mr Kekwitch, Lincoln's Inn; and was admitted to the bar on the 3rd of November, 1871.

been a member, and joined the Reformers, and as a member of that party was re-elected in February, 1874. At the end of that term (1878), he withdrew from public life. Mr. Davies carried the decimal currency bill and other mercantile bills through the Local House, and was quite an influential member of that body.

He has been a magistrate for many years, but has not acted recently; and is a director of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, and of the Charlottetown gas company; president of the steam navigation company, and also of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company of Charlottetown.

He married in 1853, Catherine, fourth daughter of the late Ewen Cameron, Esq., merchant, of Charlottetown, and had issue four children, three daughters and one son, all now dead but Helen, the eldest daughter. The son, Henry Daniel, a promising youth died from the effects of a scald and diphtheria, in December, 1880, at the age of fifteen years.

CHARLES PALMER, Q.C.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

CHARLES PALMER, one of the leading barristers in Prince Edward Island, was born at Crapaud, in this province, on the 7th of August, 1823; he is a younger brother of the Hon. Edward Palmer, chief justice of this province, whose sketch and portrait may be found in this volume, and in which sketch the parentage of our subject may be found.

Mr. Palmer was educated at the central academy, Charlottetown, the course of studies including the classics and higher mathematics; studied law with Sir Robert Hodgson, at that time attorney-general, and with his eldest brother, Henry Palmer, and was admitted to practise in 1847, and created a Queen's Counsel on the 1st of July, 1872.

Mr. Palmer does business in the admiralty court, the divorce court, the supreme court, and courts of chancery, and surrogate and probate courts. The firm of Palmer and McLeod do a very large business, particularly in the foreign department, largely in the United States and Canada, being in this respect probably the leading law firm in the province. Mr. Palmer is a fluent, ready, and persuasive speaker, and is considered a very successful advocate on behalf of criminals.

Quite a number of the younger class of lawyers in Charlottetown, and other parts of the province, studied their profession with Mr. Palmer, and the proficiency and standing of several of them is such, as no doubt, to afford pleasure, not to say pride, to their preceptor.

Mr. Palmer is a notary public, solicitor in the court of chancery, and barrister in the supreme court.

He was attorney-general for a few months in 1871, but refused to accept the office politically; he is a Liberal, but not an office-seeker, and lets nothing interfere with his professional studies and practice. He is and has been from its organization; president of the Union Bank of Charlottetown, one of the staunchest institutions of the kind in the city or in the province.

Mr. Palmer is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and one of the most prominent laymen at the capital of the province; he is one of the managers of the Charlottetown Young Men's Christian Association, and was for several years at the head of that important institution, which is truly a power at the capital of the province.

A man of sterling Christian character, and a zealous laborer for his master, he is known outside this province, having been a delegate to one or two international conventions of young men's associations, held in the United States.

Mr. Palmer married, in 1858, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the late Chief Justice Jarvis, of Charlottetown, and they have seven children, all single but the oldest daughter, Ada, who is the wife of James Palmer, son of the chief justice. The younger ones are engaged in completing their education.

HON. DONALD FERGUSON, M.P.P.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE Provincial Secretary and Crown Lands Commissioner of Prince Edward Island, whose name is placed at the head of this sketch, was born at East River, in this province, on the 7th of March, 1839. Just thirty-two years before that date his grandfather, John Ferguson, had emigrated with his family from Blair in Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, and settled near Charlottetown. The parents of the subject of this sketch, John and Isabella (Stewart) Ferguson, belonged to the agricultural class, and he was reared on the farm, receiving, in his youth, a grammar school education. He has always followed farming, having a hundred acres, largely under improvement, and a thrifty young orchard on it, four miles from Charlottetown.

Mr. Ferguson became much interested in politics while quite a young man, being one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of confederation in the province. He was a contributor to the press during the many years that that question was the subject of agitation in the island. In 1867 he wrote a series of letters over the signature of "A Farmer," which were replied to editorially by the Hon. David Laird, now Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories. Subsequently he engaged, over his own signature, in a discussion with the Hon. George Beer, on the union question, and became at once known as one of the champions on the island of the cause of Canadian nationality. Mr. Ferguson was political writer for the *Island Argus* until the island formally entered Confederation in 1873. He was also a strong supporter of the interests of the tenantry, and also an advocate of railway construction, having been the mover of the resolution in favor of the railway which was adopted at a mass meeting of the electors of Queen's county, held in Charlottetown in the winter of 1871. The great questions for which he had contended having been carried in 1873, Mr. Ferguson boldly offered himself a candidate for the second district of Queen's county for the Legislative Council. This constituency having in 1872 returned the Hon. Edward Palmer (now Chief Justice), as an anti-railway and anti-confederate by a majority of nearly 800 votes, it will be seen that Mr. Ferguson undertook no trifling task. After a spirited canvass and a good fight against great odds, he reduced the majority of the anti-confederates to 250 votes. A vacancy occurring next year in the same constituency, Mr. Ferguson was again brought out by his party and the anti-confederates majority was further reduced to 74 votes. These defeats were looked upon as victories by both political parties.

In 1876 the question of denominational education came prominently before the electors. Mr. Ferguson, as well as the Hon. J. C. Pope and the Hon. F. De St. C. Bricken, now members of the House of Commons, pronounced in favor of a system of payment for results by which the State would recognize and pay for secular education in schools in the towns, in which religious

instruction might also be imparted at the expense of parents. Religious bitterness was introduced in the contest; the Protestants became alarmed, and the people divided largely according to their creeds, and the payment for results candidates were defeated in all except Roman Catholic constituencies. Believing that almost any settlement of the school question was better than a prolonged politico-religious agitation, Mr. Ferguson accepted the situation.

In 1878 he was invited by the leading electors of the Cardigan district in King's county to become their representative, with which request he complied, and was elected by acclamation. In March, 1879, on the meeting of the Legislature, the Government, led by the Hon. L. H. Davis, was defeated, and the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, who was entrusted with the formation of a new administration, offered Mr. Ferguson a seat in the new cabinet, with the office of commissioner of public works, which he accepted. A dissolution of the House of Assembly having then taken place, Mr. Ferguson was again elected by acclamation. In March, 1880, he resigned his position in the works department and became provincial secretary and commissioner of crown lands, which offices he still holds. He was collector of inland revenue during part of the year 1880.

Mr. Ferguson married on the 26th of March, 1873, Elizabeth, daughter of John Scott, of Charlottetown, and they have four children, three sons and one daughter. The family attend the Baptist church. Mr. Ferguson has long been connected with the temperance reform movement, and one of the foremost workers in that cause in the province. He was grand secretary of the grand lodge of Good Templars of Prince Edward Island two years, and was subsequently at the head of the order for the same period. Mr. Ferguson is a thorough teetotaler and proudly boasts that he has never drank a glass of ardent spirits.

In politics Mr. Ferguson always has been a Conservative. His loyal adhesion to that party is due to the fact he regards its policy as most patriotic. That party in Prince Edward Island, he thinks, has been chiefly instrumental in settling the land question, promoting railway construction and the economical administration of public affairs.

RIGHT REV. PETER MCINTYRE, D.D.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE Bishop of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, whose name is at the head of this sketch, is a native of this island, being born at Cable Head, St. Peter's Bay parish, on the 29th of June, 1818. His father, Angus McIntyre, a farmer, was from Uist, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah McKinnon, was also from Uist, Scotland. He was educated partly at St. Andrew's academy, on this island; partly at the college of St. Hyacinthe; and finished his course of theology at the Quebec seminary; was ordained priest on the 3rd of April, 1843, and assisted a few months at the parish church, Quebec. He was subsequently appointed pastor of Tignish mission, to which was attached the missions of Cuseumpsee, St. Mary's Brae, and St. Marks, lot 7 in Prince county. There he gave seventeen years to hard and untiring labor in the Master's service, and while there built at Tignish one of the most substantial and elegant Catholic churches in this province.

Our subject was consecrated bishop on the 15th of August, 1860, and since that time has been a resident of Charlottetown, devoting his time with great diligence to the diversified

labors of his calling. He has a college called St. Dunstan's for the education of young men, and the general supervision of seven convents for the education of females on this island and of one on the Magdalen Islands which are included in his diocese. He has built nearly a score of churches and parochial houses since he entered upon the bishopric, a few of which would be an ornament to any ordinary city.

In 1869 and 1870 Bishop McIntyre assisted at the Vatican Council in Rome, and traveled over the greater part of Europe, winding up his tour by a visit to the Holy Land.

In 1878 he founded the Charlottetown hospital, which is open to everybody without reference to creed or nationality, and which is a very prosperous institution. It has a full staff of medical officers, embracing such skilful practitioners in medicine, surgery, optics, etc., as Drs. Taylor, Hopkirk, Conroy, Johnson, McLeod and Beer, all of whom have their specialties, and constitute an able staff.

After such an enumeration of enterprises and general labors as Bishop McIntyre has been and is engaged in, it would seem to be needless to state that he is a very busy man. He is an excellent planner of work, has good managing and executive talents, and everything to which he puts his hands, seems to be executed with dispatch. He is a gentleman of great cheerfulness and cordiality of disposition, and hence is a very popular as well as useful citizen.

HON. GEORGE W. HOWLAN,

ALBERTON, P.E.I.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM HOWLAN, senator from Prince Edward Island, and one of the leading business men in that province, is a native of Waterford, Ireland, his birth being dated May, 18th, 1835; he is a son of William Howlan, merchant, who emigrated to Prince Edward Island, and there died more than thirty years ago; and Ann Lomasmagh, daughter of John Lomasmagh, in his day a bookseller and stationer at Waterford, Ireland, and brother of Matthew Lomasmagh, for some time connected with the *Waterford Chronicle*. She was the mother of six children, of whom George W. was the eldest son and first child. She died in 1875.

Our subject was educated at the central academy, Charlottetown; served an apprenticeship of between five and six years, at that place, in the mercantile business, and at twenty-one years of age commenced trading for himself, adding ship-building soon afterward, launching one or two new vessels every year, and is extensively engaged in the fish business.

He is vice-president for Prince Edward Island, of the Dominion Board of Trade, and a governor of Prince of Wales college, Charlottetown, and has had a multiplicity of honors thrust upon him during the last eighteen or twenty years. He was appointed consular agent for the United States at the post of Alberton in July, 1866, and still holds that office.

He was elected to the Provincial Assembly for the first district of Prince county in 1862, and, by re-elections, was kept there until 1873, when he resigned to accept the office of comptroller of customs for P. E. I.

He entered the executive council, in 1866, and continued a member of the government the greater part of the time, and was for some time leader of the Lower House, continuing in that body until the 30th of June, 1873. While in the local parliament he was an earnest advocate

of the Prince Edward Island railway, and called the first railway meeting at Tignish, in his district, and carried it for that scheme.

In 1869 Senator Howlan was a delegate to Washington, D. C., on important matters connected with international trade; and in 1873, he was a delegate to Ottawa, with Hon J. C. Pope and Hon Thomas H. Haviland, to settle the terms of union of this province with Canada, which terms, says the *Parliamentary Companion*, were adopted unanimously by both houses of the legislature. In June of that year he was appointed collector of customs at Charlottetown, which office he resigned three months afterward in order to contest the county of Prince for the House of Commons, and was defeated on the 16th of October, 1874, he was appointed vice-consul for Norway and Sweden for Prince Edward Island.

On the 18th of October, 1873, the month in which his province entered the Confederation, he was called to the Senate, a life-office, to the duties of which he is very attentive. His politics are Liberal, but he is a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

In October, 1866, Senator Howlan was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Olson, who was from St. John, N. B., and daughter of James Olson, who was from Norway; her mother was a Campbell, from Ireland, a sister of John G. Campbell, of St. John. Mrs. Howlan died very suddenly on April 10th, in 1876, leaving no children. He was married a second time, on the 22nd of February, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Doran, of Kingston, Ontario.

HON. JOSEPH POPE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

ONE of the oldest men of any prominence in Prince Edward Island, still living here, and holding office under the Dominion government, is Joseph Pope, Dominion auditor and manager of the savings bank. He is a native of Plymouth, Devonshire, Eng., his birth being dated on the 20th of June, 1803. His father was Thomas Pope, son of a substantial yeoman, who belonged to Cornwall, and occupied his own estate. Thomas Pope died in 1809, leaving a large family to the care of the mother, whose maiden name was Annie Hase. Joseph was the youngest of six sons, most of whom distinguished themselves in different professions and callings. He came to Prince Edward Island in 1819, being preceded one year by two brothers, John and William Pope, merchants and ship-owners, one of whom left the island in 1823, and the other in 1828. On their departure, he continued the business in his own name at Bedeque, Prince county, where he resided for thirty-two years, doing, most of the time, an extensive business.

While at Bedeque, he represented Prince county in the local parliament for twenty-three consecutive years, commencing in 1830, and was twice chosen speaker, and in that honored position served two full terms. He had previously, in 1828, been appointed captain in the 2nd Prince county militia; in 1831, was appointed justice of the peace; in 1832, sub-collector of customs, and collector of excise; in 1837, high sheriff of Prince county, and major commanding the 2nd Prince county regiment of militia, and subsequently was appointed lieutenant-colonel.

In 1838, Mr. Pope was sent to Canada, with Thomas H. Haviland, father of the present lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island, Joseph Howe, William Young, Johnston, Unieke, Dr. Dalrymple, and others, to confer with Lord Durham, in regard to a federal union of the British North American colonies. In 1839, he was appointed member of the executive council, remain-

ing in that position for fourteen years. He received the special approbation of his Majesty, William the Fourth, for loyally defending the government, and for upholding the laws of the colony. In 1847, he and Hon. Edward Palmer, now chief justice of this province, were sent, on a requisition of the principal inhabitants of the colony, to England (where they were joined by Andrew Duncan), entrusted with a petition to her Majesty the Queen, for the removal of Lieut. Governor Huntley, the petition being signed by 4,200 electors, and approved of by the members of the Legislature. While in the mother country, Mr. Pope availed himself of the opportunity to confer with Lord Gray, the colonial secretary, with reference to the question of responsible government, of which our subject was an early advocate. When he returned from England, accompanied by a new governor, Sir Donald Campbell, he and Mr. Palmer received a highly complimentary address of thanks for the success of their mission.

As a member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Pope originated the erection of the province building, and obtained, through the influence of Lady Mary Fitzroy, a grant from the Imperial Government funds for the building of the lunatic asylum, and a sum from the province for its maintenance. He also assisted Dr. George Dalrymple and others, in obtaining a satisfactory settlement of the glebe and school lands question, securing the proceeds of the sale of those lands for the promotion of general education. In conjunction with Thomas Owen and Hugh Macdonald, he obtained the erection of jails and court-houses, and the establishment of the supreme court, custom-house, excise, and other public offices in the counties of King's and Prince. He brought the Road Compensation Act into successful operation, and was a supporter of the "One-ninth Bill," and the first Free Education Act. In February 1838, as the records show, he introduced the first resolution for the separation of the executive and legislative councils. Indeed, it will be seen by the legislative debates and acts, published from year to year, that he was the originator of many important Bills, which became law. He made a wise legislator.

Mr. Pope spent the summer of 1848 in making an extensive tour through Great Britain and Ireland, and in November of that year was married to Miss Eliza Cooke, of Liverpool, and then returned to the island.

On the introduction of responsible government in 1851, he retained a seat in the executive council with Messrs. Coles, Whalen, and other promoters of the change, with the office of treasurer of the province; and, as treasurer, he negotiated a loan of ten thousand pounds on debentures, payable in ten years, five per cent. interest at par, for the redemption of treasury warrants, bearing six per cent., and at a great discount.

In 1853, he resigned his seat in the government and House of Assembly, and the office of treasurer, and retired, with her Majesty's special permission to retain the designation of honorable. He received a highly complimentary letter from Sir Alexander Bannerman, then lieutenant-governor of the province, an address from the members of the executive council, and a letter from the attorney-general (now Judge Hensley), in addition to two valuable and complimentary addresses from his late constituents.

Mr. Pope purchased (1853) an American fishing vessel, fitted it up in elegant style, filled it with "Yankee notions," and other merchandise, and started for Australia, purposing to make his home there. On their way across the Atlantic ocean, his wife suffered so much with seasickness that, for her sake, he abandoned the idea of proceeding farther, and he sent his vessel to Australia, and remained in Liverpool for fifteen years.

Mr. Pope returned to this island in 1868, and two years afterwards was appointed provincial treasurer and manager of the savings bank. In 1873, he was requested by the Dominion

government to act as auditor in the island, and continue as manager of the savings bank, this appointment being confirmed by order in council in November, 1873. Those offices he held until the resignation of the Macdonald government a few weeks later, when he was dismissed by the Mackenzie government, Mr. Pope being a Conservative. He was almost immediately re-appointed provincial treasurer, and two years later commissioner of crown and public lands, which office he held until his re-establishment in his present office, of auditor and savings bank manager, in June, 1880.

Mr. Pope has had three wives, but no children except by the first wife, who was a daughter of Capt. Colledge, who had command of a company in the Duke of Kent's regiment, and died at Quebec. The two sons by her, Hon. William H. Pope, deceased, and Hon. James C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Pope is one of the best informed men in regard to the history of Prince Edward Island, and in regard to political matters pertaining to the Dominion, found on the island. He has always been a careful reader; has kept himself well posted in historical matters generally, and is a very instructive converser on a variety of subjects. Being one of the old "landmarks" of the province, he has an extensive circle of acquaintances, who hold him in very high esteem.

JAMES COLLEDGE POPE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

HON. JAMES COLLEDGE POPE, minister of marine and fisheries, is descended from a Cornish family. Was born at Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, on the 11th of June, 1826. His father the Honorable Joseph Pope came out from England to Prince Edward Island in 1818.

He received his education, in part, in his native island, completing it in England. In early manhood he entered upon a mercantile career, and as a merchant, ship-builder and ship-owner has long been looked upon as one of the foremost business men of his province.

Mr. Pope entered political life in 1857, having been chosen in that year to represent a district in Prince county in the House of Assembly. He continued, with the exception of a very short period, to hold a seat in that body until 1873, when he resigned the position of premier and was elected as one of the representatives of Prince county, in the Commons of Canada.

Early in 1874 a general election took place, at which Mr. Pope was not a candidate. He re-entered the local legislature in 1875, and in August 1876, was defeated for Charlottetown in the general local election of that year, having espoused the cause of the minority on the school question.

Mr. Pope first entered the executive council in 1859; was premier from 1865 to 1867, and again from 1870 to 1872, when his government was defeated on their railway policy. In 1873 he was again designated by Lieutenant Governor Robinson to form a new administration a duty which he succeeded in accomplishing.

His government was signalized by several important acts, chief among which were the construction of the Prince Edward Island railway, and the negotiation of the so-called *better terms* on which the colony entered the Dominion on the 1st day of July, 1873.

Mr. Pope was elected to his present seat in the House of Commons, representing Queen's county, in November, 1876, upon the appointment of the sitting member, the Hon. David Laird, to be lieutenant governor of the north-west territories; was re-elected in September, 1878; sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the 19th of October of the same year.

Mr. Pope's mother was a daughter of the late Captain Colledge, of the 1st royal regiment of foot, of which the Duke of Kent was colonel. His great-grandfather the Hon. Thomas Wright was a member of the government, and one of the commissioners appointed to administer the oaths to the members of the first parliament which met in Charlottetown, in 1773.

Mr. Pope married in 1852, Eliza Pethick, second daughter of Thomas Pethick, Esq., of Charlottetown, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are living.

In politics Mr. Pope is a Conservative.

ARCHIBALD MCNEILL,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

ONE of the best known citizens, among business men and politicians of Charlottetown, is Archibald McNeill, chief clerk of the House of Assembly. He is a native of this island, dating his birth at West River, on the 16th of February, 1824. His father, Charles McNeill, a farmer from Argyleshire, Scotland, was one of the early emigrants to this island, settling at West River, where he died in 1879, in the 89th year of his age. This pioneer in that part of the province married Flora Bell, who came to this country in 1806, in the same ship with him when a young maiden, and she had twelve children of whom Archibald was the fourth child. She died about 1850.

The subject of this notice received a good English education in the central academy, Charlottetown, when Mr. Humphrey was principal, and was engaged in teaching in town and country for fifteen or sixteen years.

Mr. McNeill entered public life in September, 1854, when he was appointed deputy-registrar of deeds for the whole province, and was subsequently employed in the public lands office. Prior to entering the registry office, he became much interested in politics, and began to write for a local newspaper, *The Examiner*, then controlled by the Hon. Edward Whalen. Mr. McNeill supported by his pen, the introduction of responsible government, the free school system, the land purchase Act, and other progressive measures under consideration twenty-five and thirty years ago.

He took an active part in supporting Confederation and in railway building in his native province, and at the Charlottetown conference held in 1864 reported the speeches of Sir John Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, Hon. D'Arcy McGee, and other eminent speakers. He still writes, more or less, for the press, and is withal a good platform speaker.

For the last nine years Mr. McNeill has served as chief clerk of the House of Assembly, being appointed in 1873, and he makes a prompt and efficient officer, supplementing his parliamentary duties by engaging, during recess, in the commission and auctioneer business. He is a very active man, with much force of character and great energy in projecting any enterprise which he undertakes.

He takes much interest in agricultural matters, and during the last thirteen years has been secretary to the board of commissioners of the Provincial Exhibition. He was also secretary of the advisory board appointed to represent the provincial interests at the International Exposition, held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and of the Dominion Exhibition, held at Montreal, in 1880, also of the Dominion Exhibition held at Halifax, in 1881.

Mr. McNeill was, for eighteen years, manager of the Charlottetown reading room and merchants' exchange, which, in its day, was a very important institution, second to none of the kind in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. McNeill married, April 12th, 1855, Miss Jessie Scantlebury, of Charlottetown, and they have five children living. William, the eldest son, is with his father in the commission business. Charles, the next son, is in the railway and telegraph department, and the others, Joseph, Annie, and Arthur are attending school. Mrs. McNeill died in December, 1872.

WILLIAM W. LORD,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

WILLIAM WARREN LORD, many years a ship-builder and merchant, and for nearly a quarter of a century a member of the legislature of Prince Edward Island, was born at Tryon, lot 28, on this island, on the 11th of February, 1798, and is probably the oldest native of this province that is still living in it. His father, John Lord, was born in New England, and was the son of a loyalist and refugee. The mother of our subject was Charlotte Gouldrup. Mr. Lord had but very little schooling in his youth, being mostly self-educated, and becoming a very well-informed man. He worked on his father's farm at Tryon until twenty years of age; in 1817, he went to Miramichi, N.B., and was there engaged in lumbering until about 1825, when he returned to Tryon, married Miss Ann Lea, a native of Lincolnshire, England; and he carried on ship-building there for a dozen years or more. When he left Tryon, the citizens of the place presented him and Mrs. Lord with a very complimentary address, and some years afterwards he built a fine hall at Tryon, and presented it to the village, where it still stands and is known as Tryon's hall.

Mr. Lord then settled (1838) in Charlottetown; continued ship-building, and also carried on general merchandising on a large scale. He built and owned what is known as "Lord's wharf," and for a long time was one of the foremost business men of Charlottetown, retiring fifteen or twenty years ago, having, for a poor boy, placed himself in very comfortable circumstances. He has crossed the Atlantic ocean, in his own ships and steamers, as a passenger, twenty-eight times.

Mr. Lord was appointed a justice of the peace while in Tryon, and has held the office at least fifty years.

He represented Prince county in the House of Assembly for three or four terms, in all, we believe, for sixteen years, and was for eight years a member of the Legislative Council, being also in the Liberal government at least five or six years. He aided Messrs. Cole, Whelan and others in establishing responsible government, and in carrying through parliament other important measures of his party.

In his younger years, Mr. Lord had command of a company of militia at Tryon and now

holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of retired militia. He has held various local offices, besides that of justice of the peace, and is still, and has been for a long time, a director of the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Lord is a member of the Methodist church, and his neighbors give him credit for having lived an unblemished life. His good habits have been greatly in his favor. He is a man of kindly feelings, and has always stood ready to help the needy. Although eighty-three years of age, and somewhat infirm in body, his memory is very good for a man of that age, and his mental faculties generally are quite clear and active. He is well posted in public matters, and quite communicative and agreeable in conversation.

ROWAN R. FITZGERALD, Q.C.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

ROWAN ROBERT FITZGERALD, stipendiary magistrate, Charlottetown, was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 14th of February, 1847. He is a son of Rev. David Fitzgerald, rector of St. Paul's church, Charlottetown, and Cherry Christina Purdon, a native of Kerry, Ireland; was educated at the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown; studied law with Edward J. Hodgson; was admitted to practise in 1870, and is of the firm of Brecken and Fitzgerald, who have a liberal practice in all the courts of the Province. Mr. Fitzgerald was created a Queen's Counsel in 1881. He is a well-read lawyer, and has had, from the start, a highly creditable standing among the legal fraternity.

He was appointed stipendiary magistrate in 1865, and the duties of that office he is performing punctually and faithfully. He is also chairman of the gaol commissioners, and was made city recorder in 1879. He and his partner are solicitors for the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a Conservative in politics, and before accepting the appointment of stipendiary magistrate was quite active, exerting a good deal of influence in his party.

As a judge in court he is strictly impartial, and appeals from his decisions are rarely made, and have never been reversed.

He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which his father, who is mentioned elsewhere, is rector; and we believe the son finds nothing in his practice of the "law" to conflict with the "gospel."

Mr. Fitzgerald married, in August, 1876, Agnes Maria, youngest daughter of Thomas B. Tremaine, of Charlottetown, and they have two children.

HON. W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

WILLIAM WILFRED SULLIVAN, premier and attorney-general of Prince Edward Island and a member of the provincial parliament for the second district of King's county, is a son of William and Mary (McCarthy) Sullivan, and was born at New London, P. E. I., on the 6th of December, 1843; his parents are both natives of the county of Kerry,

Ireland; he was educated at the central academy and St. Dunstan's Catholic college, and early turned his attention to journalism, becoming one of the editors of the *Charlottetown Herald*, when it was founded in 1864, and continued to write for it while pursuing his legal studies with the Hon. Joseph Hensley, now one of the judges of the supreme court.

Mr. Sullivan was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in Trinity Term, 1867, and became a partner of his preceptor, holding that connection until Mr. Hensley was appointed to the supreme court bench two years later. No client ever suffers at the hands of Mr. Sullivan for the want of close application to that client's cause. Possessed of much coolness, clear judgment and sterling good sense, and being candid and logical in his arguments, he never fails to make admirable points, or to favorably impress bench and jury.

We learn from the "Illustrated Historical Atlas of Prince Edward Island," that Mr. Sullivan was created a Queen's Counsel by the government of Prince Edward Island, in June, 1876, and by his excellency the governor-general under letters patent, on the 19th of June, 1879: that he was one of the counsel for the government in the interests of the tenants before the land commissioners court under "The Land Purchase Act of 1875."

Mr. Sullivan is at the head of the extensive firm of Sullivan and Morson, who do business in all the courts of the province and the Supreme Court of the Dominion; is a surrogate in the admiralty court and a notary public, and is president of the board of education, and president of the board of trustees of the Prince Edward Island hospital for the insane.

Mr. Sullivan first entered public life in 1872, when he was elected to represent the first district of King's county; he was returned for his present seat at the general election in April, 1873, and again by acclamation the next month on being appointed to office. He was re-elected at the general elections of 1876 and 1879, never yet having suffered a defeat.

He was a member of the executive council from 22nd of April to June, 1873, when he resigned; was reappointed to the executive council with the office of solicitor-general, on the formation of the Pope administration, April 18, 1873; resigned his seat in the executive council upon the resignation of the Conservative government on the 4th of September, 1876; and was unanimously elected leader of the opposition at the meeting of the legislature on the 14th of March, 1877.

On the 1st of March, 1879, Mr. Sullivan moved in the House of Assembly, a resolution of non-confidence in the government, which, after a long and animated debate, was carried by a vote of nineteen to ten on the 6th of March, and the administration resigned the following day. Our subject was then invited by the lieutenant-governor, Sir Robert Hodgson, to form a new government, and take the position of premier; he succeeded in forming an administration, and the government was sworn in on the 11th of March, 1879; he was elected leader of the government by the unanimous vote of his party in both branches of the legislature, and was appointed attorney and advocate general and president of the executive council on the formation of the administration.

The House of Assembly was dissolved, and a general election held on the 9th of April, 1879, when the government was sustained by a vote of twenty-six to four, being the largest support ever accorded to any administration in the island. For most of these facts we are indebted to the work to which we have already referred.

Among other acts, Mr. Sullivan was instrumental in securing branch lines of railway to Souris and Tignish in 1872; assisted in carrying through the island legislature terms of confederation in 1873; assisted in passing "The Land Purchase Act, 1875," and other Acts on

the same subject in 1876; introduced and carried through the legislature an Act regulating the management of the various departments of the provincial civil service in 1876; introduced and carried through the legislature, "An Act for Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt," in 1879, and "the Jury Act of 1880," which provides for the trial of all civil causes by seven instead of twelve jurors, as well as several other measures of law reform and Acts for the general benefit of the province.

Mr. Sullivan was married at Charlottetown, on the 13th of August, 1872, to Alice Maude Mary, third daughter of John Fenton Newbery, Esquire, B.A., of Oxford, and formerly of London, England, and Siena, Italy, and they have five children. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

As a leader, Mr. Sullivan matures his measures thoroughly before submitting them to the House, hence his success in that position; his industry is unwearied; he elings with the utmost tenacity to the cause which he advocates, and never trusts the discharge of any parliamentary duty devolving upon himself to another; he speaks with exactness and precision, is extremely cautious, and takes good care not to get his party into "deep water." Having a strong and determined will, once convinced that he is right, he pushes forward with unflinching perseverance, and success almost invariably crowns his efforts.

HON. CHARLES YOUNG, LL.D., Q.C.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE subject of this biographical notice, surrogate and judge of probate, Prince Edward Island, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 30, 1812. He is a younger brother of Sir William Young, chief justice of Nova Scotia, in whose sketch, in another part of this work, may be found the parentage, &c., of our subject, who was educated at Dalhousie college, Halifax; and studied law with his brother, Sir William, in that city. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1838; and to that of Prince Edward Island, the same year; practised a short time with his brothers, Sir William and the Hon. George R. Young, now deceased; and was the first barrister in Prince Edward Island to be created a Q.C., his appointment being dated November 23, 1847.

Judge Young entered public life in April, 1840, when he was returned for Queen's county to the Island Assembly. In the December following, he was appointed to the legislative council, in which he sat until 1863; during the last ten years of that period being president of the body. He was attorney-general from May 28, 1851, to May 2, 1853, and from June 29, 1858, to April 11, 1859; and held the commission under the royal sign manual as administrator of the government of the Island for four years.

Judge Young is credited with being the first statesman in Prince Edward Island who advocated responsible government, and he was, with other faithful co-workers, instrumental in having it established in 1851; together with other important acts of a reform character, such as free schools, free lands for the tenantry, savings banks, &c., &c.

He was appointed judge of probate in 1852, and judge in bankruptcy in 1868. On retiring from the latter in March, 1875, he was presented with the following address which contains the signature of every member of the bar of Prince Edward Island:—

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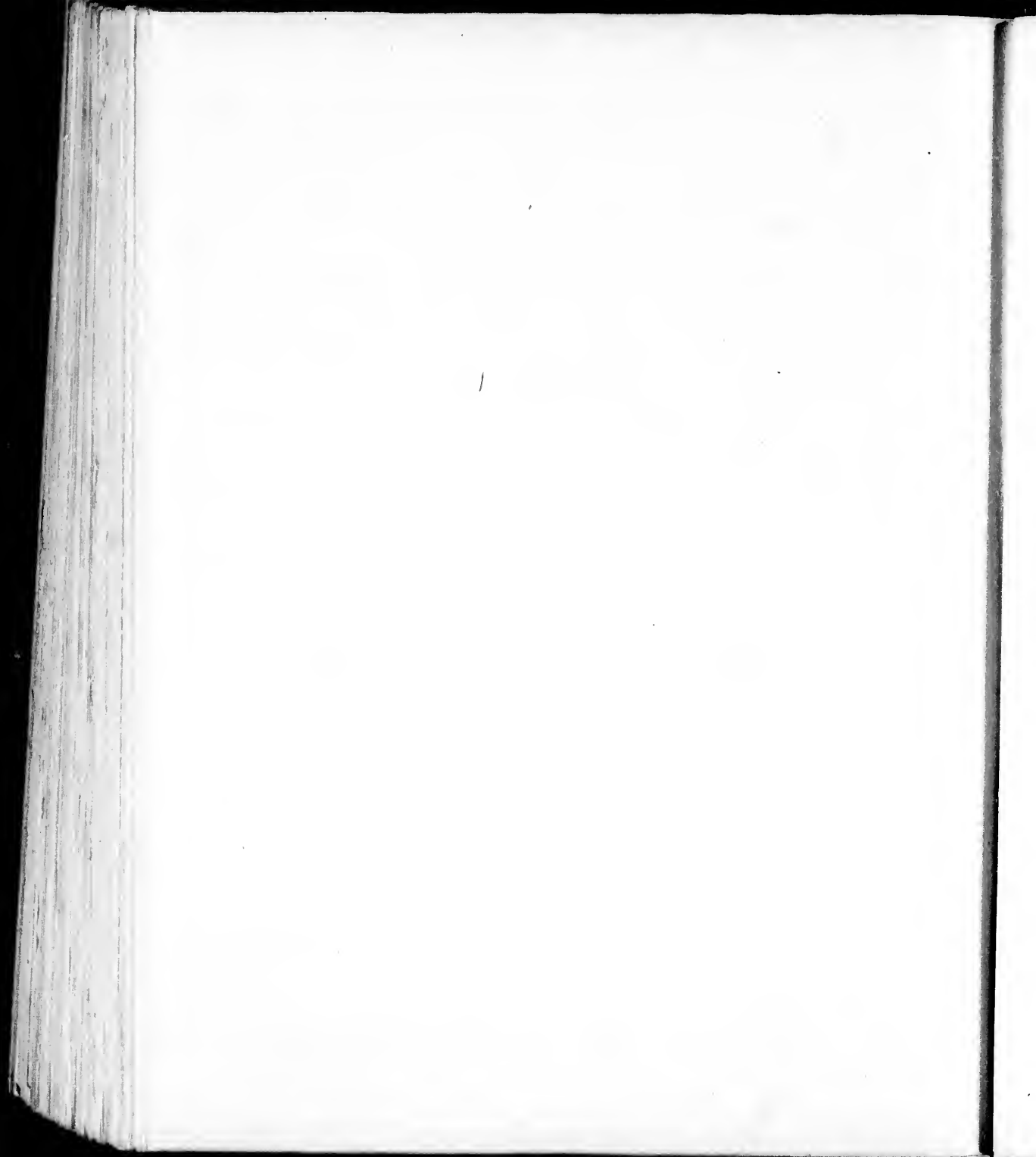
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Charles Young



TO HIS HONOR JUDGE YOUNG, LL.D., &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, barristers and attorneys, cannot permit the opportunity to pass, of your Honor's retiring from the Judgeship of the Insolvent Debtors' Court—the jurisdiction of which is now merged in another court by virtue of "The Insolvent Act, 1875," of the Dominion of Canada,—without expressing our entire satisfaction at the manner in which you presided over the meetings of the court: and at the same time thanking you for your many courtesies extended to us during the eight years your Honor presided over said Court.

[Signed]

F. BRECKEN, Attorney-General,
W. W. SULLIVAN, Solicitor-General,
JOHN LONGWORTH, Q.C.,
CHARLES PALMER, Q.C.,
CHARLES BINNS,
RICHARD REDDIN,
E. H. HAYLAND,

EDWARD J. HOBGSON,
LOUIS H. DAVIES,
R. R. FITZGERALD,
W. D. HASZARD,
HENRY E. WRIGHT,
MALCOLM McLEOD,
NEIL McLEOD.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 29, 1876.

And to which the following reply was given:—

GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to accept my best thanks for the address you have so unexpectedly presented; and be assured that I do most highly value it, on account of the expression it contains of your entire satisfaction with the manner in which I have presided over "The Insolvent Debtors' Court," for the last eight years. Where I have always been treated with marked consideration by yourselves, gentlemen, I could not do otherwise than reciprocate the courtesies, to which you so kindly refer.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 29th, 1876.

While Judge Young was practising at the bar he had a large and lucrative business. He was engaged, on one side or the other, in most of the leading cases then pending; he was always retained on behalf of the tenants against the landlords, and generally succeeded in gaining a verdict for his clients. It was he that gave the sobriquet of the "bleeding tenantry" of Prince Edward Island. He was ever the friend and advocate of the oppressed.

Judge Young has held no office which he has not adorned. Out of office, as well as in office, he has rendered at sundry times, great services to the community. In Campbell's history of Prince Edward Island, on page 92, we read that "towards the close of the year 1838, a Mechanics' Institute was established in Charlottetown, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr Charles Young—now the Hon. Judge Young, LL.D. The introductory lecture, which was subsequently published in the *Gazette*, was delivered by that gentleman." The degree of LL.D. here spoken of was conferred by the Newton (United States) university. In 1858, our subject was offered knighthood, but declined to accept the honor.

The judge is a Royal Arch Mason; a member of the Methodist church, a local preacher, and fills several offices therein; is also a bible-class teacher, and an untiring Christian worker. He was instrumental in founding the second Methodist church in Charlottetown; and is president of the Prince Edward Island auxiliary Bible society. He has, since 1845, taken a great deal of interest in the temperance movement, and was grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance several times, and is a member of the National Division Sons of Temperance.

He married, in 1838, Lucretia, daughter of John Starr, Esq., of Halifax, N.S. We believe they have no children. Their residence is "FAIRHOLM," Charlottetown, with its sylvan surroundings, and is a paradise of beauty.

In the "Canadian Legal Directory," from which we derive much of the information contained in this sketch, we find the following extract from the minutes of the executive council of Prince Edward Island, dated at the council chamber, 21st of May, 1852:—

The Board, having given mature consideration to the several documents submitted to His Excellency upon the subject of the appointment of a successor to the late Chief Justice Jarvis, and the Attorney-

General (C. Young), in his place, having stated that he wished to withdraw his claim to and application for the vacant appointment (founded on his present position of chief law adviser of the government), for the following reason, namely:—"That by the appointment of the Hon. Robert Hodgson, the pension of that gentleman, amounting to £200 per annum, will be saved to the colony, and its best interests will thus be subserved."

And this body, fully recognizing the validity of the Attorney-General's claim, would respectfully recommend to His Excellency that the Hon. Robert Hodgson be provisionally appointed Chief Justice of the Island.

A true extract,

[Signed]

CHARLES DES BRISAY, C.C.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY POPE.

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

AMONG the prominent men recently deceased in Prince Edward Island, no one is more worthy of a sketch in a volume like this, than the Hon. William Henry Pope, late judge of the county court Prince county: he was a native of that island, born at Bedeque, May 29, 1825; spent his days in that island, and during the last twenty years of his life took a conspicuous part in the politics of the province, and at the bar and on the bench, being very active until his death, which occurred at his beautiful residence in Summerside, on the 7th of October, 1879.

Mr. Pope was the eldest son of the Hon. Joseph Pope, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, to Prince Edward Island many years ago, and is still living, a robust and "fine old English gentleman" in his seventy-seventh year. Our subject received his literary education in England, and his legal in the office of the Hon. Edward Palmer, now chief justice of Prince Edward Island; was called to the bar in 1847, and after practising a few years, he became very much interested in politics, to which he largely turned his attention, preferring for awhile, as some one has said, "the Legislative Assembly to the court room."

In 1859, he entered fairly on his public career, being appointed colonial secretary, and four years later we find him seated in the House of Assembly as representative for Belfast, being immediately invited to a place in the cabinet. A little later the question of land tenures began to excite much attention, and Mr. Pope and Hon. Edward Palmer visited London (1863) and laid their case before the Imperial government, the mission being attended with good results.

Mr. Pope was a delegate to the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, which was held in 1864, to consider the question of confederation, he being a warm advocate of that scheme: and although there was some delay in the case of Prince Edward Island in coming into the union, he no doubt aided greatly in preparing the minds of the people for it, by his able articles, written from time to time, for the *islander* newspaper, published at Charlottetown. He was one of the three Canadian commissioners appointed in 1865 to visit the West India Islands and Brazil to negotiate a treaty of reciprocal free trade.

Though a decided politician, and well read in the science of political economy, Mr. Pope did not neglect his legal studies, and rose to a high position among the fraternity, being in 1861 entrusted, with the Hon. Edward Palmer, and Hon. John Longworth, with the responsible duty of revising the laws of the province, preparatory to the publication of a new edition of the statute book. And here we may add, that only the year before his death, Mr. Pope, together with Judge Alley, of the Queen's county court, had the task assigned them of con-

densing, consolidating and revising for publication all the laws in force since the Confederation. On this work he was engaged at the time of his demise.

Mr. Pope was appointed judge of the Prince county court in 1873, and in a memoir of him, published in the *Montreal Gazette*, that paper thus speaks of his status as a judge, together with his literary tastes and attainments, his social habits, &c.

Mr. Pope performed the duties of that office with dignity, credit and satisfaction to all concerned till the hour of his death. During his tenure of office he rendered judgment in several thousands of cases. Out of these but two were appealed from, and in both instances his decisions were unanimously confirmed by the superior court of the province.

It is seldom that a colonial public man who is also devoted to an absorbing profession, can cultivate or even preserve his taste for literature and literary pursuits and companionship. But Judge Pope found time in his busy life for the gratification of a deep-seated love of books, and of the company of those who wrote them. Business, public or private, having often taken him to London, he was three times (1853, 1866 and 1870) elected an honorary member of the well-known Athenæum Club. It is one of the rules of this club that the honorary members from the colonies and foreign parts are limited in number to fifteen. On the occasion of Judge Pope's last visit to London, there was but one vacancy. Two persons were nominated to fill it. One was Judge Pope—the other was the celebrated Bishop Colenso, of Natal. Judge Pope was elected by a large majority, a tribute of regard from a distinguished company of gentlemen, of which any man, however high in station, might well feel proud. As might be expected from such an incident as the above, Judge Pope's acquaintance with literary men was wide, and included such names as Thackeray, Dickens, Dean Alford, Tyndall, Huxley, the Earl of Emswiler, Lord Stanley, the present Earl Derby, letters from the last named appearing in the correspondence of the deceased. Max Muller, of Oxford, a man distinguished for learning in many directions, was a friend and correspondent of Judge Pope, who just before his death had received a presentation volume from that brilliant and famous scholar. A disinclination to talk commonly regarding his literary acquaintances and correspondence has made it difficult to do justice to the purely literary aspect of his life: and most of the results of deep study and long years of careful reading, have, as is often the case with scholars, departed with him. Of the early history of his own colony, and of the British provinces in general, he was an enthusiastic student. It had long been a cherished hope with him to have leisure to write a history of Prince Edward Island. To that end he had gathered together from many sources a great mass of information, and as no man was more qualified for the task, it was unfortunate for his province that he was not spared to accomplish it.

In social life Mr. Pope was the soul of hospitality and the very pattern of good fellowship. As we have said, he had been all his life a student, and in the course of his reading had picked up much valuable and much quaint information, which he wove with singular skill into his conversation. His disposition was naturally gay and cheerful, and his happy flow of spirits might lead one to believe that he never knew a trouble. His mother was a daughter of the late Captain Colledge, of the 1st Royal Regiment of Infantry, of which the Duke of Kent was colonel. She died many years ago. Mr. Pope married on the 2nd January, 1851, Miss Desbrisay, of Charlottetown, who, with eight children, survive him. He was buried in the graveyard of the parish church of St. Eleonors.

We cannot more fittingly close this sketch of the life of Judge Pope, says the *Gazette*, than by quoting the words uttered by Judge Peters, of the supreme court of the province, which opened its sessions at Summerside, on the day of Judge Pope's death. The hon. gentleman, in addressing the grand jury, said: 'I cannot close my charge to you without alluding to an event which has cast a gloom over the community. I refer to the death of Judge Pope. Possessed of a keen and powerful intellect he devoted his whole mind to the upright discharge of his duties. He did his very utmost faithfully to execute his office, and not only do his family mourn their loss, but the whole community grieve for a just and upright judge.'

We have only to add that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. J. C. Pope, whose sketch appears on other pages of this work, is an only brother of the subject of the above notice.

REV. DAVID FITZGERALD, D.D.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

DAVID FITZGERALD, rector of St. Paul's church, Charlottetown, was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, on the 3rd of December, 1813, his father being William Fitzgerald, barrister-at-law. One of his paternal ancestors was a captain in King James II. army, lived during the reign of six English kings, and died at the age of 116 years, having a full set of teeth at the age of 80 years. The wife of William Fitzgerald was Anne only daughter and heiress

of Rev. Robert Minnitt, of Blackfort, she being the mother of ten children, of whom David was the fifth child and eldest son. Her family went to Ireland while Charles II. was on the throne.

Our subject was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained deacon in 1845, and priest a year later. He began his ministry as curate to Rev. Dr. Smith at Cooltrain, county of Fermanagh, Ireland; then had charge of the district church, Maguire's Bridge, in the same county, and in 1847 came to Prince Edward Island, as assistant minister to the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's church, Charlottetown.

Mr. Fitzgerald became rector of St. Paul's in 1857, and although it has sent off an offshoot during that period, its strength has been well maintained, and is on the gradual increase. His sermons are practical and pointed, and calculated especially to instruct the people.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been a faithful pastor, and of a good deal of service to the public, outside his parochial duties, being for upwards of twenty years a member of the Board of Education, and a trustee of the lunatic asylum. He was at one time chaplain to the Legislative Council, and may have held other offices of which we are not cognizant. He has certainly been, and still is, a very valuable citizen, ready for any duty that seemed to devolve upon him.

He has had several sermons and other pamphlets published, and most of them have been widely circulated and eagerly read.

He is a B.A. of Dublin University, and a D.D. of King's College, Windsor, N.S.

Mr. Fitzgerald married in 1843, Cherry, second daughter of Rowan Purdon, M.D., a native of Kerry, Ireland, and they have three children on earth and three in heaven. The eldest son, Rowan Robert, is stipendiary magistrate, Charlottetown, and mentioned in another part of this work; Sidney D. is a resident in Kansas, U.S., and Minnitt J. is the manager of the Montague branch of the Union Bank of Charlottetown.

HON. LOUIS H. DAVIES,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

LOUIS HENRY DAVIES, late leader of the Liberal party in the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, is a son of Benjamin Davies, ex M.P.P. and was born in Charlottetown, on the 4th of May, 1845. He was educated at the Central Academy and Prince of Wales college, Charlottetown; studied law with Charles Palmer, Q.C.; was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island, in 1866, finished his legal studies in the Inner Temple, London, and began practising in September, 1867. He has been in practice in Charlottetown for fourteen years, and is one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers at the Prince Edward Island bar. With a strong and clear intellect he presents the substantial points of his argument always with singular terseness and force; and in his address to a jury his language, although not studiously classical, yet for its earnest, energetic and effective tone, is not surpassed by that of any member of the bar. He was created a Queen's Counsel in January, 1881.

Mr. Davies entered public life in 1872, when he was elected to the local legislature for Murray Harbour, being then only twenty-seven years of age. He was solicitor-general in 1869-1871 and again in 1872-1873, and held his seat in the Legislature until 1879, when he was defeated with his party on the assessment bill. He was called on to form a government

in September, 1876, and was premier and attorney-general from that date to 1879, when the Conservative party came into power.

Mr. Davies is the father of several important bills which became law, among which were the education bill, based on free education, the ballot bill, and the assessment bill. The latter, which introduced a new system of taxation, met with strong opposition, but has since been adopted by both parties.

In 1875, Mr. Davies was appointed by his political opponents, as leading counsel before the commissioners by whom the land question of this province was settled, and conducted all of the proceedings on behalf of the Government until the compulsory purchase of the whole of the proprietors' estates had been completed. In 1877 he was appointed as one of the counsel for the Dominion of Canada before the International Fishery Commission, which held its sittings in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and past master of Victoria Lodge, Charlottetown.

Mr. Davies married at St. Eleanors, in this island, in July, 1872, Susan, fourth daughter of Dr. A. V. G. Wiggins, deceased, and they have three children living and have lost two.

FREDERICK DE ST. C. BRECKEN, M.P.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

FREDERICK DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, member of the House of Commons, Canada, for Queen's county, P.E.I., belongs to a family of legislators; his father, John Brecken, represented Charlottetown in the House of Assembly, from 1830 to 1834, when he was appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the province, which position he held up to his death in 1857. The grandfather of Frederick, Ralph Brecken, who came to this island from England in the latter part of the last century, was a member of the House of Assembly for some years, and speaker of that body when he died in 1815; and his great-grandfather, Col. Joseph Robinson, an assistant judge of this province ninety years ago, was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1790.

The mother of Mr. Brecken was Margueret De St. Croix, a native of Prince Edward Island; he was born at Charlottetown, on the 9th of December, 1828; educated at the central academy in this city; studied law with Sir Robert Hodgson; then went to London, and attended at Lincoln's Inn and the Inner Temple (1849-1852), and was admitted to practise in June, 1852; he is of the firm of Brecken and Fitzgerald, his partner being Rowan Robert Fitzgerald, who is also a stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Brecken was a delegate to the Detroit convention in 1865.

He is one of the solicitors for the Bank of Prince Edward Island, and director for many years of the Charlottetown gas company.

He was elected to the provincial legislature for Charlottetown, the capital of the island, in 1863, and was re-elected at each subsequent general election until 1876, when he was defeated on the school question; he was attorney-general and advocate-general from April, 1859, to January, 1863; a member of the executive council and attorney-general from September, 1870 to April, 1872; and was re-appointed in April, 1873, and held office until August, 1876; he is serving his first term in the House of Commons, being elected in September 1878; his politics are Conservative.

It was during Mr. Brecken's attorney-generalship, in 1875, that he introduced and carried through this legislature the measure by which the land-tenure was changed, and the old country landlord system abolished on the island. In 1876, he introduced the registration of electors and ballot bill which on his own motion, was printed and referred to the people, and the following year became a law, which has since been modified. At the opening of the first parliament in February, 1879, he moved the address in answer to the Governor-General's speech.

He married, in September, 1858, at St. John, N.B., Helen Leith Boyd Emslie, daughter of Capt. Emslie of the 83rd regiment, and they have lost one son, and have a son and daughter living.

Mr. and Mrs. Brecken are members of the Church of England.

LIEUT.-GOV. T. HEATH HAVILAND, Q.C.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, who has been a prominent politician for the last thirty years or more, and who is now Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, is a son of Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, senior, a native of Gloucestershire, England, and for many years before the introduction of responsible government (1851), a member of the executive and Legislative Council and colonial secretary of Prince Edward Island; and was born at Charlottetown, on the 13th of November, 1822. His mother was Jane Rebecca Brecken, a native of Charlottetown. He was educated at Brussels, in Belgium; studied law at Charlottetown with Judge Peters; was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1846, and practised his profession at Charlottetown until 1879, being created a Queen's Counsel in 1865. For years he stood among the foremost men at the island bar, and had a very large business while in practice. Probably there is not a sounder constitutional lawyer in the province.

In his younger years Mr. Haviland was connected with the active militia, and rose step by step until he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. He was also master in chancery, notary public, and director of the Bank of Prince Edward Island. He first entered public life in 1846, when he was elected to the provincial Assembly for Georgetown, sitting until 1876. He was a member of the executive council from April, 1859 to November, 1862, also for a short period in 1865; from 1866 to 1867 and from September, 1870 until April, 1872, during which several periods he held the office of colonial secretary almost continually, except in 1865, when he was solicitor general. He was speaker of the Assembly from 1863 to 1864, and leader of the Conservative party, then in opposition in that chamber from 1867 until the general election in 1870. He entered the cabinet once more on the 18th of April, 1873, and held the office of provincial secretary until 1876, when he resigned, having been in the legislature for thirty consecutive years.

During the many years that Mr. Haviland was in the provincial parliament he was the author of a large number of bills which he carried through, and which are on the statute books to-day. Among these, the most important were:—An act to incorporate the first bank in Prince Edward Island; an act to amend the law of evidence by making parties to a suit in a civil action competent witnesses; an act to protect the rights of married women when deserted by their hus-

bands; an act to change the constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same elective; and an act to assist leaseholders in the purchase of their farms.

Mr. Haviland was a delegate to the Quebec conference, held in 1864, to consider the question of Confederation, and to Ottawa, with Messrs. J. C. Pope and Howlan, in May, 1873, to arrange the final terms on which Prince Edward Island was admitted a province of the Dominion.

Mr. Haviland was called to the Senate, on Prince Edward Island entering the Confederation, October 18, 1873, and was a member of that body until appointed to his present office of Lieutenant-Governor on the 14th of July, 1879. For this high and responsible position he seems to be peculiarly fitted, he being a lawyer of large experience, and having a knowledge of constitutional law second to that of no other man in the province, also first class executive abilities. At the time of his appointment the *New Era* of Charlottetown, a paper opposed to the governor in politics, thus spoke of him:—

Though commencing political life as a Tory, he kept always in advance of his party, and gave his support to all or nearly all the liberal and progressive measures which have been placed upon our statute books. To Mr. Haviland also belongs the credit of never carrying the bitterness of party strife into private or social life; and though a bitter political opponent, he was never an ungenerous foe. He fought his side of the various vexed questions which from time to time engaged the attention of the public, with a fiery zeal, an impassioned eloquence, and a fund of literary, historical and parliamentary knowledge which gave him a front place in all political contests in which he engaged. From personal knowledge of Mr. Haviland, whilst he was a member of the executive, under which the writer served as Queen's printer, from 1873 to 1876, we found him invariably courteous, considerate, and influenced by a high sense of right and honor. On personal grounds alone, then, we have to give expression to feelings of heartfelt pleasure that he will, in a few days, fill the place which he has fairly won; and we must further give expression to our opinion, based on years of observation, that Mr. Haviland will never bring a stain upon the Lieutenant-Governorship of Prince Edward Island, no matter what trying circumstances may arise during his tenure of office.

Gov. Haviland married in 1847, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of John Grubb, Esq., who was from Horsendon House, Berks, England, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

The governor is a member of the Church of England, and a prominent layman in that body. He was a delegate in 1877 to the provincial synod held at Montreal, and has the utmost confidence of the people generally in his Christian integrity.

HON. DANIEL GORDON, M.P.P.,

GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

DANIEL GORDON, member of the House of Assembly for Georgetown and Royalty, was born at Brudenell river, King's county, P.E.I., in 1821, his parents being Henry Gordon, farmer, from Perthshire, Scotland, and Margaret Macdonald, a native of this island. He was educated at the local grammar school; taught public school two years in King's county; commenced business in the mercantile line in 1841, and has followed it for forty years, being the oldest general merchant in Georgetown; he is also a ship-builder and ship-owner, and a stirring and thoroughgoing business man, entering, with his whole heart, into any enterprise which will advance the general interests of the community; he has been for years chairman of the King's county board of agricultural and industrial exhibition commissioners, and gives a good deal of time to the promotion of such matters in his native county. The progress of the country in

this respect must be to him a source of very great gratification. Other merchants in the county co-operate with him in this kind of work, and this section of the province is showing excellent results from such efforts.

Mr. Gordon has been a magistrate since 1851; was appointed sheriff of King's county in 1863; he is chairman of the board of school trustees, is one of the visiting justices of the King's county jail, and was a commissioner under the insolvency laws of the province previous to its entering the Confederation.

Mr. Gordon first entered public life in 1866, when he was elected to the Legislative Council for the 4th electoral district of Kings; was elected to the House of Assembly for Georgetown, in 1876, and was appointed to the executive council on the formation of the new government, with Hon. L. H. Davies for leader, resigning his seat in the council in 1878; he was again elected for the same seat in 1879, and being a practical business man, he makes a valuable member of a legislative body; he cordially supports the general policy of the Liberal-Conservative party.

Mr. Gordon is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married in June, 1854, Bridget, daughter of John Kearney, of Georgetown, and they have three children.

HON. JOHN LONGWORTH, Q.C.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

JOHN LONGWORTH, barrister-at-law, and formerly connected with the legislature and government of Prince Edward Island, was born in Charlottetown, on the 19th of September, 1814. His father Francis Longworth, Esq., a member of a highly respectable family, long settled and owning valuable estates in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, came to this island when a young man, and for many years was known in Charlottetown, as an active magistrate and an influential citizen, holding also, for a long period, the rank of major, and subsequently that of lieutenant-colonel in the provincial militia; upon three several occasions he held likewise the responsible office of high sheriff of the whole island, dying in February, 1843. Francis Longworth married Agnes Auld, a native of this island, her parents being from Ayrshire, Scotland.

Our subject was educated at the Charlottetown grammar school, afterwards known as the central academy, and now the Prince of Wales college; studied law with Sir Robert Hodgson, when he was attorney-general of the province; was admitted as an attorney of the supreme court in the autumn of 1839, and was called to the bar in the autumn of the next year.

Mr. Longworth spent the summer of 1839 in England, and opened a law office at Charlottetown in 1840, and has been in the practice of his profession here from that date. He was created a Queen's Counsel on the 23rd of May, 1863.

He is also a deputy judge of the Vice-admiralty court of the province: he entered the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, for Queen's county in 1846, and retired at the end of the term of four years; was again elected in 1858, and remained until 1867; was a member of the government for eight years, 1859 to 1867, and at various times, as Queen's Counsel, discharged the duties of attorney-general. The administration, of which he was an influential member, first led by the Hon. Edward Palmer, now chief justice of the province, afterwards by the Hon.

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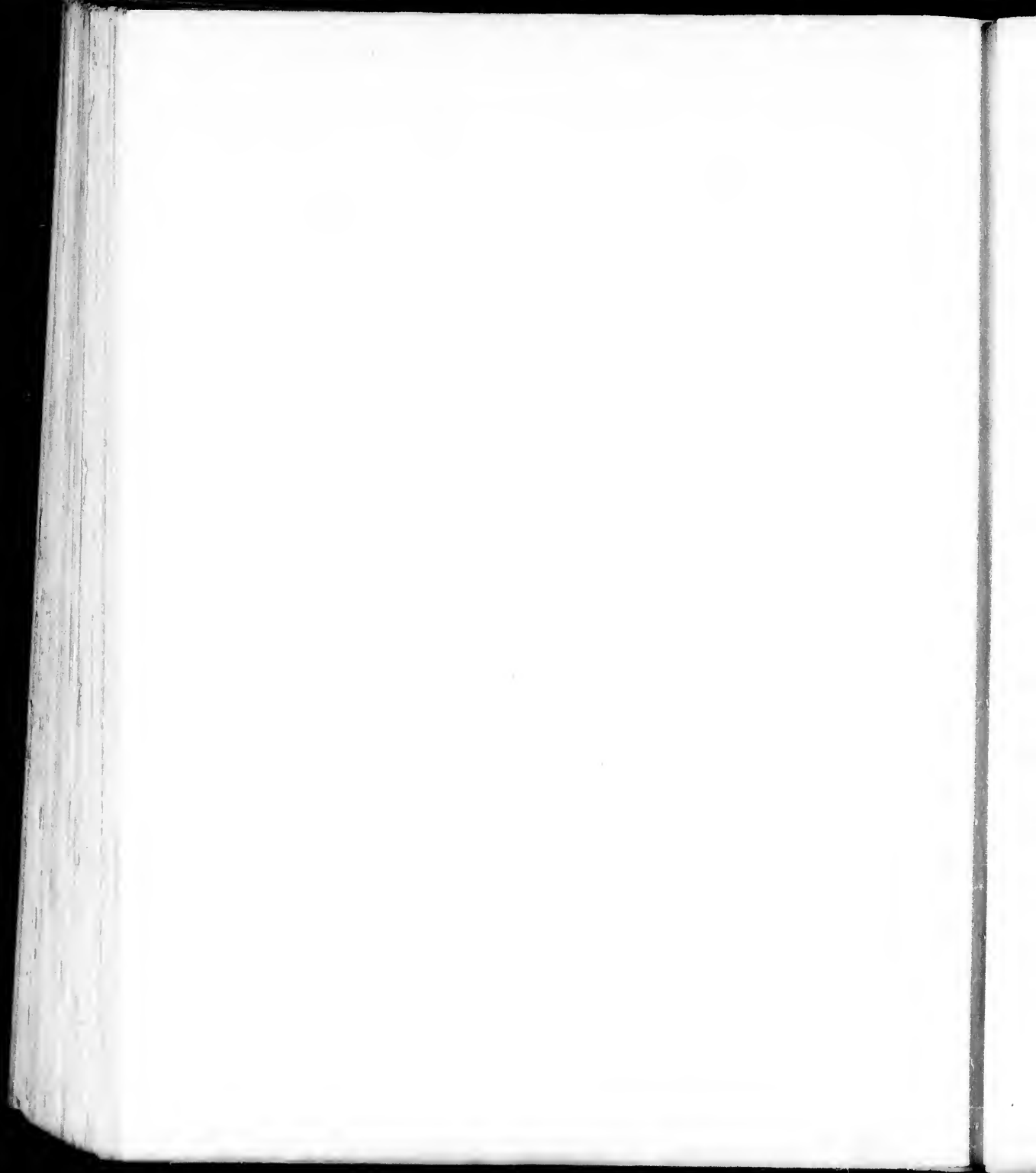
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Colonel Gray, C.M.G., was a strong and able one, and during its existence many measures of great importance to the well-being of the province were carried into effect. Amongst them was the purchase by the government of the "Selkirk" and "Cunard" estates, two of the largest and most valuable estates in the province, made upon terms highly favorable to the interests of the government and tenantry; and as a mark of the Queen's approval of the general policy of the administration, Mr. Longworth and his colleagues on their retirement, in May, 1867, received Her Majesty's special sanction and authority to retain the rank and title which they held, as members of Her Executive Council.

Mr. Longworth's politics are Conservative, but it is well known that the acts and legislation of the present government, especially in connection with the pacific railway, and its trade or "national policy," have not met his approval, this "policy," being especially in Mr. Longworth's view, highly detrimental to the most vital interests of this and the other Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Longworth has been a member of the Charlottetown school board since its establishment under the present system, and chairman of that board all but from the commencement. He has been a director of the Bank of Prince Edward Island from the establishment of that institution in 1856, and is now its president. He is also a director of the Charlottetown gas light company; he has been connected with the provincial militia for many years, now holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was provincial aide-de-camp from 1863 to 1879.

Mr. Longworth is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church; formerly held the office of warden of that church, and is a man of the soundest Christian character, and of the most generous impulses, he being a true friend of the unfortunate.

He married in August, 1847, Elizabeth W. Tremaine, daughter of Richard Tremaine, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., and they have had six children, losing half of them. One of the deceased, Constance M., married W. C. Hobkirk, son of Dr. W. H. Hobkirk, fellow of the royal college of surgeons, Eng., and left three children. The other two died young. Brenton F. the elder son living, is opening a cattle and sheep farm in Kansas; John A. is a law student, with his father, and Isabella, the only daughter living is at home.

FREDERICK W. HUGHES,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HUGHES, assistant clerk of the House of Assembly, and assistant librarian of the legislative library, was born in Halifax, N. S., on the 25th of July, 1826. His father, George A. Hughes, many years of the commissary department at Halifax, was also born in that city, the family being originally from Wales. His mother was Mary Anne Major, whose father was a native of Ireland. Frederick was educated at Dalhousie college, Halifax; was a clerk one year in the commercial house of Hon. John Leander Starr; then entered the excise department of the government at Halifax, where he remained for six years, serving temporarily three different times in the commissary department.

In 1851, Mr. Hughes removed to Charlottetown, P.E.I., of which city he has been a resident for thirty years, during the first nineteen of which he superintended the publication of *The Examiner*, a weekly newspaper, of which his brother-in-law, Hon. Edward Whalen, was the

political editor. During the greater portion of that period, he was assistant clerk of the House of Assembly. For seven years, he was clerk of the bankrupt court, under Judge Young, and he held the post of clerk to the land commission under Judge Wilmot, of New Brunswick. We have already mentioned that he is assistant clerk of the House of Assembly, and assistant librarian to the legislative library. He is a justice of the peace for the county of Queen's, and commissioner for taking affidavits, and a clerk in the county courts. He is always found at his post, and very punctual in the discharge of every duty.

He has been a Free Mason since twenty-one years of age, but has never, we believe, gone higher than the third degree. His Christian membership he holds in the Baptist church, of which he may be classed as one of the truly active members. His integrity of character is unquestioned.

The wife of Mr. Hughes was Margaret Binns, daughter of Charles Binns, senior, Esq., for years a prominent barrister at Charlottetown, their marriage taking place in Charlottetown, 1st July, 1852. They have six children living, and have buried six. The eldest son, George E. Hughes, druggist, apothecary hall company, Charlottetown, is married; the others are single, most of them pursuing their studies.

GEORGE W. DE BLOIS,

(CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.)

GEORGE WASTIE DE BLOIS, as the name would indicate, is of Norman-French extraction, his ancestors being Huguenots, took refuge in England from the persecutions after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Subsequently members of the family settled in the American colonies, the grandfather of Mr. de Blois being a loyalist during the revolution, settled in Halifax, Nova Scotia, at its close. Stephen de Blois, his father, was a merchant, at Halifax, where the son was born, on the 12th of July, 1824.

Mr. de Blois was educated at the collegiate school, Windsor, N.S.; and in Scotland and France, was trained in mercantile pursuits, in the office of his father, and at the age of twenty-three married and commenced business for himself at Charlottetown. For twenty years he managed a number of the largest "proprietary estates" in Prince Edward Island; and also different mercantile and other agencies, including the General Mining Association of Nova Scotia and Halifax Coal company, with which he is still connected.

Mr. de Blois has been a director of the Charlottetown gas light company since its organization in 1853, and a magistrate since 1859; was connected for a long time with the militia of the province, and after several promotions became Lieut.-Colonel in command of the 6th regiment of Queen's county militia, a rank which he still holds.

Mr. de Blois became interested in politics very early in life, favored the cause of the general union of the provinces, long before the act of union was consummated in the larger provinces; was one of the famous "ninety-four" in Prince Edward Island who went for Confederation when it was an unpopular measure there; was an earnest supporter of the free school system now in operation in the island, and of other measures having for their end the best interests of the community.

At the general election held in August, 1876, he was elected to the House of Assembly for the city of Charlottetown, common and royalty, and in the month following was appointed to the executive council and to the office of provincial secretary and treasurer, having had to run a second election after his appointment; in August, 1878, he resigned both positions and retired from the Government, with three other Conservative members; he was again elected in 1879, refusing office; he joined the Liberal Conservative party at the time of Confederation (1867), and has since been a steady supporter of it, endorsing the political measures generally of Sir John Macdonald's Administration.

He is a member of the Church of England, and in connection with several of its societies.

Mr. de Blois married in 1847, Sarah Frances, daughter of Hon. Thomas Henth Haviland, sr., of Charlottetown, by whom he has a large family of sons and daughters.

WILLIAM SANDERSON, ESQ.,

GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

WILLIAM SANDERSON, a resident of Prince Edward Island since the year 1832, is deputy prothonotary of the Supreme Court for King's county, and a notary public. His father was John Sanderson, born in Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who was body servant of Lord Douglas, of Castle Douglas, near Edinburgh, and traveled with him on the continent of Europe as such; was with him at several battles, including Lodi and Austerlitz; he died on the Island of Madeira from over-exertion in saving his master's life in shipwreck in Grecian waters. The wife of John Sanderson was Margaret Leith, of Freefield, Aberdeenshire. William Sanderson, born 8th June, 1805, received a common and grammar school education in the city of Aberdeen, and in his youth went to live with his grandfather, William Sanderson, who did a commission business in disposing of merchandise by teams in the country, and taking in return country products of all kinds; his grandson taking his place at his death, conducted the business until 1825, when he married Ellen Moir, daughter of James Moir, flaxdresser, of the city of Aberdeen; in 1826 he purchased a business in the city and became a wine and tea merchant, and general grocer during five years. In 1832, in company with Alex. Mackie, block and pump-maker and ship-owner, with his family, Mr. Sanderson, with his wife, started for America. On reaching Quebec, the cholera broke out there—its first visit to the western continent—and they proceeded to Montreal, where everything was in confusion, not to say consternation, on account of the ravages of that fell disease among 50,000 emigrants who had arrived at Montreal at that time. Returning to Quebec with Mr. Mackie, Mr. Sanderson, the two with their families got on board a French schooner bound for Miramichi, New Brunswick, where they were placed in quarantine, and after being allowed to land they separated, Mr. Mackie and family remaining there, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson proceeding to Prince Edward Island, after being delayed again in quarantine at Pictou, N. S. They at last arrived at Charlottetown, in the steamer *Locahoulas*, the first steamer that had ever entered Charlottetown harbour. After traveling over a large portion of the island, Mr. Sanderson purchased some property at Georgetown, and settled down. After some time he was engaged as clerk for different merchants in this place; in 1838 he commenced a small commission and mercantile business for himself. After some years he was appointed clerk of the small debt commissioners' court, which office

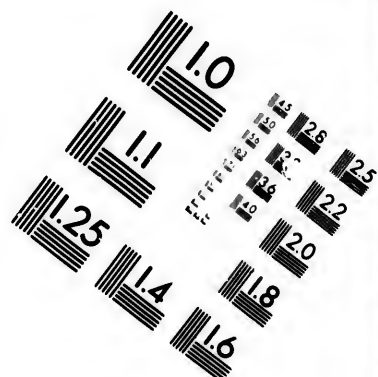
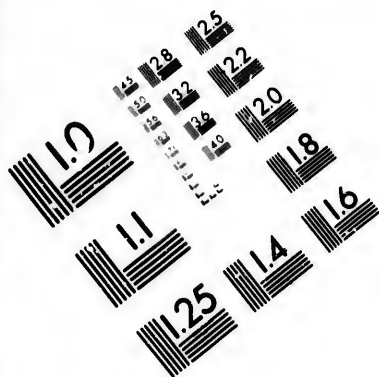
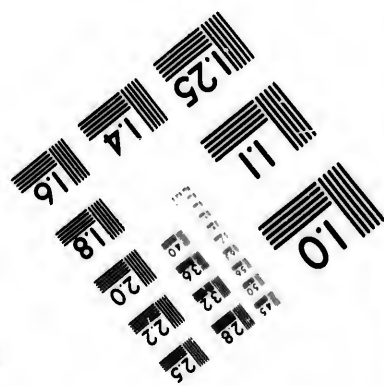
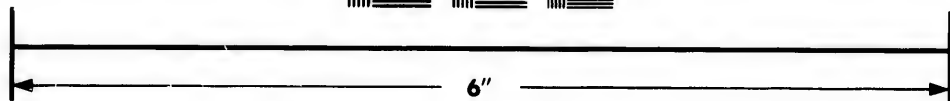
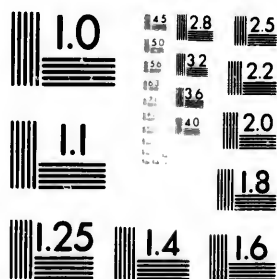


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he held for eighteen years, ending in 1859; the following year he went into business on a liberal scale, occupying the store at Trinity Corner, which he had built for himself, and continued in business until the death of his wife, which event occurred on the 28th of April, 1875.

Mr. Sanderson has only one daughter, Helen, and she is the wife of James Easton, Esq., to whom Mr. Sanderson sold his stock-in-trade at Trinity Corner, in 1876, and who now, with his son William Sanderson Easton, constitute the firm of Jas. Easton and Son, a highly respectable house, well known in Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, as well as in the island and adjacent parts.

Mr. Sanderson's appointment as deputy prothonotary was made in 1851, consequently he has held that office thirty years; the following year he was appointed a notary public, and is now one of the oldest magistrates in the county. He has ever been very punctilious in regard to the discharge of any duties, public or private, and is always found at his post. He is a member of Trinity church (Episcopal), since its formation in Georgetown, and has repeatedly served as warden of the same. In a financial sense as well as in every other, Mr. Sanderson has been quite successful as a self made man. He owns debentures in the island railway; is a stockholder in both the Union and Merchants' banks of Prince Edward Island; has a handsome property in the town, and also a quantity of the five per cent. "Canada Stock," the small estate of Burnside in the Royalty, and other property in the county. Mr. Sanderson became a son of temperance 29th March, 1849, on the formation of the Diamond of the Desert Division, No. 9, of the order of sons of temperance, Georgetown, and a member of the National Division of the order at its session in the city of Halifax, N. S., June, 1863.

Mr. James Easton was born at Charlottetown Royalty; was educated in the central academy of that city; is a son of temperance; has been an infant school teacher for thirty-five years, and lay reader in Trinity church, Georgetown, for the same period of time, and is a citizen whom the people of the parish would be reluctant to spare. He has one son and two daughters, the elder daughter being assistant organist at Trinity church.

WILLIAM E. DAWSON,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

WILLIAM EDDISON DAWSON, mayor of Charlottetown, and one of the leading merchants of the city, is a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., dating his birth on the 1st of October, 1829; his father was William Dawson, a cloth manufacturer, and his grandfather, James Dawson, was a British soldier, serving in the peninsular war, and being wounded in the battle of Waterloo (1815). The mother of our subject was Mary Best, who lost her husband in the old country, and came, with her family, three children, to Prince Edward Island, in 1843, and died at Charlottetown, in 1857.

Mr. Dawson received a common English education in Leeds, and when quite young went into the office of a civil engineer to learn the profession; a little later, became a clerk in a store in this city, and went into business for himself in 1854, opening a general store, containing hardware as well as dry goods and groceries. During the last twenty years he has dealt almost exclusively in hardware and wholesale groceries, being quite successful. The reputation of no other merchant in the city stands higher for strict integrity and fair dealing.

In 1880 Mr. Dawson took his oldest son into business with him. He has been a magistrate for more than twenty years; served in the city council eight or ten years; has been a member of the city school board since 1877, and is serving his fourth year as mayor of the city; his fine business talents and executive capacities, admirably fit him for the position which he occupies, and make him a very useful as well as popular chief magistrate of the municipality. Mayor Dawson was one of the originators of the Union Bank of Charlottetown, and has been one of its directors from the start.

Mr. Dawson is a member of the Methodist church, and has been society and church recording steward for more than a quarter of a century, class-leader for eight years, and a Sunday-school worker since 1852, serving part of the time as superintendent; he is also one of the vice-presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Mayor Dawson married, on the 29th of June, 1855, Ann Farrent Compton, daughter of William Spencer Compton, and has eight children living, and has buried two. The eldest son, Eddison William, is married, and his business has already been mentioned; Ernest Frederick, the second son, is an engineer in the civil service of the Bombay Presidency, India, and the other children are at home, most of them pursuing their studies. Mrs. Dawson died very suddenly on the 12th of March, 1880; her husband left her well at half-past six o'clock in the evening to attend to some official business in the council chamber, and a little before 9 o'clock was summoned home, and, when he reached the house, she was dead. She was a most estimable Christian wife and mother, and her loss was a serious one to the community.

HON. JAMES YEO, M.P.,

PORTHILL, P.E.I.

AMONG the historical families of Prince Edward Island, are the Yeos, the progenitor of that family in that island being James Yeo, senior, who came out from Devonshire, England, in 1827, and settled at Porthill. He was a prominent business man there for more than forty years; was largely engaged in general business—ship building, farming, milling, mercantile pursuits and lumbering, and was for thirty years a member of the Provincial Assembly. He married Miss Damrus Sargent, who was also from Devonshire, England, and had by her six children, two sons and four daughters; he died in 1868, and his wife died three months earlier in the same year.

James Yeo, jr., the subject of this notice, who represents the county of Prince in the Dominion Parliament, was the second son of Hon. James Yeo, senior, and was born at Porthill, on the 31st of October, 1832. He was educated at the grammar school in Charlottetown, in his native province, and is a merchant, flour and lumber manufacturer, and ship-owner, building vessels every year; he is a thorough-going business man, and a magistrate; has served at times as a school trustee, and, like his father, has a liberal share of public spirit, together with a great deal of enterprise.

Mr. Yeo was elected to the Provincial Assembly, in which his honored father had occupied a seat so long, in 1872, and sat during that year in the Executive Council; was first returned to the House of Commons on Prince Edward Island entering the Dominion, in September, 1873, and was re-elected at the general elections in 1874 and 1878. He is a liberal, and when his party

is in power, gives it a cordial support. He takes a lively interest in politics, is well informed, and often participates in the debates in the House. He is a member of the Church of England.

The wife of Mr. Yeo was Sarah Jane Glover, daughter of William Glover, Esq., who was from Devonshire, England, their marriage being dated in February, 1855. They have eight children living, and have buried three.

EDWARD HACKETT, M.P.,

TIGNISH, P.E.I.

THE subject of this sketch, a member of the House of Commons for the county of Prince, is of Irish descent, both parents, Thomas and Ellen (Condon) Hackett, coming to Prince Edward Island from the old country in the early part of the present century, and settling near St. Peter's. Subsequently they removed to Chatham, New Brunswick, and returning to the island a little more than forty years ago, settled at Tignish, where Edward was born on the 6th of July, 1840. There he received a grammar school education; commenced book-keeping in a store at the age of eighteen, and in 1864 went into the mercantile business for himself, adding the fish trade at the same time, still continuing both, and doing a fair business.

Mr. Hackett was a justice of the peace from 1872 to 1876, when he resigned, and has since held, we believe, very few local offices, being much absorbed in his business, which he manages with a good deal of prudence and care. At the solicitation of his Conservative friends, in 1876, he consented to be a candidate for the first district of Prince county for the Local Assembly; was elected, and served two sessions in that body, when, in September, 1878, he was returned for the same district to the House of Commons. He heartily endorses the policy of the party now in power, believing that the industries of the country should be protected and encouraged; he also believes in the rights of the minorities, and advocates any measures which he believes will further the general interests of the Dominion.

Adhering to the faith of his forefathers, Mr. Hackett is a Roman Catholic, and bears a highly reputable character.

In 1860 Mr. Hackett was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Maria Fitzgibbon, daughter of James Fitzgibbon, a ship-builder and prominent business man of Annapolis, Nova Scotia; he has had six children, but has lost two of them.

HON. NEIL McLEOD, M.P.P.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE subject of this sketch, a prominent barrister at Charlottetown, and late provincial secretary-treasurer of Prince Edward Island, was born in Queen's county, in this island, on the 15th of December, 1842; his father was Roderick McLeod, farmer, and his mother, Flora McDonald, daughter of Elder John McDonald, of Pinette, P.E.I., both parents being born in Scotland.

Mr. McLeod was educated at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and is an A.B. (1869), and an A.M. of the university of Acadia college; studied law at Charlottetown, with Messrs. Palmer and McLeod; was admitted to practise as a barrister in 1872, and is a partner of Edward J. Hodgson, under the firm name of Hodgson and McLeod, one of the leading law firms at the capital of the province, their business extending into all the courts of the island and into the Supreme Court of the Dominion. They are solicitors for several fire and marine insurance companies.

Mr. McLeod excels as an office lawyer, being thoroughly posted, and a wise counsellor: he is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties to his clients.

In April, 1879, Mr. McLeod was elected to the House of Assembly for the city of Charlottetown, and soon afterwards was appointed to the provincial offices already mentioned, being also, *ex-officio*, a magistrate for the whole province; his politics are Liberal-Conservative. The office of provincial secretary and treasurer he resigned in 1880, as his practice was too large to admit of his devoting sufficient time to the performance of his official duties. On the floor of the House of Assembly he showed to good advantage, he being a clear and logical speaker, and always commanding the attention of that body.

He is a trustee of the provincial lunatic asylum and a commissioner of the county poor house; he is an adherent of the Baptist church, and, as far as we can learn, a man of sterling integrity.

Mr. McLeod married, in June, 1877, Adelia, daughter of James Hayden, of Vernon River, Queen's county, P.E.I., and they have two children.

HON. WILLIAM G. STRONG,

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

WILLIAM GAMBEE STRONG, late member of the Legislative Council, and now sheriff of the county of Prince, P.E.I., was born in Sackville, N.B., on the 21st of June, 1819; his parents being Rev. John B. Strong, a Methodist minister from Nottinghamshire, England, and Elizabeth Gambée, who was of English descent, and born at Three Rivers, P.Q. His father was a preacher for sixty years, and died in Summerside in 1872, aged 81 years. His mother died in 1876.

Mr. Strong was educated in the grammar school of St. John, N.B., and at an Annapolis (N.S.) boarding school, taught by Andrew Henderson, the course of studies including the classics and higher mathematics. He was a merchant's clerk at St. John for five years, and then removed to Bedeque, P.E.I. (1851), where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits; buying grain, shipping produce, and, part of the time, also in ship building, until 1877, when he settled in Summerside. Here he was engaged with his sons in mercantile business until May 1st, 1881, when he was appointed high sheriff of the county.

Mr. Strong was a member of the Legislative Council for eight consecutive years, and prior to going into that body, contested the 4th district of Prince county for the House of Assembly and was defeated. Part of the time while in parliament, he was a member of the government, and leader in the Upper House. He was appointed a member of the executive

council in 1873, and retained that office eight years. While in parliament, he aided in carrying several important measures, among them the railway bill and the confederation scheme.

Mr. Strong has been a magistrate about a quarter of a century; and is president of the commission of the industrial and agricultural association of Prince county, a director of the Summerside Bank, and a trustee of the town school.

He is a lay preacher in the Methodist church, and has held the offices of recording steward, class-leader, trustee, and every other office in the gift of that ecclesiastical body. He was a lay delegate to the general conference held at Toronto, in 1874, and to the similar conference held at Montreal, in 1878. He was appointed a member of the hymn-book committee, under whose auspices a new book of that class has recently been issued. In many ways, he has made himself eminently serviceable to his denomination, and to the community generally.

Mr. Strong married in 1842, Sarah Jane, daughter of Edward Bonsfield, then mayor of the borough of Newark-on-the-Trent, and they have seven children—five sons and two daughters. Frederick W., who is married, and Charles E. are general merchants in Summerside; Sarah Louisa is married to Colin Wright, merchant, Bedeque; and the rest are single and at home.

THOMAS KELLY,

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.

THOMAS KELLY, judge of the county court of Prince county, is a son of the late Thomas Kelly and Mary Grace, both natives of Kilkenny county, Ireland, coming to this island about 1822, and settling at Covehead Road, Queen's county. There our subject was born in October, 1833, and was educated at the same place. He pursued his law studies with the present Judge Watters, of St. John, N.B., and while a law student, was for two years president of the Irish friendly society of that city. He was admitted an attorney of the supreme court of New Brunswick in Trinity term, 1863, and called to the bars of that province and of Prince Edward Island in 1865. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession as a barrister and notary public at Summerside, the western capital of the province, where he has since resided. For many years he was engaged actively in the politics of his province, and more prominently in connection with the party controversies arising out of the education, railway and confederation questions, as they existed in P. E. Island. He was twice elected a representative from Prince county to the island legislature. In 1870 he was appointed a master in chancery, and in 1871, railway commissioner, and re-elected in 1872 to that office, which he resigned a few weeks subsequently on the overthrow of the Pope administration. In 1873 he was offered the chairmanship of the railway board, and in 1874, the speakership of the House of Assembly, both of which positions he declined in consequence of a misunderstanding on the school question. In 1876 he retired temporarily from public life, but was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature at the general elections in 1879. For several years he was a director of the Summerside Bank, and afterwards solicitor for that institution; was elected license commissioner in 1877, and the same year appointed recorder for the town of Summerside. He is a commissioner for Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, for taking affidavits, proofs, &c., for use in those provinces.

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P. E.



W. Keely.

Judge Kelly received his appointment to the bench, as successor to Judge Pope, deceased, on the 24th of October, 1879. When he was appointed to that honorable position, *The Presbyterian*, published at Charlottetown, warmly congratulated him on his appointment, and the press generally of the island did the same. *The Daily Examiner*, of Charlottetown, of October 25, 1879, said: "Mr. Kelly will, we believe, be a good judge. He is, if we mistake him not, emphatically a 'fair-minded man' and his dignified bearing, his moderation and urbanity, together with his sound judgment, will appear to advantage in the high and responsible office to which he has been called. We heartily congratulate His Honor Judge Kelly." From the *Progress*, Oct. 25, 1879: "We are extremely gratified to learn that Thomas Kelly, Esq., of this town, has been appointed to the judgeship. The appointment is both popular and deserved. The news of his promotion to a seat on the bench, while not unexpected, will be received with approbation by the great majority of the people of this county. We beg to congratulate Judge Kelly on his elevation, and wish him a long and useful career." From the *Argus*, Oct. 28, 1879: "Mr. Kelly's appointment will, we believe, be a popular one, and we have no doubt that he will prove a worthy successor to the late lamented Judge Pope. He is possessed of good abilities, and has the reputation of being a fair minded man."

In December, 1880, Judge Kelly was appointed, with the judges of the supreme court, a commissioner to swear in Dominion officials in Prince Edward Island.

Judge Kelly is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a gentleman of irreproachable character.

He was first married in September, 1867, to Mary Emeline, daughter of Henry Eskildson, of New York, she dying in October, 1868, leaving one child; and the second time in November, 1871, to Marianne H. daughter of the late William A. Campbell, barrister, Toronto, Ont., having by her three children. Residence, "The Priory," Summerside.

JOHN BALL,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

JOHN BALL, clerk of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, was born at Charlottetown on the 6th of March, 1833, he being a son of Joseph and Emily (Baldry) Ball. His father, a land surveyor, died at Charlottetown, on the 25th of April, 1881, and at the time of his death, *The Examiner*, a local paper, thus spoke of him:—

To day we record the death of a gentleman, from his childhood a resident of this province, whose name from active association with its inhabitants, has become a household word. We refer to the late Joseph Ball, Esq. Born at Highgate Hill, London, England, on the 17th of March, 1793, he came to this island with his mother, and uncle (John Plaw, architect), in the year 1806. He received his education in Quebec, and adopting the profession of land surveyor, returned here on the death of his uncle, where he has ever since remained, almost until the day of his death, in the active pursuit of his calling. In 1830, he was appointed deputy surveyor-general, under the late Mr. Wright, and, at various periods since, when the fortunes of the old Liberal party, under whose banner he fought, were in the ascendant, he held the position of surveyor-general. Kindly and genial in his social relations, standing high in the ranks of his profession, he was withal a Christian gentleman. Many and varied were his experiences in travel on the island over bridle-paths, and through unbroken forests, and now at the close of a long and useful life, wearied and spent, he has laid his burden down, and gone to his heavenly rest.

The mother of our subject, a native of Stradbroke, England, died on the 2nd of April, 1866. Mr. Ball was educated at the central academy, Charlottetown; was appointed assistant

colonial secretary in 1853; was assistant clerk of the Executive and Legislative Council from 1854 to 1858, and in 1867 was appointed clerk of the Legislative Council, which position he still holds.

In his younger years Mr. Ball learned his father's profession, that of land surveying, and still practises it.

He married in December, 1857, Ellen Sarah, oldest daughter of Hon. George Cole, deceased, whose sketch appears on another page of this work, and they have three children living, and have buried two. The elder daughter, Emily Augusta, who died in October, 1878, aged twenty years, was a promising girl of fine taste, and possessing no inconsiderable skill for painting. Mr. Ball is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

HON. EDWARD WHELAN,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AMONGST the most noted statesmen and orators in Prince Edward Island, fifteen and thirty years ago, was Edward Whelan, a self-taught man and sagacious politician. He was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, in 1824, and after mastering the simplest rudimentary branches of knowledge, he emigrated to Halifax, N.S., where he spent some time in the printing office of the Hon. Joseph Howe, and learned the art of editing a newspaper. At the age of eighteen years, he came to this island, and shortly afterwards entered upon a brilliant career of journalism, having great power with the pen, and wielding it on the side of the people. In the local parliament, of which he was a member for a score of years, he was a great power—the premier part of the time, and one of the most courageous spokesmen of his party, the Liberal, at all times. Few men in this province, living or dead, have done more service in getting important measures through parliament, and extending civil liberty throughout this island, than Edward Whelan, who died, in the prime of life, on the 10th of December, 1867.

Mr. Whelan was a Roman Catholic, and his death is reported to have been the triumph of faith.

HON. RICHARD B. REID,

ALBERTON, P.E.I.

RICHARD BERNARD REID, member of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 24th of April, 1834, his parents being James and Mary (Vicars) Reid, both natives of Ireland. His father came to Newfoundland about fifty years ago, removing thence to this island, and was a general merchant at Charlottetown, dying in 1866. His mother is still living. Mr. Reid was educated at the central academy, Charlottetown, taking the ordinary English course, and served an apprenticeship of four years as a druggist in the same city, but did not follow that branch of mercantile pursuit. In 1852, he took charge of his father's business; and, on the death of that parent, he and his brother, William P. Reid, conducted the business together, under the firm name of Reid Brothers. In

1858, our subject settled in Alberton, buying out the interest of his father and brother, and has since been alone in trade.

Mr. Reid is major of the 4th Prince county regiment of retired militia, and senior justice of the peace for the village of Alberton, and a commissioner for taking acknowledgments of deeds, and for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Reid was elected to the Legislative Council in 1866, and re-elected in 1874, and has served fifteen years in that branch of the legislature, being leader of the government in the Upper House during the session of 1881. His labors in parliament have been of a general character, and he has aided in carrying several important measures, such as the railway bill, confederation, etc., etc. He is a Conservative.

Mr. Reid is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and his reputation for consistency of Christian character stands well. He married in 1872, Miss Margaret Burke, of Georgetown, and they have three children.

REV. NEIL McKAY,

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

REV. NEIL McKAY, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Summerside, and one of the leading clergymen of his denomination in Prince Edward Island, was born in the county of Colchester, N.S., on the 12th of April, 1829, his parents being John McKay, a farmer, and Dolina McKay, both natives of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Mr. McKay was educated at the Pietou, N.S., academy, and the Free church college, Halifax, and was ordained on the 19th of September, 1855, at Murray Harbor, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church for six years. In 1861, he accepted a call to the St. David's church, St. John, N.B., where he remained until 1873, when he was settled over the Presbyterian church in Summerside. At that time it was quite a feeble body, but in 1874-'75, a general and wide-sweeping revival was experienced in this province, and in the course of eighteen months, about 150 members were added to his church, which is now a strong, vigorous, and influential body.

As a preacher Mr. McKay stands deservedly in high estimation. Possessed of an active and well furnished mind, his discourses exhibit solid matter, carefully arranged, clearly and correctly expressed, with ample illustration, delivered also with a warm and animated manner. The topics are always important, practical in their bearing, and pressed home upon his hearers in direct and fervid appeal. His hearers are never at a loss to know what points he seeks to make, and never fail to regard them as worthy of the preacher's theme, and calling, and of their own careful attention.

Mr. McKay has done considerable work with his pen outside his labors as pastor and preacher, he having been for a long time a regular contributor to both the religious and secular press, embracing, in his writings, a wide range of subjects.

His views, clearly and forcibly put, receive attention and respect. They show a turn of mind and a facile pen which would readily make him an influential journalist were he inclined to devote his talents to that honorable profession. With varied and extensive information, an active mind, and a singularly warm and sympathetic heart, Mr. McKay would be a valuable man in any community.

Mr. McKay has served repeatedly as clerk of the synod of the Maritime Provinces; is now moderator of the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, and he was a member of the committees in Pictou, N.S., 1860, and St. John, N.B., on consolidation at the time of the union of the Presbyterians of this Island. He is a Master Mason.

Mr. McKay was married in October, 1855, to Isabella, daughter of Alexander Knight, Esq., of Halifax, and they have six children living, three daughters and three sons, and have buried one daughter. Isabella, the eldest daughter, is married to Frank R. Morrison, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Newcastle, N.B., and the others are single, most of them attending school.

WILLIAM E. CLARK,

MOUNT STEWART, P.E.I.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Prince county, P.E.I., being born at Darnley on the 9th of September, 1814. His father, William Clark, a farmer, was born in Queen's county, same province, the family being originally from Scotland; and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret McEwen, was also of Scotch descent. Mr. Clark received an ordinary English education at Darnley; farmed until 1854, when he was appointed collector of customs and excise at Charlottetown, and held that office until May, 1859, when he removed to Morell, and was engaged in the manufacture of flour and lumber for eight years.

In April, 1867, Mr. Clark was re-appointed collector at Charlottetown, and held the office again for four years. In 1872 he came to Mount Stewart, built a hotel, and is engaged in that business, acting also as a magistrate, which office he has held for thirty years.

Mr. Clark represented the third electoral district of Prince county in the House of Assembly from 1846 to 1858, and in 1867 was elected to the same body for the St. Peter's district, and resigned immediately to accept the office of collector of customs and excise, as already mentioned.

Mr. Clark married on the 29th of June, 1847, Miss Sarah Jewel Hooper, of Bedeque, P.E.I., and they have buried a son and a daughter and have three daughters living. Margaret E., the oldest, is married to Elisha H. Wright, merchant, Summerside; Sarah E. to Francis C. Gamble, engineer, British Columbia; and Eva E. is at home.

SIR ROBERT HODGSON, Kt.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE late Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island was a prominent man on this island for more than forty years, holding at least two of the highest offices that can be held either by election or appointment. He was born at Charlottetown, in March, 1798, and took the first name of his father, who was a member for years of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, and at one time speaker of that body. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Robinson, of the South Carolina royal regiment at the time

of the revolt of the American colonies. Mr. Hodgson was educated at the collegiate school, Windsor, N.S., read law at Halifax, with Robie and Johnsto. ; was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1819, and a few months later to that of Prince Edward Island, settling that year at Charlottetown. He distinguished himself, in a very few years, at the bar, and, in 1828, was appointed surrogate and judge of probate, and also attorney-general and advocate-general before the close of that year.

He was president of the Legislative Council in 1840; acting chief-justice in 1841, and ten years later (1851), on the introduction of responsible government, he resigned all the offices he then held except those of surrogate and judge of probate. He was appointed chief-justice in 1852; judge of the court of vice-admiralty in 1853, and administered the government of the island from 1865 to 1868, and from July 30, 1873, to July 4, 1874, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor. That office he held until the year before his death, which occurred in September, 1880. At the time of his demise, the newspapers of the province and of other parts of the Dominion were filled with well-merited notices of his eventful and highly honorable life.

Governor Hodgson was a member of the Church of England, and seems through life to have aimed to adorn the Christian profession as well as the bench and the gubernatorial chair.

HENRY F. JARVIS, M.D.,

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

HENRY FITZGERALD JARVIS, son of Hon. Edward James Jarvis, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island from 1825 to 1852, and Anna Maria Boyd, his wife, was born on the Island of Malta, on the 20th of May, 1825. Chief Justice Jarvis was born in New Brunswick, on the 15th of July, 1788, being the son of a United Empire Loyalist, who left the United States and settled in that province about the time of the close of the Revolution. Chief Justice Jarvis was judge advocate of Malta from 1824 to 1827, when that office was done away with. He was also at one time a member of the Council of New Brunswick. He was offered the appointment of Attorney-General of Australia, but declined, and accepted the office which he held at his death. During the twenty-seven years that he sat on the bench of this province he wore the ermine with dignity, and was greatly respected for his urbane manners and uprightness, and solidity of character. He died at Spring Park, near Charlottetown, on the 9th of May, 1852.

Chief Justice Jarvis left three sons by his first wife, and one son by the second. The eldest son of all, Monson Jarvis, was a barrister-at-law at Charlottetown, where he died a few years ago; the second is our subject; the third was Rev. William Townshend Jarvis, a Church of England minister, who died at West Hoboken, N. Y., and the fourth—the half-brother of these—is a civil engineer at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Jarvis was educated at the central academy, Charlottetown, and at Edinburgh, and Paris, being an M. D. of the Edinburgh University (1849), and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He commenced practice at Charlottetown, continued it at St. John, N. B., and in 1857, settled in Summerside, where he is in general practice, and has his full share of both medical and surgical cases.

Dr. Jarvis is one of the coroners of the county, surgeon to the Prince county jail, medical referee for several life insurance companies; surgeon of the Prince county battalion of infantry; medical officer to the marine and fisheries department for the port of Summerside, and health officer for the same. He is a Master Mason of King Hiram Lodge, and a vestryman of St. Mary's (Episcopal) church.

Dr. Jarvis married on the 30th of September, 1858, Lucy Des Brisay Harding, daughter of Charles A. Harding, barrister of New Brunswick, and they have seven children.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN, M.L.C.,

ST. ANDREW'S POINT, P.E.I.

JOSEPH WIGHTMAN, a member of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, and many years an enterprising merchant, ship-builder and ship-owner at St. Andrew's Point, King's county, was born at Dumfries-shire, Scotland, in 1804, his parents being John and Margaret (Ray) Wightman. He was educated at Lockerby academy; came to this island about 1823, and was engaged extensively in farming, merchandising, ship-building and the fishing business until a few years ago.

He was connected for some time with the active militia of the province, and holds the rank of retired lieutenant-colonel of militia.

Col. Wightman was high sheriff of King's county for several years, and has held other local offices, always being, until recently, when he became infirm of paralysis, a very active and public spirited man.

He sat in the Prince Edward Island House of Assembly from 1838 to 1870, when he was elected to the Legislative Council, and was, in his prime, quite a prominent member of the legislature, being connected with the executive council some years, and at one period Speaker of the House of Assembly. His politics are Liberal.

Col. Wightman married Margaret Macdonald, daughter of Alexander Macdonald, of Lower Montague, King's county, and she had six sons and three daughters, three of the sons and the three daughters are still living. George, the eldest son, is a merchant at Montague Bridge; William is postmaster at Georgetown; Joseph is a farmer at the old homestead; Margaret is the widow of George Clow; Mary is the wife of J. K. McLean, ex M. P., Souris, and Jessie is at home, unmarried.

DR. DAVID KAYE, L.R.C.S.,

GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

THE subject of this notice, for forty years a prominent physician and surgeon in King's county, P.E.I., and at different periods a member of both branches of the Local Parliament, was born in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 6th of June, 1802. His parents were George and Catherine (Phillips) Kaye, of the agricultural class. He was educated in a parish school and the university of Edinburgh, and is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of that city (1822).

Dr. Kaye practised his profession at the county town of Jeddburgh, until 1839, when he came to this island, settled at Georgetown, and for years was the only physician in King's county, over the whole of which his rides used to extend, and also into the edge of Queen's county. He is one of the best known men in the western part of the Province, and is very much respected, not only for his skill and success as a medical practitioner, but for his many excellent qualities of head and heart.

Dr. Kaye has been a health officer of his district for something like thirty-five years, and a county coroner nearly as long. Many years ago Dr. Kaye was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, at a time when his professional labors were very extensive, and finding that his parliamentary duties interfered too much with his medical practice, he resigned at the end of one year. A few years ago the doctor consented to contest the Murray Harbor District for the House of Assembly, and was successful, sitting the full term of four years, and serving during that period as a member of the executive council, Hon. J. C. Pope being premier.

Dr. Kaye was one of the seven members of that body who, at that time were in favor of Confederation.

Dr. Kay married, in 1836, Mrs. Isabella Watson, who died in 1847, being lost at sea on the ship *Cunopus*, which sailed from Liverpool for Pictou, N.S., and was never heard of.

DENNIS O'M. REDDIN,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

DENNIS O'MEARA REDDIN, judge of the county court of King's county, is a native of Charlottetown, dating his birth in October, 1829. His father, Dennis Reddin, was born in Ireland, emigrated to this island about sixty-three years ago, and was a prominent merchant, ship-owner and leading business man in Charlottetown for years, dying in 1863; and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Koughan, was a native of this island, dying in 1866.

Mr. Reddin was educated at St. Andrew's college, P. E. I., and at the Quebec seminary; studied law with Sir Robert Hodgson, late Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island; was called to the bar in 1852, and has been in practice at Charlottetown since that date. He was solicitor general at different times from 1852 to 1866, entering upon the duties of that office at the age of twenty-two, before he had fairly opened a law office; was attorney and advocate-general in 1867 and 1868, and for ten years was solicitor for the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. He was also a member of the board of education for nine years, and has been a magistrate for the whole island since 1873.

Our subject was appointed to the judgeship already mentioned on the 23rd of June, 1873, and the duties of that office he is performing with the utmost faithfulness.

Judge Reddin was a good deal interested in politics in his younger years, with strong leanings to Liberalism, sympathizing with Hon. George Cole in his struggle for Responsible Government and other measures of the Liberal party which that gentleman championed.

Mr. Reddin is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a man, as far as we can learn, of good solid character.

He married, on the 5th of August, 1856, Susan J. K. Brown, daughter of Professor Alexander Brown, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and in his lifetime a teacher in the central acad-

emy, Charlottetown; and they have had eight children, six of whom are still living. Catherine Matilda is the wife of Dr. Joseph M. Creamer, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., now of Charlottetown, the others are young and unmarried. The eldest son, Dennis O'Meara, has just completed his studies in chemistry, preparatory to becoming a druggist.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

AMONG the old "landmarks" and legislators of Prince county, Prince Edward Island, is Alexander Anderson, a native of Rustico, in this island, born on the 16th of April, 1795. His parents, Alexander and Margaret (McCollum) were from Scotland. His father was a Loyalist, and left the United States for Canada at the close of the war for independence, and settled in this province when the son was two years old. In his youth our subject was drilled in the rudimentary branches of knowledge, and reared to farming, and was engaged at that business at Bedeque until 1880, when he moved into the town of Summerside. When a young man he learned the art of land-surveying, which business he commenced in 1830, and continued it until four years ago, part of the time operating under the provincial government.

Mr. Anderson was appointed a magistrate quite early in life; was a commissioner of the small debts court at one period, and high sheriff of the county of Prince one year.

He was appointed to the Legislative Council at two different periods of his life, and when the office became elective, he ran for it and was successful, serving eight years, and in all about twenty years, his politics being Conservative. His religious belief is Presbyterianism, and his Christian faith is strong. He is waiting to go home.

Mr. Anderson married on the 5th of February, 1829, Elizabeth Gribble Patten, daughter of Joseph Patten of St. John, N. B., she dying childless in October, 1876.

HON. GEORGE COLE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE late Hon. George Cole was one of the most valuable statesmen whose voice has ever been raised in the council halls of this province. He first entered public life in 1842, as a representative of Covehead and La Sable district, and continued to hold a seat in the House of Assembly until 1868, the last ten years for the Fort Augustus district. To him the island is indebted for some of the most important acts on her statute books. He is sometimes called "the father of responsible government." The Land Purchase Act was another pet measure of his; so was the Electoral Franchise Act. The "One Ninth Bill" was passed while he was the leader of the Liberal party. "But the greatest measure of his life," said one of the local newspapers at the time of his death, "was the free education law. This measure was in advance of the age, and whatever may be said of it now that it has been allowed to grow imperfect, it cannot be denied that it was the agency, in its day, of raising young men all over the country on

a level with those in the city—preparing them to exercise the franchise with safety and discretion.”

From 1858 to 1867 the Conservative party was in power in this province, and Mr. Cole was at the head of the Opposition, leading his party on to victory in the latter year. On the return of the Liberals to power, he was appointed leader in the Executive Council, and became colonial secretary for the colony.

The contemporaries of Mr. Cole, his co-workers in the legislature, know with what zeal he applied himself to every task devolving upon him. So hard did he work, so much anxiety of mind had he for the welfare of the people in the adoption of wholesome laws, that his mind finally gave way under the great pressure and incessant strain upon it, and for awhile he was under a cloud. It did not break away until just before his death, which occurred on the 21st of August, 1875.

Mr. Cole was a native of this island, a son of James Cole, and born on 20th of September, 1810. His literary advantages, in his youth, were meagre enough, but he was a close observer, a student till near the close of his life, and made himself one of Nature's self-taught noblemen.

WILLIAM D. STEWART,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

WILLIAM DUNBAR STEWART, commission merchant, and late member of the provincial government and commissioner of public works, is a native of New Perth, King's county, P.E.I., and was born on the 15th of August, 1839. His father, Peter Stewart, farmer, was from Perth, Scotland; his mother, Lizzie McIntyre, was born in Greenock, Scotland. Mr. Stewart was educated at the central academy, now known as the Prince of Wales college, Charlottetown; taught school for three years in different parts of this province, and in 1857 became a merchant's clerk in New London, Prince county. In 1865 he went into the mercantile business for himself at the same place; two years afterwards settled at the capital of the province, which has since been his home, and where he has been and still is engaged as a commission merchant and auctioneer.

Mr. Stewart entered public life in 1873, when he was returned for the local parliament for the first district of Queen's county, and sat four years on the Liberal, then opposition, side of the House. He was re-elected in 1876, and became a member of the Davies government, with the office of commissioner of public works, as already mentioned.

While in the House of Assembly, Mr. Stewart took a leading part in getting the bill for the establishment of a lunatic asylum through the legislature—the most noteworthy act of his public life, and one of which he may well feel proud; he is a trustee of that asylum. He aided in getting through parliament the Public School Act of 1877; the Assessment Act of the same year; the Road and Bridge Act, and other important measures.

Mr. Stewart is past master of St. John's Lodge of Freemasons, Charlottetown, and a member and chairman of the board of trustees of the Kirk of Scotland, Charlottetown, Rev. Kenneth McLennan, pastor.

He married, in 1866, Thomasia Amelia, daughter of James Pidgeon, of New London, and they have six children living, and have buried two.

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